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PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE GRAND LODGE
OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Free and Accepted Masons,

AT ITS FORTIETH
GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 7th, 8th and 9th, A. L. 5879.

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, GRAND MASTER.
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL, GRAND SECRETARY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
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OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS, 1879-80.

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY . . .	<i>Grand Master</i> . . .	1025 W. Monroe St., Chicago.
R. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT	<i>Dep. Grand Master</i> .	Edwardsville.
R. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING . . .	<i>Sen. Grand Warden</i>	Benton.
R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS	<i>Jun. Grand Warden</i>	Metropolis.
R. W. ORLIN H. MINER	<i>Grand Treasurer</i> . .	Springfield.
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL	<i>Grand Secretary</i> . .	Springfield.
R. W. and Rev. GEO. WILEY MARTIN.	<i>Grand Chaplain</i> . .	Keithsburg.
R. W. JOHN P. NORVELL	<i>Grand Orator</i> . . .	Danville.
W. FRANK HUDSON, JR.	<i>Dep. Grand Sec'y</i> . .	Springfield.
W. CHARLES M. CARTER	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i> .	Lawrenceville.
W. HENRY C. CLEVELAND	<i>Grand Marshal</i> . . .	Rock Island
W. LOYAL L. MUNN	<i>Grand Stan'd Bear'r</i> ,	Freeport.
W. A. B. WICKER	<i>Grand Sword Bear'r</i> ,	Anstin.
W. ALFRED SAMPLE	<i>Sen. Grand Deacon</i> .	Paxton.
W. GEO. W. HAMILTON	<i>Jun. Grand Deacon</i> .	Prairie City.
W. JAMES L. SCOTT	<i>Grand Steward</i> . . .	Mattoon.
W. MORRIS R. LOCKE	<i>Grand Steward</i> . . .	Jerseyville.
W. B. J. VAN COURT	<i>Grand Steward</i> . . .	O'Fallon.
W. WILLIAM FLOTO	<i>Grand Steward</i> . . .	Chicago.
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS	<i>Grand Tyler</i>	Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
AT ITS FORTIETH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

A Stated Communication of THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,
F. & A. M , was held at Chicago, commencing Tuesday, October
7th, A. D. 1879, A. L. 5879, with the following

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT :

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT.	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON	<i>Senior Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
R. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. ORLIN H. MINER.	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. and Rev. GEORGE WILEY MARTIN. . .	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS.	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. FRANK HUDSON, JR.	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. JOHN P. NORVELL	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. HENRY C. CLEVELAND.	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. LOYAL L. MUNN	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. SAMUEL RAWSON	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. ALFRED SAMPLE	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. FRANK A. HALLIDAY	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. A. M. BENNETT	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

The M. W. Grand Master opened the Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM; the R. W. Grand Chaplain invoking the blessing of the Grand Architect of the Universe.

The Grand Secretary reported a constitutional number of lodges represented, whereupon the Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren to serve on the various committees during the session:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

JURISPRUDENCE.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, JAMES A. HAWLEY, D. C. CREGIER, WILEY M. EGAN,
HENRY C. RANNEY.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

JOSEPH E. DYAS, MILES H. WILMOT, D. G. BURR, JOHN M. PEARSON,
G. M. HAYNES.

CHARTERED LODGES.

C. KIRKPATRICK, S. S. CHANCE, JOHN L. MCCULLOUGH, H. G. CALHOUN,
JAMES C. MCMURTRY.

LODGES U. D.

CHARLES H. PATTON, JACOB MESSMORE, JOSEPH HOLLAND, JOHN C. HALL,
SAMUEL SHANNON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

S. W. WADDLE, E. S. MULLINER, GEO. W. CYRUS.

FINANCE.

JOHN C. SMITH, GILBERT W. BARNARD, J. D. FOWLE.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

M. D. CHAMBERLAIN, EDWARD COOK, A. T. DARRAH, J. H. FAWCETT,
H. W. HUBBARD.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

TO SETTLE WITH A. A. GLENN.

JOHN C. SMITH, JOSEPH ROBBINS, JOHN M. PEARSON.

CREDENTIALS.

SAMUEL M. MARTIN, RODNEY ASHLEY, JEROME R. GORIN.

PETITIONS.

H. W. CARPENTER, JOHN A. WAUGH, D. A. CASHMAN.

OBITUARIES.

JAMES C. LUCKEY, O. F. PRICE, E. C. PACE.

GRAND MASTER'S REPORT.

DEWITT C. CREGIER, HENRY E. HAMILTON, JOHN V. THOMAS.

REPORT.—Committee on Credentials.

Bro. S. M. Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report, which was received, and leave granted to make additions and corrections:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have performed the duty assigned them, and that the several persons whose names appear in this report are entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL M. MARTIN, }
RODNEY ASHLEY, } *Committee.*
JEROME R. GORIN. }

GRAND OFFICERS.

THEODORE T. GURNEY	<i>Grand Master.</i>
WILLIAM H. SCOTT	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
HENRY E. HAMILTON	<i>Senior Grand Warden, p. t.</i>
DANIEL M. BROWNING	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
ORLIN H. MINER	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
JOHN F. BURRILL	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
REV. GEORGE WILEY MARTIN	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
JOHN R. THOMAS	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
FRANK HUDSON, JR.	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
JOHN P. NORVELL	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
HENRY C. CLEVELAND	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
LOYAL L. MUNN	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
SAMUEL RAWSON	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
ALFRED SAMPLE	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
FRANK A. HALLIDAY	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
A. M. BENNETT	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
JOHN P. FERNS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

PAST GRAND MASTERS.

WM. LAVELY.	JEROME R. GORIN.	DEWITT C. CREGIER
JAMES A. HAWLEY.		JOSEPH ROBBINS.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

W. A. STEVENS	<i>First District.</i>
D. J. AVERY	<i>Second District.</i>
JOHN O'NEILL	<i>Third District.</i>
F. L. BARTLETT	<i>Fourth District.</i>
J. KROHN	<i>Fifth District.</i>
J. V. THOMAS	<i>Seventh District.</i>
JOHN GRAY	<i>Eighth District.</i>
W. T. MASON	<i>Ninth District.</i>
GEO. CROSSLEY	<i>Tenth District.</i>
F. G. WELTON	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
W. H. H. RADER	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
ROWLEY PAGE	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
W. H. EASTMAN	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
JNO. H. TYLER	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
HASWELL C. CLARKE	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS—*Continued.*

C. F. TENNEY	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
JOHN BENNETT	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
SAMUEL M. MARTIN	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
JAMES MAYOR	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
A. L. VIRDEN	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
G. H. B. TOLLE	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
JAMES DOUGLAS	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
EDWARD C. PACE	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
J. I. MCCLINTOCK	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>
P. W. BARCLAY	<i>Thirtieth District.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

WILEY M. EGAN	<i>Canada and Ireland.</i>
L. L. MUNN	<i>British Columbia.</i>
JAS. A. HAWLEY	<i>Alabama, Colorado and Rhode Island.</i>
ORLIN H. MINER	<i>Florida, Oregon, Ohio, Royal York and Friendship, Berlin, Prussia.</i>
T. T. GURNEY	<i>California.</i>
JOHN BENNETT	<i>Arkansas.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER	<i>Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi and Quebec.</i>
JOHN F. BURRILL	<i>Idaho.</i>
JOSEPH ROBBINS	<i>Iowa.</i>
D. A. CASHMAN	<i>Maryland.</i>
WM. LAVELY	<i>Minnesota.</i>
HENRY E. HAMILTON	<i>New Hampshire.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH	<i>Nevada.</i>
W. A. STEVENS	<i>North Carolina.</i>
CHAS. H. PATTON	<i>South Carolina, Indian Territory, and New Mexico.</i>
R. L. MCKINLAY	<i>Dakota.</i>
H. C. CLARK	<i>Tennessee.</i>
EDWARD COOK	<i>Texas.</i>
GIL. W. BARNARD	<i>Wisconsin.</i>
WM. H. SCOTT	<i>Virginia.</i>
JOHN C. BAGBY	<i>Wyoming.</i>
JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	D. McAfee.....S. W.	72	L. P. Perry.....S. W.
2	J. G. Bunker.....W. M.	74	J. B. Rockwood.....W. M.
3	G. F. Middleton....."	75	G. G. Smith....."
4	A. R. Latham....."	76	W. H. Chaffee....."
7	Jas. B. Pomeroy.....S. W.	77	J. L. Quinn.....S. W.
8	J. S. Carter*.....W. M.	78	J. K. Bower.....W. M.
9	J. C. Bagby....."	79	A. H. White*....."
13	Geo. Munn.....S. W.	80	T. A. Smith....."
14	A. Winterberger*.....W. M.	81	Jacob May.....J. W.
15	John M. Simpson....."	82	A. Page.....W. M.
	E. N. Armstrong.....S. W.	84	L. S. McGraw....."
10	C. W. Higginbotham.....W. M.	85	Thos. Boyd....."
17	Wm. C. Johnson.....J. W.	86	H. E. Seymour*....."
19	R. N. Stevens....."	87	M. Wemple....."
20	W. J. Dale*.....W. M.	88	H. W. Lindley....."
23	G. W. Goodell....."	89	J. M. Burkhart....."
24	John Woods....."	90	J. A. Kinley....."
25	J. S. Elwell....."	91	Edwin Corliss....."
26	Chas. Shepherd....."	92	A. G. Fay*....."
27	Cas. B. Rohland....."	93	Jas. W. Dexter.....S. W.
29	T. J. Edwards....."	95	J. E. Morton.....W. M.
31	J. W. Haugh.....S. W.	97	J. Krohn*....."
33	P. S. Miller*.....W. M.	98	J. F. Hoover....."
34	John P. Grubb*....."	99	John Keller....."
35	E. B. Buck....."	100	J. W. Green....."
36	John Bawden*....."	102	Thos. G. Lawler....."
37	D. D. Dunkle....."	103	S. B. Mitchell....."
	N. S. Woodward*.....J. W.	104	H. C. Hasson.....J. W.
38	G. W. Hooton.....W. M.	105	C. R. Hubbard.....W. M.
39	Geo. O. S. Bert....."	108	T. J. McWane.....S. W.
40	Thos. J. Wade*....."	109	B. E. Logan*.....W. M.
42	Wm. Simpson*....."	110	Chas. J. Reuter.....S. W.
43	Wm. R. Bascom....."	111	Jas. R. Kiger.....W. M.
	John D. Foule*.....S. W.	112	J. H. Strock.....J. W.
44	James Kerr.....W. M.	113	R. C. Humbert.....W. M.
45	A. Monroe....."		C. G. Slocum*.....J. W.
46	J. R. Griffith....."	114	John C. Anderson.....W. M.
47	W. M. Hathaway*.....W. M.	115	E. J. Tower....."
48	O. B. Chamberlain....."	116	A. K. Clark....."
49	J. E. Ayers....."	117	Jas. L. Kee*....."
50	J. T. Cameron.....S. W.	118	T. J. Davidson....."
51	J. W. Edwards.....W. M.		D. B. Hutchison.....S. W.
52	Peter Baughan....."		J. F. Woodman*.....J. W.
53	H. L. Martin....."	119	J. C. Moody.....W. M.
54	J. Bauer....."	122	J. T. Tounsley....."
55	J. A. Anderson....."		A. T. Kinney.....S. W.
56	W. B. Grimes....."	123	James Peterson.....W. M.
57	J. M. Montgomery....."	125	T. C. Tutewiler....."
58	W. J. Britton....."	126	Jacob Schnellbacher*....."
	J. A. Brown.....S. W.	127	John Minto....."
	Jos. E. Evans.....J. W.	128	L. I. Stricklin*....."
59	Geo. Lytle.....W. M.	129	J. W. Hutchinson....."
60	C. B. Loop....."	130	William Moore....."
61	R. A. Wright....."	131	J. E. Rose....."
63	M. Church*....."	132	D. Beckley....."
64	R. H. Flannigan*....."	133	T. B. Foster*....."
65	Benj. Strubler....."	134	H. T. Lawrence*....."
66	L. R. Sykes.....S. W.	135	W. H. Wade....."
67	R. K. Coulter.....W. M.	136	C. V. Newton.....S. W.
68	W. M. Chambers.....S. W.	137	J. W. Marshall.....W. M.
69	A. Cook.....J. W.	138	W. J. Casely....."
70	W. H. Schermerhorn.....J. W.	140	G. D. Slanker....."
71	Richard Young.....S. W.		A. Knoph.....S. W.
	B. F. Talhott.....J. W.	142	J. A. Farnham....."

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
143	Geo. P. Wodell.....W. M.	208	J. B. Johnson.....W. M.
144	W. F. Pierce....."	209	D. S. O'Connell....."
	W. Toop.....S. W.	210	Geo. W. Parker....."
	A. Campbell.....J. W.	211	F. S. James....."
145	C. C. Stevens.....W. M.		R. L. Tathan.....S. W.
146	C. E. Loomis....."		Fred. A. Muncey.....J. W.
147	J. B. Coe....."	212	C. Martin.....M.
148	J. O. Hartley*....."	213	Wm. Willis*....."
149	W. H. Barlow....."	216	J. H. Maxwell....."
150	J. B. Kuykendall....."		F. A. Stevens.....S. W.
151	John Patrick....."	217	C. R. Hanson.....W. M.
152	D. Q. Trotter....."	218	John Andrew....."
153	J. W. Hudson....."	219	H. D. Williams....."
154	E. R. Ankrum*....."	220	J. Smith.....S. W.
155	C. E. Allen....."		August Priester.....J. W.
	H. W. Carpenter.....S. W.	221	C. M. Davis.....W. M.
156	T. Van Hagne.....W. M.	222	J. L. Kenner....."
157	Edward Blackshaw....."	223	Chas. Ladlin*....."
158	S. Seales....."	226	J. H. Robb....."
159	A. B. Ashley....."	227	John Grigsby*....."
160	F. W. Porter....."	228	H. M. Miner.....J. W.
	G. S. Norfolk.....S. W.	229	M. H. Smith.....W. M.
	C. B. Forest.....J. W.	230	John Madden....."
161	A. T. Bartlett.....W. M.	231	Thos. Roach*....."
162	T. F. Alexander....."	232	James Henley....."
163	Charles Downey....."	233	C. J. Sanders....."
164	C. M. Carter....."	234	Wm. D. Story*....."
165	H. C. Nicholson.....S. W.	235	C. B. Finch*....."
166	W. E. Derwent.....W. M.	236	G. M. Loughmiller....."
168	J. A. McConnell....."	237	H. Wells.....S. W.
	John White.....S. W.	238	W. H. Tyrrell....."
169	John H. Palmer.....W. M.	239	J. Zimmerman.....W. M.
170	George Lewis.....S. W.	240	E. A. Kratz*....."
171	Geo. Ball.....W. M.	241	E. J. Ingersoll....."
172	J. M. Burkholder....."	243	S. G. Jarvis....."
173	J. S. Turner.....S. W.	244	H. O. Rogers....."
174	Charles Waite.....W. M.	245	J. C. Gericks....."
175	A. Burden*....."	246	O. R. Webster....."
176	J. Schivenhelm....."		W. E. Burlingim*.....J. W.
178	A. H. Wooster....."	247	S. Kidder.....W. M.
179	B. H. Lawson....."	248	G. W. Hamilton....."
180	B. Scarlett....."	249	John Ash....."
182	Frederick A. Feder....."	250	M. C. Mills....."
183	Asa Kelsey*....."	251	Isaac VanOrdstrand....."
185	S. D. Pollock....."	252	J. M. Wilson....."
187	Thomas Treat....."		Luke P. Strong.....J. W.
	B. B. Maydwell*.....J. W.	253	P. Harrod.....W. M.
188	W. F. Browning.....W. M.	254	A. F. Wade....."
190	E. A. Hendricks....."	255	H. S. Hanner....."
192	E. Clark.....S. W.	256	John Peter....."
193	A. B. Bonneville....."	257	A. Roessler....."
194	L. S. Sampson.....W. M.	258	R. J. Beck....."
195	I. Brundage*.....S. W.	260	J. L. Scott....."
196	G. W. Smith.....W. M.	261	S. A. Chapin*....."
	W. A. Moore.....J. W.	262	A. T. Randall*....."
197	S. E. Brown.....S. W.	263	J. S. Miller....."
198	R. B. Deem.....W. M.	264	J. M. Forbes....."
199	J. B. McCance....."	265	J. R. Grace....."
200	F. M. Coulter....."	266	C. M. Grammar....."
201	Alfred B. Turner.....S. W.	267	J. W. Stormer....."
203	O. S. Webster.....W. M.	268	Timothy Bowe.....S. W.
204	E. C. Park*....."	269	W. H. Johnson.....W. M.
205	T. D. Palmer....."	270	M. D. Paxson*....."
206	H. V. Leach....."		G. E. Tompkins.....J. W.
207	Henry Clay....."	271	Ed. Cook*.....W. M.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
273	T. W. Hay.....W. M.	347	Wm. Freeman.....W. M.
273	C. S. Merrick....."	348	J. P. Weger....."
274	W. A. Grove*....."	349	Jos. Avers....."
275	W. V. Grimes*....."	350	Geo. Negley.....S. W.
276	W. N. Ayres....."	351	Smith Olney.....W. M.
277	H. Rocher....."	352	J. W. Mooberry....."
278	W. L. Gale.....S. W.	353	Wm. G. Smith....."
279	P. Welshimer.....W. M.	354	Geo. Sinniger....."
280	Wm F. Boyer....."	355	H. A. Judd....."
	Sam'l J. Cain*.....S. W.	356	A. B. Matthews....."
282	W. Little....."	358	J. D. Bliss....."
283	John B. Geddis....."	359	C. Spalding....."
285	A. G. Payne.....W. M.	360	Wm. Simpson....."
286	S. K. Gaylord....."	361	F. J. Scheve....."
287	J. H. Culley....."	362	John Roberts....."
288	John McLean....."		J. H. Beckett.....J. W.
	M. W. Cole*.....S. W.	363	A. J. Wiley.....S. W.
291	H. H. Marsh.....W. M.	364	G. W. Howe.....W. M.
292	R. E. Beard....."	365	B. B. Bacon....."
293	H. R. Kent*....."	366	Geo. Klink....."
294	E. E. Wallace....."	367	R. S. Petrie....."
295	W. T. Newman....."	368	A. Marlow....."
296	E. C. Selleck....."	371	F. W. Ford*....."
297	J. P. Lasley....."	372	A. S. Converse....."
	T. J. McCann*.....S. W.	373	G. H. Dunn*....."
298	A. Calkins.....J. W.		J. L. Metz.....S. W.
299	J. W. Houston*.....W. M.	374	F. A. Frost*.....W. M.
300	A. B. White....."	377	Geo. Loelkes....."
301	A. Cone....."	378	J. C. Danforth....."
302	E. C. Stevens....."	379	G. H. Nichols.....S. W.
303	Geo. A. Schamp....."	380	B. F. Grover.....W. M.
305	A. K. Doe.....S. W.	381	P. S. Lerch....."
307	D. D. Pierce.....J. W.	382	Thomas M. Angelo.....S. W.
308	Wm. Borner.....W. M.	383	John Igou....."
	B. H. Hebbard.....S. W.	384	Wm. Wylie.....W. M.
309	R. Coventry.....W. M.	386	Daniel Leach....."
310	W. K. Forsyth....."	387	H. B. Simmond*....."
314	J. W. Davis.....S. W.	388	A. Lyons.....S. W.
312	J. N. Baker.....W. M.	389	W. R. Hickox....."
313	Omer Shawler....."	390	P. B. Parcell.....W. M.
314	F. J. Filbert....."	391	Ira A. Manly....."
315	John H. Koehne....."	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh....."
316	T. N. Boue....."	393	C. R. Matson....."
318	W. J. Pitney.....J. W.	394	Morris R. Locke....."
319	J. W. Morley.....W. M.	395	H. Thompson....."
320	C. Peters....."	397	J. E. Wilkins*....."
321	E. J. Congar....."	399	A. D. Boal....."
322	I. H. Gilpin....."	400	Henry Holloway....."
323	N. J. Cobligh....."	401	Chas. Finefield....."
325	T. Y. Reynolds....."	402	O. Rogers....."
327	I. N. Beaver....."		A. N. Wylls.....S. W.
328	F. J. Glazier....."	403	H. C. Burnham.....W. M.
331	Maston Webb....."	404	C. A. Bucher....."
332	A. H. Elkin.....S. W.	406	Wm. L. Piggott....."
333	F. T. Dubois....."	407	T. J. Harvey....."
334	Geo. W. Petty.....J. W.	408	C. A. Sisk....."
335	A. L. Schimpff.....W. M.	409	J. E. Pettibone....."
336	J. Cummings....."	410	A. Koblitz....."
337	E. Marsh....."	411	C. H. Brennan....."
341	J. Godfrey....."	412	Thos. Bollen....."
342	C. Dreher....."	414	G. W. Becker....."
344	W. R. Phillips*....."	416	B. F. Mason....."
	G. W. Briffett*.....J. W.	417	E. H. Spicer....."
345	Ira Compton.....W. M.	418	Fred Koeberlin.....J. W.
346	W. M. Hatfield....."	419	J. S. Whittenberg.....W. M.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
420	A. S. Babcock.....W. M.	486	T. C. Clayton.....W. M.
422	C. M. Clark....."	487	G. H. Roberts....."
423	R. P. Wales....."	488	Geo. C. Miller*....."
424	Stephen Redshaw....."	489	H. A. Eidson....."
426	W. D. Dudderar*....."	490	S. H. Butterbaugh....."
427	G. R. Guker.....S. W.	492	I. Heath....."
428	C. N. Lawson.....W. M.		L. Hanby.....J. W.
429	L. A. Kinney.....S. W.	493	A. M. Craddock*.....W. M.
430	W. J. McDonald.....W. M.	495	Wm. M. Joyner.....J. W.
431	J. C. Tucker....."	496	J. W. Aiken.....W. M.
432	J. B. Beadles....."	497	J. P. Campbell....."
433	R. W. Milar.....S. W.	498	G. W. Smith....."
434	N. J. Powers.....W. M.	500	J. F. McNeill....."
435	John O. Stetson....."	501	J. S. Atherton.....S. W.
436	W. Fleming....."	502	J. W. Willis.....W. M.
	Benj. Wightman.....S. W.	503	G. W. Black.....S. W.
437	Edward Rubovits.....W. M.	504	Thos. H. Nolan.....W. M.
	Samuel Engle.....S. W.	505	A. B. Sechler....."
439	John A. Riley.....W. M.	506	John H. Karr.....S. W.
440	A. Salisbury....."		G. M. Holmes.....W. M.
441	Michael Rogers*....."		R. Z. Herrick.....S. W.
442	W. W. Bruce....."		B. F. Paine.....J. W.
443	L. Peake....."	509	John J. Coons.....W. M.
444	J. F. Frayser....."	510	J. A. Irwin....."
445	J. W. Lumpkin....."	511	Jonathan Tefft....."
	S. L. Berryman*.....S. W.	512	L. L. Burr....."
446	J. W. Riggs.....W. M.	513	Thos. J. Fritts....."
447	L. C. Conover....."	515	J. V. Dimond*....."
448	J. W. Hensley....."	516	John Buffum....."
449	D. B. Cooke....."	517	W. E. Bacon....."
451	J. M. Berce*....."	518	G. N. Carr....."
452	J. H. Wall.....J. W.	519	R. L. McReynolds....."
453	J. W. Slade.....W. M.	520	A. G. Britton.....S. W.
455	E. H. Kitch....."	521	J. R. Cowden.....W. M.
456	L. A. Swaney....."	522	N. J. Bloomfield....."
457	L. Shadrick....."	523	B. G. Smith....."
458	J. W. Turner....."	524	Chas. Raymond....."
459	W. Elliman....."		J. R. Fitch.....J. W.
460	G. H. Hilliard....."	525	A. J. Wiles.....W. M.
461	N. H. Brown....."	526	Wm. Handlin....."
462	W. H. Harris....."	527	W. W. Phillips....."
	L. M. Hobart.....S. W.	528	Wm. Bedford....."
463	John F. Chiles.....W. M.	529	F. Harris....."
464	L. Hartman....."	530	J. L. Burkhalter....."
465	W. H. Crane....."	531	Wm. Frees*....."
466	I. H. Lawrence....."	532	W. M. Nickerson....."
467	J. D. Hemphill....."	533	J. C. Russell*....."
468	J. M. Crigler*....."	534	J. G. Moss....."
469	C. C. Aldrich....."	535	Wm. Lambke....."
470	L. Booth....."	536	A. H. Tyler....."
471	Wm. Graham....."	537	N. L. Griffing*....."
	W. E. Rolph.....S. W.	538	C. H. Bacon....."
472	L. C. Clark.....W. M.	539	N. C. Kenyon....."
473	C. W. Beaty....."	540	A. B. Wicker.....J. W.
474	J. A. Gray.....J. W.	541	R. T. Worley.....W. M.
475	A. T. Strange.....W. M.	542	F. M. Jones....."
476	R. S. Eakin....."	543	Isaac Cool....."
477	W. O. Ensign....."	544	C. M. Hubbard*....."
479	T. W. Bloomer....."	545	G. A. Moore....."
480	David Gillespie....."	547	L. B. Thomas....."
481	M. Campbell....."	548	James Carr....."
482	A. B. Davidson.....W. M.	549	G. G. Biddulph....."
484	Joseph Danks....."	550	J. H. Welch*....."
485	A. Pickthall*....."	551	L. B. Anderson....."
	J. J. Phillips.....J. W.	554	A. B. Byrum.....S. W.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
555	Henry Gondolf.....W. M.	636	C. A. Westgate.....W. M.
555	W. W. Judd.....S. W.	638	A. M. Graham....."
557	Wm. Heinemann.....W. M.	639	Chas. King....."
558	G. F. Watson....."		M. La Bounty.....S. W.
559	John H. Taylor.....S. W.	641	J. M. Edmondson.....W. M.
560	W. J. Cooper.....W. M.		J. E. Railshack.....S. W.
561	O. D. Wilcox....."	642	H. R. Thomas.....W. M.
	J. G. Madden*.....S. W.		C. W. Chaffee.....S. W.
562	A. B. Robinson.....W. M.		C. W. Spear.....J. W.
563	John Buckles....."	643	James Keats.....W. M.
564	N. C. Tyler....."	644	Wm. Wood....."
565	F. L. Zerenburg.....S. W.	645	D. G. Cunningham....."
566	J. M. Eaton.....W. M.	646	C. E. Wright....."
567	S. D. Williams....."	647	W. T. Houston....."
570	C. G. Brown.....J. W.	648	Geo. E. Harvey....."
572	N. H. Jackson.....W. M.	650	F. B. Ansen....."
573	W. H. Long....."	651	W. J. Biggs....."
574	M. A. Glennan....."	652	T. M. Renfro....."
575	Geo. H. Merrill....."	653	W. H. Williamson....."
576	B. J. Van Court....."	655	J. E. Greenman....."
579	J. B. Longley....."	656	Matthew Hansen....."
578	W. L. Brewster....."	657	J. C. Bryden....."
579	Stephen Maddock....."	658	John R. Warner....."
580	C. G. Cochran....."	659	C. S. Hickman....."
581	Henry Harmes....."	660	W. K. Bartleson....."
582	C. L. Hutchison.....S. W.	661	H. L. Terpenning....."
583	H. M. Thorp.....W. M.	662	Leslie Lewis....."
584	J. S. Walker....."	663	G. B. Slack....."
585	O. Z. Housley....."	664	R. G. Scott....."
587	M. U. Trimble....."	665	B. F. Markland....."
588	Geo. Rawson*....."	666	J. M. Thornburg*....."
589	J. Danner....."	667	J. F. Dickinson....."
590	Zeno Stalons*....."	668	Wesley Phillips....."
591	E. Wenger....."	669	David Braun....."
592	W. Park....."	670	J. P. Wright....."
595	C. G. Wheat....."	672	Jasper N. Maynor*....."
596	J. W. Ostrander....."	673	J. S. Lackey....."
597	N. Dugan.....J. W.	674	Wm. Buschmann....."
598	G. W. Schmidt*.....W. M.	675	G. C. Drennan*....."
600	Eli Drum*....."	676	J. C. Cushman....."
601	I. N. Kepner....."	677	W. H. Baird....."
602	W. M. Abraham....."	678	Jacob Keeley*....."
603	J. A. Ewalt....."	679	L. V. Reed....."
605	W. T. Crane....."	681	A. B. Herdman....."
607	F. W. Eads....."	682	John Hatfield....."
608	B. F. Walden.....S. W.	683	A. M. Glaze*....."
609	A. C. Mantor.....W. M.	684	D. B. Grattan....."
610	J. C. Cluett....."	685	M. Conley....."
611	H. E. Hamilton....."		H. P. Winchell*.....S. W.
612	J. W. Niles.....J. W.	686	J. H. Frees.....W. M.
613	J. H. Hudspeth.....W. M.	687	W. R. Moore....."
614	F. Duckett....."	688	Peter Wright....."
616	W. P. Hart....."	690	G. W. Carson....."
617	I. S. Wallin....."	691	J. C. Craig....."
618	J. A. Anderson....."	692	Ed. Grimes....."
619	P. H. Shelton....."	693	D. R. Harrison....."
620	W. H. H. McCloud....."	694	Sam'l Crabtree.....S. W.
622	G. P. Orendoff....."	695	R. H. Breneman.....W. M.
624	J. H. Doty.....S. W.	696	Chas. S. Todd....."
627	E. Wiggs.....W. M.	697	Chas. A. Matthay....."
630	John W. Davis....."	698	A. N. Rosecrans....."
632	Geo. A. Dice....."	700	S. Conner....."
633	Jno. C. Garver....."	701	G. S. Dodd....."
634	J. G. McClave....."	702	J. E. Alexander....."
635	R. J. McNeill*....."	703	H. C. Ranney.....S. W.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
704	John Broadbent.....W. M.	730	H. A. Burnett* .....W. M.
705	J. M. Darr....."	732	R. L. Pepper*"
706	M. D. Carlisle....."	733	S. J. Lelevre....."
707	James Darnell....."	734	C. N. Henkle....."
708	P. F. Levin.....S. W.	735	A. White....."
710	Thompson Bosler.....W. M.	736	W. W. Wilson....."
711	A. Haney*.....S. W.	737	Wm. B. Woods.....J. W.
712	Andrew Dunning.....W. M.	738	W. W. Porter.....W. M.
713	W. C. Hadley....."	739	W. M. Burbank....."
714	F. M. Galbraith....."	740	E. H. Buck.....S. W.
715	John G. Kirsh.....S. W.	741	A. M. Caldwell.....W. M.
716	J. A. Price.....W. M.	742	C. C. Rowell....."
717	H. B. Robinson....."	743	A. Burson....."
718	Wm. A. Wright....."	744	J. D. Bellomy.....J. W.
719	W. B. Jones*....."	745	H. T. Thorn*.....W. M.
720	H. J. Huggins....."	746	A. M. Drew....."
721	Thos. Gants*....."	747	B. L. Tabler....."
722	G. L. Cummings....."	748	John Wood.....S. W.
723	L. K. Thompson....."	749	J. W. Meador.....W. M.
724	L. E. Quigly.....J. W.	750	E. B. Hazard....."
725	L. C. Chandler.....W. M.		H. E. Helms* .....S. W.
726	J. S. Hewins....."	751	Edgar Isbell.....W. M.
	Wm. G. Aiden.....S. W.	752	Chas. W. Day....."
	Duncan Connel.....J. W.	754	T. J. Carpenter.....S. W.
727	Robert L. Taylor.....W. M.	755	W. C. Gray.....W. M.
728	C. F. Greenwood....."	756	G. B. Hicks....."
	E. P. Rowley.....S. W.	757	N. Small....."
729	E. L. Darrow.....W. M.	758	A. L. Cory.....J. W.

* Proxy.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his address; which, upon motion of R. W. W. H. Scott, D. G. M., was referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Report.

TO OUR BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

The last hour of the old Masonic year has just given place to the first of the new, and each of us are one year nearer the culmination of hope and expectation. The river of life is thus bearing us onward, and we should be recreant to our manhood if we failed to pause and humble ourselves in the presence of Him who is our strength for the present, and our only trust for the future.

Some have preceded us to other mysteries than our own. Among them is our estimable brother, Worshipful Gilbert R. Smith, Past Master of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, and at the time of his decease, a Steward of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

Brother Smith expired at his home in Harvard, Illinois, on the 18th day of June last. He was a man of generous impulses, true to kindred and the

Craft. He possessed in a large degree those qualities that endear men to those with whom they associate. His generosity in the days of his prosperity was a proverb, and in adversity his humanity was not less conspicuous. This loss is the most deeply deplored by those who knew him best. I would recommend that a page in the printed proceedings of our Grand Body be dedicated to his memory.

I have been advised of the death of Worshipful Brother John W. Bray, Past Master of LaHarpe Lodge, No. 195; also of the death of Worshipful Brother John Crockett, Past Master of Bodley Lodge, No. 1, who at the time of his decease was a member of Quincy Lodge, No. 296. They were well beloved brethren, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew them.

It is my earnest wish that you may report to the appropriate committee other losses we may have sustained, that the fragrant memories of the good and true may be our incentives to purer lives, and more earnest purposes in the work committed to our keeping.

Other jurisdictions have been bereft of distinguished brethren during the past year, but none has suffered so seriously as our sister Grand Lodge of New Jersey. Right Worshipful Brother Thomas J. Corson, died at his home, in Trenton, in May last. One of the brightest jewels in the fraternal diadem has been displaced, and the Masonic world mourns the loss. Brother Corson, at the time of his decease, was our representative near the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

We now turn from the shadows of the mysterious empire, to reflections less depressing, but that are to measure our fitness for its exalted relations.

It is exceedingly gratifying to meet this large representation of the Craft. I see before me men of culture and refinement; brethren selected from every department of life—picked men, elevated to positions of responsibility without regard to gold or other finite considerations, but because they are supposed to represent not only practical, but ethical fraternity. It would be unnecessary, therefore, to remind you that thoughtful men, gathered with us here or standing without the portals of our Mystic Temple, are weighing on critical balances, and of our own fabrication, our value to the general welfare, and that, upon their estimate, as the record comes to them from these revolving years, will largely depend the utility of our existence as a fraternal benevolent power. Brethren, the grandest possibilities of our race are embraced in the Masonic virtues. They are the flowers that adorn both cottage and mansion, and are as necessary to our highest personal development, good government and social security, as is brain to intelligence.

My duties have not been less onerous than those of my predecessors. The anxious oversight of the 700 lodges of our jurisdiction involves thought and labor that is not comprehended, except by a Grand Master.

In the discharge of my obligations, it has been my purpose to impress the graver considerations attaching to our Organization. Faith and Hope are not abstractions; neither is Charity to be measured by material considerations. Each point to a life that recognizes the distinctions between manhood and degradation, purity and vice.

You will please bear with me, brethren, if I am more specific.

Any extended intercourse with the world will demonstrate that vice, even in its most attractive forms, cannot have any place in man's material, intellectual, or moral development. The founders of our mysteries were men who comprehended our highest interests, and were not unwilling to place upon the record their faith in God's wise provisions for the welfare of his creatures. It was not unknown to them that moral uncleanness was the grand agent in human degradation; shutting out hope for the present and future, and, if permitted complete ascendancy, man's development must be an impossibility, and Masonry a burdensome and useless imposition upon our credulity. Entirely familiar, then, with the reflections from our Great Light, they engrafted into our organization the divine enunciation, that man's possibilities were in the ratio of their compliance with His mandates. It has not occurred to some that drunkenness is but another name for poverty, disease, and moral decrepitude—it has not occurred to others that licentiousness is but a synonym of physical and moral deformity, and that profanity is but the expression of a normal tendency to disregard their own well being; neither has it impressed the multitude that vice was an enervating, exhaustive agency, while Virtue finds its reward in transforming waste places into the beautiful, and only making possible "the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man." I ask your attention to these germ thoughts of Masonry in the sincere belief that our influence as Masons and lodges is entirely dependent upon our willingness to convey to the world, by precept and example, a determination to abide under the shadows of our altars.

I appeal to you, brethren, to purge your lodges of impurity. It may not be possible to reach, by discipline, every infraction of law, but you can, by the force of a blameless life, banish the demoralizing influences of the unfaithful, and throw around your Masonic homes a halo of manhood that will invite commendation rather than unfriendly criticism.

In all this we must not forget that "Masonry is a law unto itself." Its perpetuity is dependent upon the force of its own influences. It never demands affiliation with other humanizing agencies. Its peculiar methods are its power, and when these are in the hands of brave and true men, we may rest content that it will occupy no unimportant place in the world's history. Neither is the lodge a reformatory institution. It is to fit a rough, but sound Ashlar for the Spiritual Edifice, but it was never designed that this Temple should be a house for decayed stones, to which no amount of manipulation could impart strength or polish. Reject every blemished Ashlar, and accept none that cannot endure the tests of the overseer's inspection.

If this be the rule, then when fellow is joined unto fellow, we shall have a structure that will reflect its beneficent purposes into every avenue of public and private interest.

I do not have so limited an estimate of your Masonic character as to believe that, had I permitted the entire year to pass without an effort to inspire an higher appreciation of the ethics of our household, that I should have commanded your slightest commendation; but in the proud consciousness that you are *Masons*, I have not now, or when other opportunity has presented itself, refrained to direct your attention to thoughts that should occupy so large a place in your intercourse with your fellowmen.

CONDITION OF THE CRAFT.

One year ago we were walking hand in hand and suffering with every association that relies upon the prosperity of its members for a generous maintenance.

Masonry, generally, has been influenced by the current of fictions that so frequently leave their enervating impress upon society, industries and trade. Men, during the past decade, have been in the habit of marking up their equities in corner lots and merchandise, until their imaginations were exhausted in fixing a limit to their aspirations. In this general scramble for attainments, Masonry has been unpleasantly conspicuous. Lodges have multiplied, and *Work* degenerated into an infatuation; but when revulsion came, we, with speculation, were relegated to a serious contemplation of our normal relations to the world. We do not suppose that the Craft can be entirely disenthralled from measuring its imaginary wants by its imaginary surroundings, but we do believe that the combined wisdom of the fraternity can devise some method that shall relieve us of the entire consequences of these too frequent indiscretions.

I do not have any disposition to criticise the past, yet I feel that it will not be seriously questioned but that the number of our lodges are largely in excess of our requirements; and for this reason I have refrained from authorizing any new organizations. Applications in this direction have not been wanting, and from sources that demanded earnest consideration; but acting in unison with convictions of duty to the entire jurisdiction, I have subordinated personal inclinations to the general welfare.

It is not possible to fix any estimate upon the value of a weak and inefficient lodge. It does not contribute to the character of its members, or to the estimation in which it should be held by the community in which it exists; and for this reason its continuance is more to be deprecated than its extinction. Should your views on this subject reach a like conclusion, I would recommend that it be made mandatory upon the Grand Master to suspend the functions of a lodge that fails of holding a regular communication for the space of six consecutive months. I would also recommend that the

restoration of a lodge thus suspended can only be considered at the regular Grand Communication next succeeding such suspension.

I would further advise that our by-laws be so amended that any lodge in arrears for annual dues for ninety days after the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, shall, *per force*, be suspended of its functions, and restoration only to take place by virtue of action had by this Grand Body.

At this writing, the reports of District Deputy Grand Masters are not present to any considerable extent. These documents should be in the hands of the Grand Master on or before the 1st day of September, otherwise he cannot embody them in his annual address. From personal observation, however, and from an extended intercourse and correspondence with the active brethren of the jurisdiction, I am gratified to know that the lethargy of previous years has given place to considerable activity. It would be a great pleasure if I could assure you that this is true of a considerable minority of lodges whose existence was never demanded by the interests of the Craft.

MASONIC RELATIONS.

I regret to announce that I am not advised of any change in the relations between the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Quebec. Your action of last year in discontinuing fraternal intercourse with the former in consequence of its unwarranted invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the latter, was in harmony with the well-settled conclusions of the Grand Lodges of this continent upon the important questions involved in the controversy. The unity and stability of the Craft rests, in a great measure, upon the right of each Grand Body to be sovereign within its territorial jurisdiction, and when any Grand Lodge is disposed to disregard this sovereignty, we should not hesitate in earnest expressions of disapprobation, and when necessary, promptly sever fraternal relations with the offender.

On the 8th day of November last, I received a communication from Worshipful Bro. D. B. Miller, Master of Cyrus Lodge, No. 188, complaining that Mr. William N. Nason, a rejected petitioner for the degrees in that Lodge during the year 1859, had been made a Mason in Capitol Lodge, No. 3, working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Nebraska. I immediately addressed the Most Worshipful Grand Master of that jurisdiction upon the subject matter of the complaint. In consequence of the absence of Most Worshipful Rolland J. Oakley, I did not get his reply till July 14th. His representation of the case was entirely satisfactory to myself and brother Miller, as will be observed by the following quotation from the letter of Brother Oakley: "Our statutes recognize the claim of all lodges of other Grand Jurisdictions to their rejected material, and we believe this to be the only safe practice.

"You will please accept our most fraternal assurances that it is a matter of regret to our brethren of Capitol Lodge that they have through inadvertance appropriated that of Cyrus Lodge. The particular form of petition

used by them at the time the application of Wm. N. Nason was received, did not contain the customary clause now in all our petitions, to-wit: 'That he never has made application to or been rejected by any lodge of A. F. and A. M.' Therefore the question did not arise either in the Lodge, or in the minds of the brethren, or the applicant."

I am also in receipt of a communication from Most Worshipful John Miles Brown, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of California, inclosing correspondence between the Masonic Board of Relief of San Francisco and Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, of this city. It appears that one Brother Hoyt, a member of this lodge, was aided by the Association named, in a considerable sum of money, in the expectation that the amount would be refunded by his Lodge.

I communicated to Most Worshipful Brother Brown the results of my interposition in behalf of the Board of Relief, at the same time advising him that this Grand Lodge had never recognized the principle involved in this claim, unless the relief furnished Brother Hoyt had been with the assent of his lodge.

The views so frequently expressed upon this subject by Most Worshipful Brother Robbins, my immediate predecessor, and which has been so often concurred in by this Grand Lodge, do not require extended notice. My opinion is, that the entire theory of the lodge upon this question is definitely settled by its fundamental law, and when any departure from this is recognized, we cease to be a *charitable* organization and at once take rank with associations that are organized for a *quid pro quo*. We are not of the belief that *charity* will tolerate any expectation of remuneration for its kind offices. If a lodge or association of Masons are not inclined to relieve the wants of a distressed "worthy brother," except upon the hypothesis that a claim for compensation has thus been established, it certainly should not make the expenditure except with the consent of the lodge to be involved.

During my administration there have been two applications for visitation from persons said to be Masons, and who hailed from bodies known as Grand Orients. In each instance these gentlemen were members of the Grand Orient of Brazil.

The papers, or diplomas, furnished as proofs of their Masonic standing, bore unequivocal evidence that this Grand Orient assumed to confer the degrees of symbolic Masonry. It is hardly necessary to add that I denied the assumption by directing the lodges to whom these persons applied, not to extend fraternal recognition. We do not consent that any body of men, however distinguished they may become by reason of a large preponderance of degrees and orders, have remote authority in Craft Masonry.

It would be too much of a tax upon your attention to resume a discussion with which you are somewhat familiar. I would, however, urge a recommendation that the Committee on Correspondence be directed to furnish

a full treatise upon this subject, that the Craft may be fully advised of its bearings and influences. Each year brings to the surface organizations that claim Masonic connections, and it is not too much to apprehend that in the near future these may also arrogate to themselves prerogatives inconsistent with the perpetuation of our ancient and accepted theories. No exceptions should be tolerated, and when it is found that Masons are practicing our exoteric rituals, apart from the lodge, and in interests of associations unknown to the Craft, prompt measures should be instituted to arrest a perplexing and dangerous digression from the positive provisions of our obligations. I ask for, and hope to have your determinations in this matter.

NEW MEXICO.

On the 3d day of October last, I addressed a communication to Most Worshipful William W. Griffin, Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Mexico, advising him of our fraternal recognition, and asking an interchange of representation. In response he was pleased to designate R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, our Past Senior Grand Warden, as the representative of that Grand Body near this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge. I promptly availed myself of the honor and pleasure of accrediting him as such representative.

On the 18th day of the same month, I performed an agreeable duty by appointing R. W. Henry A. Waldo our representative near that Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and in the spirit that has characterized our intercourse with the youthful but vigorous Grand Lodge of New Mexico, I ask your cordial appreciation of this action.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Immediately upon entering upon my official duties I addressed Most Worshipful J. S. Murrow, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Indian Territory, advising him of our fraternal recognition, and suggesting an interchange of representation. This was promptly followed by the appointment of R. W. Charles W. Patton, as the representative of that Most Worshipful Grand Lodge near this Grand East. I had the honor to advise our distinguished brother of his appointment, and at the same time accrediting him as such representative.

Soon following the appointment of Bro. Patton, and on the 9th day of October last, I responded to his advanced honors by the appointment of Most Worshipful Bro. Murrow as the representative of our Grand Lodge near the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Indian Territory.

DELAWARE.

On the 7th day of October last, I advised Most Worshipful Thomas N. Williams, Grand Master of Delaware, that in consequence of the decease of Most Worshipful George E. Lounsbury, her jurisdiction was without representative near this Grand Body. In reply he was pleased to appoint R. W.

John O. Neill to fill the vacancy, and whom I promptly accredited as such representative.

KENTUCKY.

On the 17th day of May last I did myself the pleasure to appoint Most Worshipful Edward B. Jones, Past Grand Master, our representative near the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Kentucky; Vice M. W. Thomas J. Pickett, resigned.

INSTALLATIONS.

Worshipful Brethren Gilbert R. Smith, Ami M. Bennett, I. L. Wallar and James Strong, whom I had appointed Grand Stewards, not being present at your last session, I issued the necessary authority in the premises, and each was properly installed, of which due returns have been made.

CORNER STONES AND DEDICATIONS.

On the 2d day of May last I issued my proxy to Worshipful Brother the Rev. I. L. Wallar, authorizing him, in our name, to place the Memorial Stone of a public edifice to be erected in Fairfield.

On the 10th day of June following I issued my proxy, authorizing Worshipful Bro. J. M. Barkhart to dedicate to Masonry the hall to be occupied by the brethren of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 458; and to the same distinguished Brother, on the 10th day of July last, to lay the corner-stone of a Masonic edifice at Crab Orchard.

On the 20th day of August last I had the pleasure to authorize Most Worshipful Brother William Lavelly, Past Grand Master, to lay the corner-stone of a public edifice in which the brethren of DeWitt Lodge, No. 84, located in Clinton, were largely interested.

On the 13th day of the same month, and during a temporary absence from home, I issued my proxy to Most Worshipful DeWitt C. Cregier, Past Grand Master, to lay the Memorial Stone of the "Illinois Eastern Insane Asylum," located at Kankakee.

In each instance the work was accomplished, and reports made and placed on file in this office. From the very full report of M. W. Bro. Cregier, we find that brethren R.W. Haswell C. Clark, R.W. Rodney Ashley, Worshipful Thos. C. Clark, Worshipful A. Kerr, Worshipful F. S. Hatch, and Worshipful John P. Ferns, bore a conspicuous place in the ceremonies of the occasion. He also reports as having delivered an address, but we regret that a copy has not been presented for our perusal. In this connexion it is extremely gratifying to announce that he was received with the consideration due to his exalted relations to the Craft. *Virtus semper viridis.*

CHARTERS DESTROYED.

During the past year the following certificates of charters were destroyed by fire. Of Norton Lodge, No. 631, Dennison Lodge, No. 736, Muddy Creek

Lodge, No. 396, and Lambert Lodge, No. 689. In each instance duplicates were furnished, as provided by our by-laws.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED AND SUSPENDED.

FOWLER LODGE, NO. 599.

The brethren of this lodge having, in February last, conformed to our regulations relating to surrender of charters, I directed R.W. James Mayor, D.D.G.M. of the twenty-first District to accept such surrender, and forward the effects of the lodge to the R.W. Grand Secretary.

MOULTRIE LODGE, NO. 180.

Early in my administration my attention was directed to the unfortunate condition of this body. A division, reported as hopeless, in consequence of an incumbrance upon the effects of the lodge, and other causes that do not enhance the credit of men or Masons, had so far alienated brethren that the existence of the lodge could not be justified. After a careful and painstaking effort in the investigation of its affairs by R. W. Bro. Tenney, D. D. G. M. of the Eighteenth District, under the provisions of law in such cases provided, I ordered a suspension of its functions. In pursuance of this order, the lodge was closed on the 6th day of May last, and its effects placed in the hands of the Grand Secretary.

It is proper to remark that this lodge is indebted in a considerable sum of money, which the dues of members would liquidate if collected. I do not refer to any indebtedness to this Grand Lodge. Let that pass. But when a lodge voluntarily involves itself, the members should not be permitted to disgrace the fraternity by refusing to meet their obligations. I would therefore suggest, although a digression from customary proceeding, that the lodge next of jurisdiction be directed to collect the dues from members of this lodge and deposit them in the hands of our Grand Secretary, and to be applied in payment of its just debts, and as the Grand Master may direct; and should such members, of ability to do so, refuse or neglect to pay, when called upon in compliance with law, that they be suspended from the rights and privileges of Masonry by the lodge acquiring jurisdiction.

FAYETTE LODGE, NO. 117.

On the 16th day of August last, and after the conditions of the law in such cases provided had been complied with, I suspended the functions of this Lodge and ordered its effects into the hands of the Grand Secretary.

This was a case where the loss of membership and absence of any interest by remaining members had reduced it to a name only.

NEW LIBERTY LODGE, NO. 317.

Some months since it came to my knowledge that this lodge was in a condition that did not justify its continuance. I have had correspondence

with Worshipful Brother Weaver upon the subject, and from the fact that an effort was being made to infuse new life into the organization, and a new building in process of erection for its convenience, I did not wish to interpose any obstacle to its recuperation. In July last I learned to my astonishment that its demise was a fixed fact. Inquiry developed an unlooked for condition of things. Brother Weaver advises me that but three members remained to tell the tale of its misfortunes—14 had been suspended, 12 had dimitted, leaving but three, *one* of which was not to be found. On the 10th day of September I directed the arrest of its charter.

Since the issuance of this order I had a communication from several brethren of that locality, addressed to R.W. P. W. Barclay, D.D.G.M., and which is herewith submitted for your consideration.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

MYSTIC STAR LODGE, NO. 708.

On the 27th day of October last, I placed my proxy in the hands of R. W. Walter A. Stevens, D. D. G. M. of the First District, who constituted this lodge. The ceremonies of the occasion were of marked interest, as may be inferred from the report now on file.

VISITATIONS.

Early in the year I commenced a series of visitations to the lodges of this vicinity. In each call upon the brethren, I was accompanied by the District Deputy of the District. As upon all occasions of a like character, I was received with the considerations attaching to my official position; and shall not soon forget the many friendly expressions of devotion to the Grand Lodge. This official intercourse with thirty-two lodges of this city has greatly strengthened their purposes, and added much to the efficiency of officers and members.

I also called upon the brethren of Peoria, Galesburg and Aurora. The Craft of neighboring lodges was largely represented on these interesting occasions, and I hope the results may have proved satisfactory. It would have been a great pleasure to have visited every lodge of the jurisdiction, but as this is impossible of accomplishment, I have encouraged District meetings of the brethren. Some have taken place, and my hope is that they may be frequent during the coming year. I am particularly indebted to R. W. Bro. Edward C. Pace, D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-eighth District, for a large gathering in Mt. Vernon on the 24th of June last. I had made arrangements to be present, but having assumed public duties that would not admit of my absence, I was compelled to forego the pleasure I had anticipated.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

On the 25th day of November last I appointed R.W. Egbert T. E. Becker, D.D.G.M. of the Sixth District, Vice R.W. R. M. A. Hawk resigned.

On the 25th day of January last I appointed R.W. W. J. A. Delancy D.D.G.M. of the Twenty-fifth District, Vice R.W. Thomas J. Whitehead, resigned. On the Twenty-seventh day of February following I appointed R.W. Charles F. Tenny D. D. G. M. of the Eighteenth District, Vice R.W. A. A. Murray resigned.

DECISIONS.

These have been of much less importance than the time employed in directing attention to the plain provisions of law. Those of any moment will be found in the disciplinary proceedings of lodges, and to which your attention is directed.

Questions arising in the collection of dues have been the occasion of more correspondence than all others combined, and for this reason I ask attention to the subject, because of the wide-spread misapprehension as to the proper form of proceeding in these cases.

First: It is not necessary to *summon* a delinquent. The proceeding of the least perplexity, and which is justified by the statute, is as follows:

A delinquent should be *notified* to appear at some subsequent regular communication of the lodge and pay dues. This *notice* should state the amount, and any other details that may be connected therewith. If he fail to appear at the time specified in the *notice*, or should he not pay his dues, or present any reason satisfactory to the brethren why he has not complied with his obligations in this regard, then a second *notification* should issue, referring to the first, *notifying* him to appear at the *second* regular communication after its issuance, or at any regular communication thereafter, "to show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues." If the delinquent disregard this second *notification*, the lodge can proceed to suspend as provided by the regulation. If on the other hand he is *summoned* and should not obey, then this disobedience must take precedence, and he disciplined for that offence without regard to his failure to pay dues.

As it may be asked why a regular communication should intervene between the issuance of the second *notification* and the time appointed to "show cause;" I will reply, that under the law a neglect to pay dues, upon the first notification, becomes an offence for which a member may be suspended from his Masonic rights; it is therefore held that the provisions of Sec. 3, of Art. 4, part 3, of our By-Laws, should govern.

In this same connection I will ask attention to the provisions in the by-laws of many lodges that assume to inflict a penalty in the absence of any procedure in the premises. I am strongly of the opinion that a lodge is without power to prohibit a member from voting, or holding any office to which the brethren may elevate him, who is said to be delinquent. Every privilege of the lodge are inherent rights, and I cannot understand why these should be impaired except as the result of an investigation and judgment.

My impressions are, that if a lodge is authorized to adopt a law which, *perforce*, shall divest me of one right, in the absence of a hearing, it can with equal propriety, and by the same methods, inflict any penalty recognized by our codes.

Non-payment of dues is not an offence until formal and necessary steps have been taken to establish a delinquency; then and not before, should a penalty follow.

It may not be out of place to call attention to another question in relation to the by-laws of a lodge. Courts of law, as I understand it, do not recognize, in evidence, the printed copy. As lodges are not unfrequently involved in litigation, I would direct the attention of our Committee on Jurisprudence to the subject.

CHANGES OF LOCATION OF LODGES.

On the 30th day of October last, I authorized the removal of Greenland Lodge, No. 665, from Greenland, Fayette County, to Beecher City, Essingham County.

Upon an application in form, I granted authority for the removal of Sullivan Centre, No. 738, from Sullivan Centre to Cullum, both of which are situated in the County of Livingston.

On the 19th day of September, I authorized the removal of Oskaloosa Lodge, No. 485, to Xenia, Clay County.

LODGES, DISCIPLINE AND JURISPRUDENCE.

The petition of Bro. William E. Turret for restoration, and who had been expelled from Wenona Lodge, No. 344, having been referred to the Grand Master with power to act, and the conditions embodied in such reference having been complied with, I did, on the 2d day of November last, restore Bro. Turret to his Masonic rights.

On the 10th day of February of the present year, I restored to the fraternity, brethren Robert Grant, and W. D. Lomax, who had been expelled from Abingdon Lodge, No. 185. In these cases it was ordered, on pages 80 and 81 of our published proceedings for 1878, that upon the presentation of certain papers, in duplicate, appertaining to their trial and conviction, they should be restored to their Masonic rights. In accordance with these directions, I issued the order for their restoration.

O'FALLON LODGE, NO. 576.

In November last, I received a communication from Bro. O. C. Bates, complaining that his attorney, Bro. Jno. Kase, was not permitted to appear before the Lodge in his behalf. This was a case of much local importance. Bro. Bates had been charged with unmasonic conduct and had retained Bro. Kase in his defense, and, who was a member of a neighboring lodge. Upon the investigation of the charges before the Committee, Bro. Kase had become

obnoxious to one or more of its members, in consequence, as alleged, of the use of language unmasonic and irritating. It was objected therefore that he should not be permitted to *visit* the Lodge at the time appointed for the trial. In this, the Master sustained the objection of a number of members of the Lodge, and Bro. Kase was excluded. I immediately directed a stay of proceedings. Upon a careful investigation of the law, I came to the conclusion that the ruling of the Worshipful Master was incorrect, and ordered that Bro. Kase be permitted to act as the attorney of Bro Bates.

The law relied upon by the presiding officer as the foundation of his ruling is found in Section 1 of Art. 19, Part II. of the By-laws of the Grand Lodge. The distinctions are so apparent in the wording of this law, that I could not admit that Bro. Kase was subject to its provisions, in that, that he appeared in his professional capacity and not as a "visitor." It appeared to me that if the Master was correct in his construction of the section referred to, that any official intercourse between lodges might likewise be interrupted.

I have given prominence to this proceeding. First—to call attention to the fact that the chairman of a committee in such cases is invested with ample powers to preserve the dignity of the Craft, and should an attorney or other person disregard the proprieties recognized in such proceedings, he or they can be dismissed from its presence, and if necessary, subjected to discipline as for any other offence.

Second—That I might express sincere gratification that the dissensions growing out of this perplexing investigation, and which at one time threatened the extinction of the lodge, has been succeeded by the better judgment of the brethren. This is as it should be. Masonry is but another name for manhood, and when troubles arise in a lodge, it is rare indeed that they will be allowed to assume such proportions as to threaten its integrity, if its members will submit to the principles and precepts of the institution.

HARVARD LODGE, NO. 309.

On the 11th day of November last, I was in receipt of a complaint preferred by Worshipful Brother I. B. Rosecrantz, Master, that the trial of a brother had resulted in his conviction, but that the lodge had refused to inflict a penalty. After an examination of the authenticated copy of the record, I ordered the lodge to review this determination. This order was obeyed, and the offending brother punished.

LIVINGSTON LODGE NO. 371.

On the 18th day of November last, I had a complaint from Brother Walter L. Blanden, that he had been expelled from this lodge, and invoking executive interposition. Upon an examination of the record, it was found that he had been disciplined in the absence of properly preferred charges and specifications, and upon an informed complaint by Brother Wm P. Johnson. This complaint alleged that Brother Blanden had neglected and refused to pay Brother Johnson a just claim. Fraud was neither set up or established

as contemplated by law, and on the 11th day of December following the complaint, I issued an order setting aside the judgment of the lodge, and directed that Brother Blanden be relieved of any disability that the action of the lodge had imposed.

I direct your renewed attention to this subject, and to a like decision by M.W. Bro. Robbins, presented in his report of last year.

CENTRAL LODGE, NO. 71.

On the 15th day of September I appointed a commission, consisting of R. W. Orlin H. Miner, Worshipful James H. Matheny, and Worshipful L. W. Shepherd, to investigate charges preferred against the Master of this lodge. The report of this commission has been received; and on the 23d day of the same month I did suspend the Master from his official prerogatives. I need not assure you that this duty was of the the most painful of a protracted experience; but a proper regard for the great fraternity which we represent, made it imperative that I should clearly and emphatically condemn a vice that has debauched and degraded so many millions of our race.

It is not one of the powers of a lodge to determine what we may eat or drink, but we can and should demonstrate our determination to resist the encroachments of intemperance, or of any other vice.

CAIRO LODGE, NO. 237.

On the 9th day of September, I received charges preferred against the Worshipful Master, for unmasonic conduct. The charges were of a character that demanded prompt interposition in behalf of the lodge and fraternity; I therefore appointed R. W. E. C. Pace, Worshipful — Mott and Worshipful — Kirkpatrick, a commission to make the investigation.

The report of the commission has been received; and on the 28th day of the same month, I suspended this officer from the functions of his office; at the same time advising him that he could appear before this Grand Lodge and show cause, if any existed, why his deposition should not remain of force.

This is the second time during the year that I have been called upon to entertain complaints against Masters who have subordinated manhood to the vice of intemperance. My prompt action in these cases will afford you ample assurance of my determination to maintain the dignity and good name of the Craft.

PLEIADES LODGE, NO. 478.

For several months differences of opinion have existed between Worshipful Brother William Godman, and a large number of the brethren, upon the various interests of the lodge and fraternity; and recently culminating in a demand for an investigation into the alleged official misconduct of the Master. Efforts have been made from time to time, by myself and others, to

adjust these difficulties, but finding efforts in this direction unavailing, I appointed a commission consisting of R.W. Henry E. Hamilton, R.W. Gilbert W. Barnard, and W. Alexander Thomson, to whom the charges against Brother Godman have been referred. The results of the examination have not been submitted.

LAKE SIDE LODGE, NO. 739.

During the month of August, I was waited upon by a gentleman, unknown to myself, and recently from one of our western jurisdictions, but claiming citizenship in Illinois, who expressed anxiety to be made a Mason. After giving much attention to his representations, corroborated by Masons of this city, I determined that his application could not be considered. Subsequently I was called upon by the W. Master and other members of his lodge, asking a dispensation to confer the degrees upon a gentleman well known to them, and who was soon to leave the city for a distant western State, and to a location so remote from a lodge that it would be impossible for him to unite with the fraternity except at a very large expenditure of time and money. Under the circumstances, and having implicit confidence in the representations made in his behalf, I granted, though reluctantly, the authority asked for; taking it for granted that the initiatory provisions of the law regulating applications had been complied with. Subsequently, and to my chagrin and astonishment, I found that the degrees had been conferred upon the same person whose application I had declined, but whose name had escaped my attention when the Master applied for the dispensation.

The matter is now undergoing examination by R. W. Walter A. Stevens, D. D. G. M.

EFFINGHAM LODGE, NO. 149.

On the 28th day of September, 1878, Brother Joseph B. Jones was suspended for non-payment of dues, without the formal notices demanded by the law. After an investigation it appeared that the objections to the lawful character of the proceedings in this case were well taken, and on the 13th day of December, 1878, I revoked the action of the lodge.

H. G. REYNOLDS LODGE, NO. 395.

In response to a communication from this lodge, I replied that an application for the degrees by a person "minus a portion of a limb," could not be considered. This question of physical qualifications has in the past, and is yet attracting much attention from the most enlightened authorities of the Craft. My opinions are, that unless a line of demarkation is established that shall indicate the *minimum* of physical disqualification that may be tolerated, that the only safe rule of action is to be guided by the strict letter of the Ancient Charges. I am well aware that these charges admit of constructions, that it would not be judicious to controvert, nevertheless I am fixed in the belief that candidates, with "maim or defect," should not be received into our lodges so long as any other course will induce a want of harmony upon the subject.

DUBOIS LODGE, NO. 624.

In the matter of the suspension of Bro. William J. Wade, upon charges that he had "fraudulently neglected" to meet his financial obligations

Upon an examination of the proceedings, it was found that the objections to the judgment of the lodge were in harmony with those presented in the action of Livingston Lodge, No. 371, and to which your attention has been directed. I therefore, on the 15th day of December last, ordered a revocation of the verdict in this case.

GRAFTON LODGE, NO. 328.

The following is a quotation from a communication from this office, and addressed to Grafton Lodge:

"To get a dimit, the application must be in writing, and lie over at least one regular communication before it can be acted upon. If then the applicant's dues are paid, and no charges are of record against him, the Master orders a dimit."

I have had frequent occasion to refer to this regulation, but invariably with the feeling that its provisions reflected upon the good sense of the brethren, and contravened rights of more than ordinary importance. The argument that a brother came into the organization voluntarily, and should be permitted to depart at pleasure, is plausible as an abstract proposition; but when it is insisted that the members *shall not* be consulted in this or any other proposition that only affects its local welfare, then I must dissent. I do not believe it to be sound doctrine that an applicant for the degrees or membership must receive unanimous assent of the lodge, and then determine for himself how long the relation shall exist.

When a person unites with the lodge he assumes a pro rata of its cares and responsibilities. It is demanded by the terms of his obligations that he will conform to its laws and regulations. Under whatever circumstances he may find the lodge, or under whatever circumstances it may be placed during his connection therewith, he is irrevocably bound to its condition, and should not be allowed to escape responsibilities which he has voluntarily accepted, except the brethren are disposed to comply with his wishes. The cases are not rare where brethren have dimitted to avoid the consequences of their acts. Indebtedness has been incurred, and when the lodge is distracted by embarrassments, and for which the member was directly responsible, he dimits to rid himself of a burden that was imposed, with his consent and encouragement, to be met by unfortunate but braver associates. I could never comprehend the justice of the law as it now obtains. Permit me to commend these views to your attention.

GRAND PARK LODGE, NO. 740.

A communication from Worshipful Brother A. V. Vandoran, suggested the anomaly of a fourth degree in Symbolic Masonry. For many years I

have looked upon the so-called degree of Past Master as a misnomer, and entirely out of place. I am not acquainted with any right derived from our rituals, or the common law of the fraternity to create an additional degree, much less a something which is not obtainable by the humblest member of a lodge under the customary rules of advancements. If we are to maintain our system in its integrity, we weaken our power for defense by indulging in that which we so promptly condemn in others. Its antiquity is not questioned, neither is the antiquity of the Devil, but we do not suppose that hoary age is a sufficient justification for the retention of either. Whatever preparation, by obligation or otherwise, that may be necessary to prepare a Master elect for his duties, let it be administered in the presence of his brethren, and not retire him to some secluded corner to be invested with a side degree that does not have any place in the lodge.

WILLIAM B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 209.

On the 25th of January last I received a complaint through M.W. D. C. Cregier, the representative of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Michigan, that Wm. B. Warren Lodge had conferred the degrees of Masonry upon one John W. Cahill, the rejected material of Oceana Lodge of that Grand Jurisdiction.

Upon an investigation of the complaint it was found that the representation was well founded, and that Mr. Cahill had imposed himself upon Wm. B. Warren Lodge by the declaration that he had never before applied for the degrees in Masonry. It was not necessary therefore to instruct the brethren of that old and distinguished body regarding its duty in the premises. Mr. Cahill was summoned to answer for the offence, and after formal trial was promptly expelled.

METEOR LODGE, NO. 284.

During the month of February last, I received a communication from this lodge, also from many others, asking the status of an Entered Apprentice who had petitioned for the degrees, and received the first, prior to the adoption of our present regulation upon balloting. I replied that under the preceding law, in existence prior to the year 1874, a ballot was had upon each degree, consequently the brother mentioned had not been elected to the second or third degrees, and that a further ballot for these degrees was necessary.

NEWTON LODGE, NO. 248.

During the same month I was advised by R. W. H. B. Tolle, D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-fourth District, accompanied by a complaint from various members of that lodge, that at the regular communication of December, 1878, a motion was adopted exonerating members, those in arrears for dues, and including dues for that year. This action was so manifestly unjust to brethren who had paid, and in such positive violation of law, in the absence of any plea of inability to pay, by those who had thus been relieved of their responsibilities, that I unhesitatingly revoked this determination of the lodge.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 155.

Having had complaint that the secretary of this lodge had practiced notifying members of their arrearages by postal card, I called his attention to the will of the Grand Lodge upon the subject. My only motive for bringing this to your attention is to warn lodges that this method of communication with members, on such subjects, has been emphatically condemned. It is hoped that this mention of the matter will deter secretaries from falling into a like error.

GIRARD LODGE, NO. 171.

In April last, I had the appeal of Worshipful Bro. A. H. Magoon, Past Master, from a verdict of "not guilty," upon charges preferred against a member for fraud. Upon an examination of the testimony, I could not resist the conclusion that this judgment of the lodge was a gross perversion of law and fact. I therefore on the 19th day of the same month issued an order setting aside the verdict, and ordered a further trial. The second investigation also resulted in an acquittal, notwithstanding additional evidence had been introduced that confirmed my first impressions regarding the results of the previous trial. On June 4th, I received an official notice of the second determination of the lodge, accompanied by a second appeal by Bro. Magoon. Soon thereafter I directed Worshipful Bro. Ball, Master, to notify his lodge to appear and show cause (if any there was) why its functions should not be suspended. In response to this, I had the action of the lodge, but not deeming the representations of the brethren of sufficient force to stay proceedings, I communicated to Bro. Ball my purpose to suspend its functions. Upon his subsequent representations that two of the brethren were very ill; and from the nature of the complaints with which they were afflicted, it was quite probable that they, the brethren of the lodge, would soon be called upon for mortuary services, and that an immediate suspension of the lodge under all the circumstances, would be unfortunate in its local influences, I determined to defer action, and refer the subject for your consideration; and herewith present the papers appertaining to the case. It is proper to say in this connection, that the representations of Bro. Ball proved too true, and the lodge was called upon to pay a tribute of respect to a deceased brother.

UNION PARK LODGE, NO. 610.

A representation was made by a brother of this lodge, that brethren had been restored from suspension by a *viva voce* vote, or "show of hands." I have learned that this misapprehension of the law was not peculiar to this lodge. Growing out of this representation, a question arose as to the present standing of a brother who had, some two years since, been restored by a like disregard for the law. My opinion was, that the brother having acquired rights under this irregular proceeding, by participating in the deliberations of the lodge—occupying official positions without objection on the part of the brethren, that his re-instatement could not now be disturbed; but that the

lodge might be held for an offence if complaint should be made. As this was not contemplated, I did not feel inclined to pursue the subject further.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

In March last I received a circular, which had been addressed to various brethren, announcing a "Grand Masonic Distribution of Real Estate and Personal Property," and in the interests of the "Farmount Masonic Building Association." The enterprise seemed to be under the direction of gentlemen whose names were familiar as Masons of considerable distinction. The object of the Association was said to be the erection of a Masonic Temple. Whatever may have been its purposes, our law is so positive in its condemnation of this method of advancing fraternal interests, that I immediately issued my edict prohibiting Masonic complicity with the undertaking.

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES—NON-AFFILIATION.

I do not imagine that I can present any new view upon this prolific topic. Brethren of large experience differ as to the causes which lead to the withdrawal of so many from active participation in the duties and responsibilities of the lodge. There are varied influences at work in this direction, but none that have so much force as the want of adaptibility of many who are induced to become Masons by considerations entirely foreign to their preconceived ideas of fraternity and its objects. These will, necessarily, be a burden so long as we multiply lodges, thus creating a necessity for money. We get this from applicants without securing anything further, except the certainty of their early withdrawal or suspension. Experience does not seem to be any barrier to these self-imposed perplexities. We go on from year to year accepting ashlarls that we should know, from our associations with them in the ordinary walks of life, are unfitted by nature or qualification for the relation to which they aspire, and to which they are too frequently advanced by the unwarranted interposition of interested friendship. We do not suppose that this error will be corrected till Grand Lodges are less disposed to multiply constituent bodies. If the 700 lodges of Illinois were reduced to a liberal estimate of our needs, we could then make selections and not be controlled in securing memberships by motives that have their origin alone in necessity.

In this busy age, with mind so intensely devoted to industries and investigation, it is not possible to secure the permanency of any charitable effort without a systematic plan for its support. Theories upon this subject are of little value. Many have been tested, and results do not awaken any sympathy in their behalf. So me distinguished brethren are yet under the impression that strictly voluntary contributions should be the rule for the support of lodges, notwithstanding that the records of such enterprises, in other directions, do not afford any guarantee that we should meet with success. The fraternity therefore, as a rule, are well settled in the conclusion that annual

dues only can be relied upon; although it does not appear equitable to all, that a brother of limited means should be ranked in this matter with another who has an abundance at his disposal. If, however, the experience of the past hundred years has demonstrated the necessity of our present system, the only question to be determined is the Masonic method of its enforcement.

The brethren to whom allusion has been made do not excite particular interest; but there is another class who, through inability to meet their engagements, are not unfrequently forced into suspension, but, for the only reason that unfraternal pride is a barrier to a frank avowal of their condition. I have with you long since learned that we must take Masons as we find them. Poverty is not an obstacle to the full development of self-esteem. We are all thus afflicted, and it is not unreasonable to expect that brethren who are not placed upon a financial equality with others, will feel embarrassment when called upon to meet their obligations. It is for these that I have sympathy, and ask your attention in their behalf, in the belief that it is much more to our credit to submit to the impositions of a hundred that are unworthy, than to inflict unnecessary pain upon a brother whose heart is in the right place, but whose purse cannot respond to his obligations.

Sec. 7, of Art. 8, Part III. of our By-Laws, gives authority, by implication, for "striking from the roll." This practice has not been, to my knowledge, adopted by any of the lodges of our jurisdiction. It seems to have been an afterthought of the distinguished committee who had the last revision of our code in charge, and does not appear to have been intended as a provision that was to enlist attention. In some Grand Jurisdictions "suspension from lodge membership" is the penalty, and as I understand it, does not materially differ from the discipline just alluded to. The terms employed in either case appear objectionable, because they imply a disability that does not exist. My impressions are, that if the law was amended so that these penalties should be known as *involuntary-non-affiliation*, the status of a brother thus disciplined for non-payment of dues would be better understood, and he not subjected to the mortification that follows suspension, in any of its forms.

I do not suggest any modification in the law providing for suspensions; but when lodges so desire, they may have authority to relieve a brother of membership, and to issue him a paper certifying the fact of non-affiliation, *only*.

In concluding this subject it is proper to state, that M. W. Bro. Cregier, Chairman of the Committee that framed the by-laws under which we are now acting, dissents to our construction given to the section just alluded to.

PERSONAL JURISDICTION.

The action of the Grand Lodge, affirming the decision of W. M. Bro. Robbins, 1877, ("Where a candidate after being rejected by one lodge,

removes into the jurisdiction of another, neither lodge can receive his petition without obtaining the consent of the other,"') I believed then, and remain of the opinion was inimical to well established principles that have governed in such cases.

The minority report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, found on pages 110 and 111 of the printed proceedings of that year, quotes the law upon the subject. This appears so conclusive, that I cannot resist the inclination to renew a consideration of this decision, notwithstanding my high appreciation of the ability and discretion of its author. It had never before occurred to me that the personal jurisdiction of lodges could be divisible; on the contrary I have invariably entertained the opinion that such jurisdiction, like other rights of the lodge, were positive. The law which has been referred to expressly provides that a rejected petitioner for the degrees may renew his application to the *same lodge only* which rejected him; we cannot therefore, see by what reasoning, under the law, that the Grand Lodge assumes that such well defined jurisdiction can be shared by another lodge, if it is true that the provisions of this law confines exclusive control of rejected material to the rejecting lodges.

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS AND WORK.

On the 20th day of December last, I appointed R. W. James Douglas, Chester; and W. Bro. William B. Grimes, Pittsfield, Ass't Grand Lecturers. Also, on the 6th day of January following, I appointed Worshipful Bro. Thomas L. Mager, of Prairie City, to a like position.

In each instance I exacted a recommendation from our Board of Grand Examiners, with an assurance of their qualifications. Knowing the fitness of these brethren, I should not have sought this assurance of the Board, did I not feel that these overseers of the Work were entitled to consultation on such matters.

The loss of our funds, and the general depression of business, has prevented the employment of our distinguished Board of Examiners. There are evidences of returning prosperity, and it is to be hoped that another year will find lodges in a condition to avail themselves of the services of these brethren. But for the depleted condition of our finances, I should have arranged for schools of instruction in four sections of our jurisdiction.

FINANCES.

At the commencement of the fiscal year it was doubtful if our treasury was in a condition to meet the necessary demands upon it; but the additional dividends from the assets of Bro. Glenn's estate, has relieved us of the necessity of an appeal for credit.

The claim against Past Grand Treasurer, Bro. Harrison Dills, will not, probably, be realized for some time to come. A prior mortgage of \$6,000 upon the property held by us as security for his indebtedness, has been fore-

closed. Our only hope, therefore, rests in the ability of Bro. Dills and Mr. Alexander H. Pool to meet their engagements. It was suggested that it would be advisable to assume the mortgage alluded to, but inquiry satisfied me that the property would not justify this additional burden upon the Grand Lodge.

It would be advisable that this matter be placed in the hands of an attorney, and to be acted upon as you may direct. Last year a special committee was appointed to adjust the claim against our Past Grand Treasurer, Bro. Glenn. The committee reported a settlement which I approved. It is made a part of this report.

The indebtedness of Brother Glenn in October last, was	\$13,316 48
Since paid	3,009 34
Balance	\$10,307 14
Add to this, premium on life policy of \$5,000	155 30
Which makes a total of	\$10,462 44

For this amount we have as security two life policies of \$5,000 each, one of which is paid up, but upon the other we are liable to be called upon for additional premiums.

The failure dissipated for the time being our funding system, and I was under the necessity of directing the Grand Treasurer to employ any money in his hands to meet the necessary expenses of the Grand Lodge, and to meet such amounts as you had audited at your last communication. I do not think that it would be wise to renew our various funds, until such time as the treasury will justify it.

The report of the Grand Treasurer will present this matter in detail.

I dislike very much to make further allusion to those unfortunate transactions—unfortunate because they reflect upon the integrity of brethren who have had a large place in the fraternal regard of the Craft of our jurisdiction.

I do not indulge in any disposition to foster unpleasant memories, but I do wish to insist that these gross derelictions of duty may not, in the future, escape the disciplinary attention they merit. It is not much encouragement for our lodges to provide funds to meet the demands that are liable at any moment to command our benevolence, and then see them dissipated by speculation, or devoted to private interests of any kind.

I am of the opinion that the practice of insisting upon bonds from our financial agents should be discontinued. They are valueless because never enforced. If you think otherwise, I would advise that sureties should not be of the Craft. Have these matters conducted upon strict business principles and then if we meet with disaster we shall have the consolation remaining to us, that we have not acted like children. I am very certain that our distinguished Grand Treasurer will approve such suggestions, because he is a

business man, and of recognized business capacity and integrity. I am exceedingly pleased to say to the Grand Lodge, that Bro. Miner has stood ready to assist us during the past year, if he had been called upon for that purpose.

The amount of money coming into my hands is \$155., a detailed account of which is in possession of the Grand Secretary and will be published.

I have expended for postage, stationery, and all other expenses, \$126.57. This also will be presented to you in detail by the Grand Secretary.

As this Grand Communication approached, I was advised by M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, that an effort should be made to secure a compromise in prices from railroads and hotels. Soon after, R. W. Bro. Burrill presented the same subject, but he being so far removed from this office that his presence would entail expense to the Grand Lodge, that I confided the matter to the care of Bro. Cregier. How well he has discharged his duties in this regard, and at a large sacrifice of personal attention, your own appreciation of his disposition to be of service to the Craft will abundantly testify.

CONCLUSION.

And thus the record of toil and anxiety is before you. The past is beyond recall. We cannot undo the errors with which the old year is cumbered and clouded; but with an abiding faith in Him whose tender solicitude for His erring creatures neither "slumbers nor sleeps," we will reach forth for "the things that are before," and press forward for the prize of our high Masonic calling.

Brethren be faithful to your trusts. Masters and Wardens, upon you rests our hope. God will reward your cheerful contributions to human welfare. He asks of us *manhood*; and Masonry reflecting the divine plan, also asks you to abide in the shadow of His promises.

As for myself your too generous forbearance has filled to overflowing the measure of my aspirations; and if I have been instrumental in wounding the sensibilities of any brother, I plead for Charity, that last link of the golden chain which bids us abide in Faith and Hope, Terrestrial and Celestial.

THEODORE T. GURNEY,
Grand Master.

INVITATION—To Visit Board of Trade.

R. W. Bro. W. M. EGAN, on behalf of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, extended to the members of the Grand Lodge an invitation to visit the Board at any time during their stay in the city.

Upon motion of Bro. L. L. MUNN, the invitation was accepted, and the thanks of Grand Lodge extended to the Board for its courtesy.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Report.

M. W. D. C. CREGIER submitted the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Report, which was read and concurred in.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. F. & A. M.:

The Committee to whom was referred the annual address of the M. W. Grand Master having examined the same, would fraternally report:

The address as a whole, appears to your committee to fully indicate the faithfulness with which its author has discharged the responsible and delicate duties confided to him by the craft of Illinois, and we avail ourselves of the occasion to congratulate the Grand Master upon the full, clear and able exposition of the affairs of Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction during the past year, at the same time would commend to the thoughtful consideration of the brethren of our State, his eloquent and appropriate enunciation of the fundamental principles which should govern every lodge and every true Freemason.

The principal work of your committee in regard to this annual report, is to subdivide the same for reference, that the several appropriate committees may consider the various subjects presented. In doing this we have selected the matter in the order in which it occurs. We would therefore refer

TO THE COMMITTEE ON OBITUARIES,

The record of deceased brethren.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE,

So much of the address as refers to Masonic law and usage, which, as your committee believe, are more or less involved in the recommendations of the Grand Master under the head of "Amendments to By-Laws."

Also the subject matter under the heads of "Moultrie Lodge," "Decisions," "O'Fallon Lodge," "Harvard and Livingston Lodges," "Ellingham and H. G. Reynolds Lodges," "Du Bois and Grafton Lodges," and "Fowler Lodge;" the highly interesting question presented in connection with "Grant Park Lodge," "Meteor and Newton Lodges;" the novel question submitted under the head of "Union Park Lodge;" so much of the generous and kindly remarks of the Grand Master under the head of "Non-payment of Dues," as refers to Sec. 7, Art. 8, Part III. of By-Laws; and so much as regards "Visitors."

TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES,

That portion of the address embracing the reference to "Fayette and New Liberty Lodges," "Central and Cairo Lodges," and "Girard and Alpha Lodges."

TO THE COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE,

The important subject of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, upon which the Grand Master so forcibly dwells.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

That portion of the address which embraces the subject of Finance.

Your committee regard a portion of the Grand Master's address to be without precedent—or at least so for the past twenty years,—as it will be observed that the document contains nothing to engage the official attention of the Committee on Lodges U. D., since the Grand Master has not authorized the formation of a new lodge during the past year, for reasons which he sets forth. This portion of the address may with propriety be referred for consideration to the entire Craft of the State, as a committee of the whole; but in order that the appropriate committee may be continued in the field of its former usefulness, we think the Grand Master's extraordinary action in this particular should be reviewed, and for that purpose we recommend the subject be referred to the Committee on Lodges U. D.

Your committee note the remarks of the Grand Master in regard to the neglect of some of the D. D. G. Masters to make their official reports in due time. A failure to perform this duty as provided by Sec. 3 of Art. 8, Part I., must of necessity deprive the Grand Master of much that he may desire to report to Grand Lodge, and leave the Craft at large without interesting and valuable information, to which they are entitled. We are aware that the Grand Master's complaint in this regard has been common with his predecessors, and believe, as the statute upon this matter is no less mandatory than that providing for the returns of Lodges, that some additional rule should be adopted, to enforce its observance.

We now come to a matter under the head of "Personal Jurisdiction," which clearly embraces questions of law. Under ordinary circumstances there would be no difficulty in deciding its proper reference. But the propriety of referring this particular subject to the Committee on Jurisprudence is not so clear, as a word of explanation will show.

On page 44, printed Proceedings of 1877, decision No. 20, rendered by Grand Master Robbins, was referred to Committee on Jurisprudence. One member of that committee dissented from the said decision and submitted a minority report thereon, which may be found on pages 110 and 111, same volume. The record shows that the majority report sustaining the decision was agreed to.

The matter then under consideration is again presented in the address of Grand Master Gurney for reconsideration, and should of course go to the present Committee on Jurisprudence; but it so happens that P. G. M. Robbins, who rendered the decision in question, is chairman of that committee, and if the subject shall be so referred, Bro. Robbins will be called upon to

report upon the correctness of his own decree. To make matters still more interesting, it also happens that the author of the minority report, dissenting from the decision of Bro. Robbins, is a member of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and chairman of committee called upon to make suitable reference of the subject. And just here we become slightly embarrassed.

Whether our Grand Master was fully satisfied that M. W. Bro. Robbins and the brother who disagreed with his decision could come together and agree to dwell in unity, or whether he instituted this dilemma with evil intent, is not the province of your committee to guess; but it would seem the Grand Master must have anticipated that the consideration of the point at issue by the usual committee as now constituted, would severely test the well-known modesty of P. G. M. Robbins, and exhaust the limited stock of the same characteristic possessed by the "dissenter."

But be that as it may, your committee, in all seriousness, feel that the question presented by the Grand Master is of more than ordinary importance to the welfare of every lodge in our State, for reasons which it would not become us at this time to state. But in view of the peculiar facts recited, your committee would fraternally recommend that so much of the Grand Master's address here alluded to be referred to a special committee of three, to report at this Grand Communication.

In concluding this brief reference to the excellent address of the Grand Master, the committee hope they have not exceeded the limits of propriety or trespassed upon the rights of other committees.

Fraternally submitted,

DEWITT C. CREGIER,
H. E. HAMILTON,
J. V. THOMAS,
Committee.

CALLED OFF.

At 12 30 o'clock P. M. the Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to refreshment until 2 P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1879.

The Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to labor at 2 o'clock.

Grand Officers and Representatives as at the morning session.

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted his report of the business of his office for the year, including his financial report of moneys received. The financial report was referred to the Finance Committee.

The amendment to the Constitution being seconded by Grand Lodge, awaits the action of the constituent lodges.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

As required by the by-laws I herewith submit a report of the business of my office during the past Masonic year.

Immediately after the close of the last session of Grand Lodge, I furnished to the printers the "copy" for the proceedings, and had them printed and ready for distribution about the middle of November.

This, considering the size of the work, may, I think, be considered rapid work; and great credit is due to the printers for the very neat and tasteful style in which the work is done, comparing favorably with any proceedings published.

During the year I have compared the returns of the subordinate lodges with those of the previous year, and found but few errors, and those of a trifling character.

THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

In conformity with the resolution adopted by Grand Lodge last year, published on page 107 of the proceedings, I addressed the following communication to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, sending a copy of the same to all Grand Lodges with which we are in fraternal communication:

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY,
GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. }

To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, Free and Accepted Masons:

At the Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, held in the city of Chicago on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of October, A. D. 1878, A. L. 5378, the following resolutions, presented by the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Illinois, jealous alike of her Sovereign power and that of her sister Grand Lodges, hereby declare that the unwarranted action of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Scotland in invading the jurisdiction of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec, by planting two lodges within the limits of her territory, as conceded to the Grand Lodge of Quebec by all the Grand Lodges of North America (with one exception), should receive such action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois as the importance of the case demands; and be it further

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master of Illinois is hereby requested to issue, as soon as practical, his edict notifying all the constituent lodges under his jurisdiction of the facts in the case, and interdicting all further Masonic communication with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and all individual Masons owing allegiance thereto.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be and is hereby instructed to notify the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and all other Grand Lodges with whom we are in communication, of the action above recited.

In accordance with the instructions of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct transcript from the records.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge, at Springfield, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1878, A. L. 5878.

JOHN F. BURRILL,
Grand Secretary.

In response, I received from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland the following letter:

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND, {
FREEMASONS' HALL, EDINBURG, Jan. 4, 1879.

John F. Burrill, Esq., Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Illinois:

RIGHT WOR. SIR AND DEAR BROTHER:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of printed circular addressed to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. It has pleased your Grand Lodge to "interdict all further Masonic communication with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and all individual Masons owing allegiance thereto."

The Grand Lodge of Scotland was in active operation a century prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and there is no reason to believe that its position will be at all affected by any interdict of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

I beg to thank you for a copy of Proceedings for 1878.

Yours faithfully,

D. MURRAY LYON,
Grand Secretary.

I would say in this connection that the edict issued by the M. W. Grand Master, referred to in the above resolutions, was sent to the several Grand Lodges and to all the lodges in this jurisdiction.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

Oct. 10th, 1878, I issued, by order of the M. W. Grand Master, to M. W. Bro. J. S. Murrow, a commission as the Representative of this Grand Lodge in the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory.

Oct. 14th, I issued a commission to R. W. Bro. H. H. Folk, as our Representative in the Grand Lodge of Dakota.

May 19th, 1879, I issued to M. W. Bro. Edward B. Jones, a commission as our representative in the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

TITLE OF GRAND LODGE.

A glance at the Act of Incorporation of this Grand Lodge shows that it is incorporated by the name, style and description of "The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons," while our Constitution designates it as the "Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois." Believing that the title and seal should conform with the Act of the Legislature incorporating the Grand Lodge, I would suggest that Art. I. of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE 1. This Grand Lodge shall be known by the name and style of "The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons."

During the past year the following lodges have ceased to exist, either by voluntary surrender of charter, or by having their charters arrested by order of the Grand Master: Burlington, No. 637, Fowler, No. 599, Fayette, No. 107, New Liberty, No. 317, and Moultrie, No. 181.

DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.

The last few years have shown a steady decrease in the membership of the subordinatè lodges, an examination of the returns of this year showing a total decrease of over 1,200, with, of course, a corresponding decrease in the revenues.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

During the year I have issued duplicate charters to the following lodges:

Dec. 7, 1878	To Hampshire Lodge, No. 443.
Nov. 18, 1878	Norton Lodge, No. 631.
Dec. 30, 1878	Dennison Lodge, No. 336.
March 12, 1879	Muddy Point Lodge, No. 396.
April 14, 1879	Rising Sun Lodge, No. 115.
June 7, 1879	Weldon Lodge, No. 746.
Sept. 13, 1879	Lambert Lodge, No. 659.

I submit herewith my financial report for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

JOHN F. BURRILL,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

JOHN F. BURRILL, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1879.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley	1	\$71 25	Vitruvius	81	30 00
Equality	2	18 75	Metamora	82	18 75
Harmony	3	79 50	DeWitt	84	76 50
Springfield	4	92 25	Mitchell	85	35 25
Macon	5	88 50	Mt. Pulaski	87	39 00
St. Johns	13	48 00	Havana	88	66 00
Warren	14	21 75	Fellowship	89	56 25
Peoria	15	127 75	Jerusalem Temple	90	147 75
Temperance	16	51 00	Metropolis	91	60 75
Clinton	19	84 75	Toulon	93	47 25
Hancock	20	39 00	Perry	95	50 25
Cass	23	51 75	Excelsior	97	78 00
St. Clair	24	57 00	Taylor	98	42 75
Franklin	25	46 50	Edwardsville	99	65 25
Piasa	27	84 75	Astoria	100	44 25
Mt. Vernon	31	50 25	Rockford	102	122 25
Barry	34	68 25	Magnolia	103	31 50
Charleston	35	43 50	Lewistown	104	46 50
Kavanaugh	36	35 25	Winchester	105	51 00
Monmouth	37	67 50	Versailles	108	33 00
Olive Branch	38	118 50	Trenton	109	35 25
Herman	39	47 25	Lebanon	110	50 25
Occidental	40	88 50	Jonesboro	111	36 00
Bloomington	43	122 25	Bureau	112	96 00
Hardin	44	75 75	Robert Burns	113	33 75
Griggsville	45	38 25	Marcelline	114	25 50
Temple	46	90 75	Vermont	116	51 00
Caledonia	47	17 25	Elgin	117	75 00
Unity	48	31 50	Waverly	118	40 50
Cambridge	49	49 50	Henry	119	21 75
Carrollton	50	73 50	Oquawka	123	34 50
Mt. Moriah	51	46 50	Cedar	124	71 25
Benevolent	52	47 25	Greenup	125	18 00
Reclamation	54	35 25	Empire	126	38 25
Washington	55	42 00	Antioch	127	36 75
Pittsfield	56	66 75	Raleigh	128	26 25
Fraternal	58	58 50	Greenfield	129	46 50
New Boston	59	44 25	Golconda	131	45 00
Belvidere	60	63 00	Mackinaw	132	28 50
Lacon	61	32 25	Marshall	133	48 00
Benton	64	45 75	Sycamore	134	95 25
Knoxville	66	38 25	Lima	135	36 00
Acacia	67	57 75	Hutsonville	136	23 25
Naples	68	18 00	Polk	137	39 75
Eureka	69	31 50	Marengo	138	52 50
Social	70	29 25	Olney	140	67 50
Central	71	40 50	Ames	142	46 50
Chester	72	48 75	Richmond	143	43 50
Rockton	74	39 00	DeKalb	144	76 50
Mt. Nebo	76	52 50	A. W. Rawson	145	31 50
Prairie	77	89 25	Clayton	147	55 50
Waukegan	78	83 25	Bloomfield	148	42 50
Scott	79	30 75	Effingham	149	41 25
Whitehall	80	77 25	Vienna	150	47 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1879—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Bunker Hill	151	46 50	Black Hawk	238	48 75
Fidelity	152	38 25	Mt. Carmel	239	32 25
Clay	153	30 00	Western Star	240	86 25
Russell	154	27 75	Shekinah	241	57 00
Alpha	155	00 75	Greenville	245	48 75
Delavan	156	51 75	El Paso	246	57 00
Urbana	157	78 75	Golden Gate	248	28 50
Kewanee	159	59 25	Hibbard	249	48 75
Waubansia	160	117 00	Robinson	250	28 50
Virden	161	47 25	Heyworth	251	45 00
Hope	162	43 50	Aledo	252	48 00
Westfield	163	20 25	Avon Harmony	253	36 00
Star in the East	166	97 50	Aurora	254	84 75
Milford	168	30 75	Donnelson	255	17 25
Nunda	169	41 25	Algonquin	256	19 50
Evergreen	170	89 25	Warsaw	257	29 25
Girard	171	56 25	Chemung	258	21 00
Wayne	172	16 50	Mattoon	260	88 50
Cherry Valley	173	29 25	Amon	261	44 25
Lena	174	55 50	Channahon	262	33 75
Mendota	176	88 50	Illinois	263	48 75
Illinois Central	178	62 25	Franklin Grove	264	42 00
Wabash	179	30 75	Vermilion	265	37 50
Moweaqua	180	43 50	Kingston	266	38 25
Meridian	183	39 75	Paris	268	80 25
Abingdon	185	27 00	Wheaton	269	31 50
Mystic Tie	187	41 25	Levi Lusk	270	33 75
Cyrus	188	42 00	Blaney	271	168 75
Dundee	190	28 50	Carmi	274	46 50
Farmington	192	40 50	Miners	273	56 25
Herrick	193	22 50	Bvron	274	20 25
Freedom	194	32 25	Milton	275	57 75
La Harpe	195	79 50	Elizabeth	276	19 50
Louisville	196	35 25	Accordia	277	59 25
King Solomon's	197	42 00	Jo Daviess	278	74 25
Grandview	198	25 50	Neoga	279	37 50
Hoier	199	28 50	Kansas	280	32 25
Sheba	200	36 00	Brooklyn	282	30 75
Centralia	201	71 25	Meteor	283	68 25
Flora	204	27 00	Catlin	285	44 25
Corinthian	205	35 25	Plymouth	286	25 50
Fairfield	206	10 50	Genoa	288	41 25
Tamaroa	207	28 50	Wataga	291	25 50
Wilmington	208	69 75	Chenoa	294	33 00
Lincoln	210	71 25	Prophetstown	293	59 25
Cleveland	211	283 50	Pontiac	294	62 25
Shipman	212	28 50	Quincy	296	78 75
Ipava	213	45 75	Benjamin	297	41 25
Gillespie	214	21 75	Waconda	298	32 25
New Salem	218	33 75	Mechanicsburg	299	21 75
Oakland	219	48 00	Hanover	300	16 50
Mahomet	220	41 25	Hinckley	301	21 75
Leroy	221	40 50	Durand	302	35 25
Geo. Washington	222	36 00	Raven	303	49 25
Keeney	223	21 75	Onarga	305	39 00
Pana	226	45 75	W. C. Hobbs	306	33 75
Columbus	227	24 75	T. J. Pickett	307	62 25
Livingston	228	35 25	Harvard	309	66 00
Manchester	229	24 00	Ionic	312	75 00
New Haven	230	21 75	York	313	32 25
Blandinsville	233	42 00	Palatine	314	30 75
DuQuoin	234	44 50	Erwin	315	27 00
Dallas City	235	43 50	Abraham Jones	316	15 75
Charter Oak	236	67 50	Doric	319	73 50
Cairo	237	83 25	Malta	320	27 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1879—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Dunlap.....	321	58 50	Reynoldsburg	410	41 25
Windsor.....	322	51 75	Oregon.....	420	30 00
Orient.....	323	19 50	Exeter.....	424	22 50
Industry.....	327	57 00	Kaneville.....	425	17 25
Gralton.....	328	11 25	Scottville.....	426	34 50
Tuscola.....	332	86 25	Red Bud.....	427	25 50
Tyrian.....	333	69 00	Sunbeam.....	428	44 25
Sumner.....	334	55 50	Chebanse.....	429	36 75
Schiller.....	335	54 75	Kendrick.....	430	25 50
New Columbia.....	336	34 50	Summit.....	431	27 75
Oneida.....	337	42 00	Murrayville.....	432	32 45
Fu'l Moon.....	341	40 50	Annawan.....	433	24 00
Summerfield.....	342	20 25	Makanda.....	434	50 25
Milledgeville.....	345	27 75	Neponset.....	435	21 75
N. D. Morse.....	346	27 00	Philo.....	436	55 50
Sidney.....	347	19 50	Chicago.....	437	139 50
Russellville.....	348	15 00	Luce.....	439	57 75
Sublette.....	349	24 75	Sparland.....	441	25 50
Fairview.....	350	39 75	Casey.....	442	31 50
Groveland.....	352	22 50	Hampshire.....	443	22 50
Kinderhook.....	353	29 25	Cave-in-Rock.....	444	19 50
Ark and Anchor.....	354	50 25	Chesterfield.....	445	36 75
Marine.....	355	36 00	Watsika.....	446	40 50
Douglas.....	361	38 25	Yates City.....	448	45 00
Noble.....	362	28 00	Mendon.....	449	41 25
Tonica.....	364	21 75	Bromwell.....	451	47 25
Bement.....	365	48 00	Grant.....	452	24 75
Arcola.....	366	40 50	New Hartford.....	453	26 25
Oxford.....	367	39 75	Maroa.....	454	53 50
Jefferson.....	368	22 50	Irving.....	455	31 50
Livingston.....	371	37 50	Moscow.....	457	30 75
Galesburg.....	372	54 75	Butler.....	459	23 45
Chambersburg.....	373	24 75	Jeffersonville.....	460	18 75
Shabbona.....	374	22 50	Plainview.....	461	14 25
Archimedes.....	377	42 00	Tremont.....	462	19 50
Aroma.....	378	17 25	Palmyra.....	463	33 75
Payson.....	379	33 00	Denver.....	464	26 25
M. R. Thompson.....	381	49 50	Huntsville.....	465	43 50
Waltham.....	384	33 00	Cobden.....	466	29 25
Mississippi.....	385	17 25	South Macon.....	467	43 50
Youngstown.....	387	36 00	McLean.....	469	18 75
El Dara.....	388	28 50	Rantoul.....	470	21 00
Kankakee.....	389	68 25	Amity.....	472	39 75
Ashmore.....	390	20 25	Gordon.....	473	22 50
Oconee.....	392	18 00	Columbia.....	474	36 00
Blair.....	393	133 75	Walshville.....	475	19 50
H. G. Reynolds.....	395	18 00	Manito.....	476	15 75
Shiloh.....	397	18 75	New Rutland.....	477	18 00
Kinmundy.....	398	29 25	Wyoming.....	479	63 00
Buda.....	399	40 50	Logan.....	480	54 00
Pacific.....	400	33 75	Momence.....	481	35 25
Odell.....	401	32 25	Lexington.....	482	30 00
Kishwaukee.....	402	25 50	Edgewood.....	484	18 00
Mason City.....	403	65 25	Oskaloosa.....	485	9 00
Batavia.....	404	72 00	Bowen.....	486	9 75
Ramsey.....	405	30 00	Andrew Jackson.....	487	28 50
Bethalto.....	406	15 00	Clay City.....	488	25 50
Marysville.....	407	18 75	Cooper.....	489	20 25
Stratton.....	408	43 50	Shannon.....	490	25 50
Bollen.....	412	27 00	Martin.....	491	32 25
Evening Star.....	414	31 50	Libertyville.....	492	33 00
Paxton.....	416	33 75	Tower Hill.....	493	20 25
Marseilles.....	417	34 50	Stone Fort.....	495	48 00
Freeburg.....	418	33 00	Tennessee.....	496	32 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1879—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Alma.....	497	39 00	Highland.....	583	29 25
Murphysboro.....	498	46 50	Vesper.....	584	81 00
St. Paul.....	500	33 00	Princeton.....	587	42 00
Stark.....	501	20 25	Troy.....	588	27 00
Woodhull.....	502	36 75	Gilman.....	591	9 00
Odin.....	503	34 50	Fieldon.....	592	30 00
East St. Louis.....	504	30 00	Miles Hart.....	595	24 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	39 75	National.....	596	79 50
O. H. Miner.....	506	31 50	Lostant.....	597	20 25
Home.....	508	189 00	Dorchester.....	598	11 25
Parkersburg.....	509	24 00	Cerro Gordo.....	600	33 75
J. D. Moody.....	510	30 00	Laclede.....	601	16 50
Wade-Barney.....	512	57 75	Watson.....	602	16 50
Cold Spring.....	513	14 25	Clark.....	603	29 25
Bradford.....	514	41 25	Allen.....	605	18 00
Andalusia.....	516	16 50	Streator.....	607	72 00
Litchfield.....	517	40 50	Sheldon.....	609	25 50
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	33 75	Lincoln Park.....	611	90 00
Roseville.....	519	31 50	Rock River.....	612	88 50
Anna.....	520	30 00	Patoka.....	613	36 00
Illiopolis.....	521	23 25	Forrest.....	614	27 00
Chatham.....	523	35 25	Milan.....	617	27 00
Evans.....	524	62 25	Basco.....	618	21 00
Delia.....	525	15 75	Lerwick.....	619	26 25
Rossville.....	527	32 25	New Hope.....	620	21 75
Minooka.....	528	27 75	Hopedale.....	622	24 00
Adams.....	529	22 50	Locust.....	623	20 25
Maquon.....	530	38 25	Duhois.....	624	13 50
Ashton.....	531	17 25	Union.....	627	22 50
Seneca.....	532	28 50	Tuscan.....	630	21 75
Cuba.....	534	27 00	Norton.....	631	24 00
Sherman.....	535	29 25	Ridge Farm.....	632	27 75
J. R. Gorin.....	537	35 25	E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	75 00
Lockport.....	538	50 25	Buckley.....	634	41 25
Chatsworth.....	539	24 75	Rochester.....	635	30 00
Harlem.....	540	42 75	Peotone.....	636	25 50
Sigel.....	541	19 50	Fortitude.....	638	17 25
Towanda.....	542	20 25	Comet.....	641	34 50
Cordova.....	543	16 50	Apollo.....	642	110 25
Virginia.....	544	18 75	D. C. Cregier.....	643	86 25
Elkhart.....	545	24 75	Oblong City.....	644	20 25
Valley.....	547	33 00	San Jose.....	645	14 25
Apple River.....	548	36 00	Somonauk.....	646	29 25
Darwin.....	551	15 75	Blueville.....	647	27 00
Humboldt.....	555	26 25	Irvington.....	650	15 75
Dawson.....	559	42 00	Centre Star.....	651	24 00
Leland.....	563	16 50	Polar Star.....	652	18 75
Madison.....	566	28 50	Greenview.....	653	35 25
Trinity.....	571	39 00	Yorktown.....	655	31 50
Villa Ridge.....	572	20 25	Mozart.....	656	26 25
Hamilton.....	573	21 75	Lafayette.....	657	13 50
Winslow.....	574	28 50	Rock Island.....	658	54 00
Pleasant Hill.....	575	37 50	Lambert.....	659	45 75
Albany.....	576	29 25	Grand Chain.....	660	23 25
Frankfort.....	577	39 00	South Park.....	662	34 50
Jacksonville.....	579	70 50	Phenix.....	663	20 00
Bardolph.....	572	25 50	Mayo.....	664	14 25
Gardner.....	573	42 00	Greenland.....	665	20 25
O'Fallon.....	576	35 25	Erie.....	667	28 50
Viola.....	577	28 50	Burnt Prairie.....	668	23 25
Elbridge.....	579	31 50	Herder.....	669	60 00
Hazel Dell.....	580	27 75	Fillmore.....	670	43 50
Dongola.....	581	15 75	Eddyville.....	672	30 75
Shirley.....	582	20 25	Normal.....	673	20 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1879—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Waldeck.....	674	\$66 75	Chapel Hill.....	719	\$28 50
A. O. Fay	676	28 50	Varna	720	21 00
Enfield	677	26 25	Walnut.....	722	27 75
Sheffield.....	678	18 75	Omaha	723	24 75
Morrisonville.....	681	29 25	Chandlerville.....	724	27 75
Blue Mound	682	50 25	Rankin.....	725	20 25
Burnside	683	27 00	Golden Rule	726	50 25
Galatia.....	684	24 75	Raritan	727	26 25
Rio.....	685	37 50	Waterman.....	728	28 50
D. A. Cashman.....	686	111 00	Lake Creek	729	21 00
Orangeville.....	687	22 50	Harbor.....	731	28 50
Clifton	688	23 25	Carman.....	732	18 60
Englewood.....	690	07 50	Gibson.....	733	38 25
Iola.....	691	13 50	Sheridan.....	735	25 50
Raymond.....	692	27 75	Dennison.....	736	18 75
Herrin's Prairie	693	29 25	Arrowsmith.....	737	15 75
Centre.....	694	10 50	Sullivan Centre.....	738	16 50
Shiloh Hill.....	695	29 25	Grant Park.....	740	30 75
Belle River.....	696	24 00	New Holland.....	741	17 25
Richard Cole.....	697	70 50	Danvers.....	742	15 75
Hutton.....	698	32 25	Scott Land.....	743	15 00
Pleasant Plains	700	30 00	Goode	744	20 25
Temple Hill	701	23 25	Winnebago.....	745	20 25
St. Andrews.....	703	14 25	Weldon	746	17 25
Braidwood.....	704	62 25	Centennial	747	21 00
Ewing.....	705	21 00	Alta	748	11 25
Joppa	706	12 75	Lyndon	750	23 25
Circle	707	60 00	Lounsbury.....	751	16 50
Star	709	52 50	Allendale.....	752	15 00
Farmer City.....	710	47 25	Ogden.....	754	18 00
Providence.....	711	32 25	Pre-emption	755	18 00
Collinsville.....	712	35 25	Hardinsville	756	8 25
Johnsonville.....	713	24 75	Verona.....	757	10 50
Elvaston	715	20 25	Mystic Star.....	758	27 75
May	718	20 25	Hickory Hill.....	U D	20 25

DUES OF 1877.

Belle City	483	15 00	Allin	605	1 50
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DUES OF 1878.

S. H. Davis	96	33 00	Kendrick.....	430	30 75
Jackson	53	4 50	Cheney's Grove	468	33 75
Peoria	15	75	Bromwell.....	451	49 50
Lancaster.....	100	18 00	A. Jackson.....	487	30 75
Matteson	175	108 75	Murphysboro.....	498	75
Dundee	190	1 50	Chatham	523	37 50
Corinthian	205	75	Adams	529	1 00
Tamaroa.....	207	75	Newark	549	15 00
New Haven	230	75	Plum River	554	30 75
Black Hawk	235	48 75	Capron.....	575	75
Galva.....	243	1 50	Prairie City	578	75
Wataga	291	1 50	Gilman.....	591	11 25
Doric.....	319	75	Sheldon	600	1 50
Industry.....	327	57 00	Greenview	653	75
Full Moon.....	341	75	Herrin's Prairie.....	693	75
Tarbolton.....	351	75	Pleasant Plains.....	700	75
Arcola.....	366	4 50	Waterman.....	728	2 25
Newman	369	60 00	Gibson.....	733	42 00
Odell.....	401	75	Sullivan Centre.....	738	75
Marysville.....	407	5 25			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Interest on note of A. F. Pool.....	\$ 453 65	
Dividends from estate of A. A. Glenn.....	4,009 14	
Dispensation fees from Grand Master Gurney.....	155 00	
		<hr/> \$4,617 79

CHARITY FUND.

To dues from members of Woodford Lodge, No. 654.....	\$4 00	
“ “ “ “ “ Isaac Underhill “ 375.....	5 00	
“ “ “ “ “ W. M. Egan “ 593.....	7 00	
From Fowler Lodge, No. 599.....	3 55	
“ Moultrie “ “ 181.....	1 50	
To certifying diplomas	47 00	
		<hr/> \$68 05

RECAPITULATION.

Dues of 1877.....	\$ 16 50	
“ “ 1878.....	647 50	
“ “ 1879.....	20,939 50	
Miscellaneous	4,617 79	
Charity fund.....	68 05	
		<hr/> \$26,289 34

CONTRA.

By cash paid Grand Treasurer O. H. Miner,

1878. December 14.....	\$2,710 44	
“ “ 23.....	300 00	
1879. July 1.....	1,000 00	
“ September 30	22,278 90	
		<hr/> \$26,289 34

ELECTION—Made Special Order.

Upon motion of Bro. J. C. McMURTRY, the election of officers was made the special order for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence, Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

BRO. ROBBINS submitted the following report relative to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Masonic correspondence, to whom was referred the question of extending recognition to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, beg leave to report, that it appears that that Grand Lodge was formed by less than a majority of the lodges in the Colony, and although it has received some accessions since, it does not yet command the allegiance of a majority of the lodges. Your committee cannot, therefore, recommend recognition

at this time; but does recommend that the question be again referred to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, to be reported upon next year.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
Committee.

RESOLUTION—Relative to Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

BRO. ROBBINS offered the following resolution relative to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, which was adopted:

WHEREAS.—The formation of a schismatic Grand Lodge in the Province of Manitoba renders such action necessary, therefore

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recognizes as the Supreme Masonic authority in the Province of Manitoba, the Grand Lodge of which M. W. Samuel P. Matheson is Grand Master, and R. W. John H. Bell is Grand Secretary; and that our lodges are cautioned not to extend Masonic fellowship to any one from that province not hailing under said Grand Lodge, until such time as this action shall be revoked by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

MEMORIAL—From D. H. Slagle, (417).

The Grand Secretary read the following memorial, which, upon motion of Bro. D. J. AVERY, was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

WHEREAS.—Many lodges within your jurisdiction, to relieve themselves of financial embarrassment, in most instances occasioned by having attempted to build costly halls and carry out other laudable undertakings of greater magnitude than their abilities will permit, appoint committees to appeal to the charities of sister lodges.

Said appeals, many of them, come in the form of circulars and open letters bearing the seal of the lodge issuing them.

On the Secretary's table every meeting are more or less of addresses soliciting aid, in many cases might be termed begging.

Some of the most worthy are responded to by a small donation; many, without being read before the lodge, are ordered placed on file.

Some appeals which are deemed worthy are considered, and assistance cheerfully rendered. The lodges that respond to worthy causes of sister lodges, should in some way, for the satisfaction of the fraternity making donations, know the amount the solicitors realized, and from what source.

Also, to prevent any impositions or abuse, and lessen the unworthy appeals, and cause worthy appeals to come in a due form—

Resolved, That any lodge, before sending out appeals soliciting aid in what they deem laudable undertakings, said lodge shall submit three copies of proposed appeal to the Grand Master for approval or disapproval, who, if he deems the appeal worthy, shall endorse said appeal as approved by authority of the Grand Master, date, and number; one copy shall be filed in Grand Secretary's office, one copy retained by the Grand Master, the other, with permit endorsed and numbered, returned to the lodge.

The lodge sending out appeals for aid, bearing the Grand Master's authority and number, must in all cases send them in sealed letters. If appeals are responded to by any lodge, in the way of donations, the lodge responding shall immediately notify the Grand Secretary and Grand Master of the amount contributed to lodge appeal for aid, giving the number of the authorized appeal.

The Grand Secretary will keep a record of the number of authorized appeals for aid issued, and amount given by lodges—number and location—and embrace the same in his Grand Lodge Report each year.

DAVID H. SLAGLE,
Marseilles Lodge, No. 417, A. F. & A. Masons.

PETITION—From Rising Sun Lodge, No. 115.

Bro. E. J. TOWER presented the following petition for the remission of the Grand Lodge dues of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 115:

Referred to the Finance Committee.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

The undersigned, Representative of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 115, of Hainesville, Lake Co., Ill. begs leave to state that in April last, the building in which we met was destroyed by fire, whereby we lost everything we had, and the state of our finances and inability of some of the brethren to pay their dues, compels us to petition the M. W. Grand Lodge to return our dues.

E. J. TOWER.

The Grand Secretary presented an appeal case from Elkhart Lodge, No. 545, which had been received too late for reference to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances at this session.

The Grand Master decided that it could not be received without a suspension of the by-laws, and ordered it to be returned to the lodge.

Bro. D. C. CREGIER, P. G. M., moved to concur in the following portion of the report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, found on page cv. of said report:

"We utterly deny that any body save a representative Grand Lodge can by warrant or charter create a lodge that has any claim whatever to the name of Masonry, or that can administer its rites; and as emphatically deny that any body which establishes as a condition of eligibility to membership therein any distinctions save those known to 'The charges of a Freemason,' viz : Master, Fellow and Apprentice, or which admits that any organization based upon, or by virtue of, distinctions other than these, may supervise, veto, or in any manner restrict its action, within the sphere circumscribed by those charges, is a Grand Lodge with the meaning of Masonic law."

The motion prevailed, and it was so ordered.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

Bro. KIRKPATRICK, from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges would fraternally report that we have carefully examined the reports of all subordinate lodges received up to the present time.

We herewith present a tabulated statement as follows:

No. of Rejections	377
" Initiated	1,518
" Passed	1,404
" Raised	1,392
" Admitted	659
" Reinstated	260
" Died	428
" Dimitted	1,434
" Suspended	1,447
" Expelled	65
" Decrease	1,242
" Membership	36,374

The following lodges have made no returns:

106, 107, 139, 177, 304, 339, 483, 494, 552, 569, 621, 628, 639, 649, 671 and 710.

The following have made returns but paid no dues:

96, 189, 330, 340, 369, 396, 421, 450, 483, 574 and 589.

Lodge No. 753 has paid part.

Your committee would ask leave to amend their report during the sittings of this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

C. KIRKPATRICK,
J. C. MCMURTRY,
S. S. CHANCE,
J. L. MCCULLOUGH,
H. G. CALHOUN.

Amendments to By-Laws.

The Grand Secretary called up the amendments to the By-Laws, proposed at last session of Grand Lodge, as follows:

No. 1. Amend Section 2, Article 13, Part Second of By-Laws, by adding: Each member of said committee shall respectively make a private verbal report to the Worshipful Master, who, at the proper time, shall announce to the lodge, only the degree of unanimity of the committee, and the nature of the report.

Being read and discussed, was put to vote and declared adopted.

No. 2. Amend Section 1 of Article 2, Part First of By-Laws, by adding: *And shall be conducted as follows, viz.:*

1. At the time of election of each and every officer, a list of lodges by number, the permanent members by name or title, and the Grand Officers by title, shall be called in the order prescribed by Section 4, of Article 8, of the Constitution.

2. Said call shall be made from a list prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1, Article 9, Part First, of By-Laws.

3. Upon such call, each representative, member and Grand Officer present, shall deposit his ballot, marked with the number of votes they are respectively entitled to.

4. Upon such announcement the votes *may* be received, and the number thereof shall at the same time be duly recorded by special tellers, upon suitable tally sheets, said votes shall be credited to the respective lodge, member, and Grand Officer casting the same, and the aggregate number thereof shall correspond with the call list.

5. Said record of votes shall be filed among the archives.

was, after being discussed, put to vote, and declared rejected.

No. 3. Strike out the present Section 15, of Article 9, of Part First, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Printing to meet at the office of the Grand Secretary, at least ninety days before each annual session of the

Grand Lodge, and there open and compute all bids for printing for this Grand Lodge, and award contracts therefor to the lowest and best bidders. was put to vote and declared adopted.

No. 4. Add to Section 13, Article 6, Part First: *Provided*, that none of the details of Masonic trials, emanating from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, that of Petitions, or others, whereby the name of the accused or the offense charged, shall be published in the printed proceedings, but that the Grand Secretary shall number such cases, giving name and number of lodge, and the final action of the Grand Lodge had thereon.

was put to vote and declared adopted.

No. 5. Amend Section 1, of Article 25, Part Second, of the By-Laws, by striking out the words "Seventy-five," and substituting the word *fifty*.

was put to vote and declared rejected.

RESOLUTION—Grand Secretary to obtain reduced rates on Railroads.

Bro. J. W. MEADOR (749) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be charged with the duty of securing, if possible, reduced rates for delegates attending this Grand Lodge on all railroads leading into the city of Chicago, and connecting lines, and to send out report of same with the blanks for Grand Lodge returns for the ensuing year.

Bro. L. L. MUNN moved to reconsider the vote making election of officers special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion was adopted.

Bro. MUNN then moved to make the election of officers the special order for 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The motion prevailed, and it was so ordered.

REPORT—Grand Treasurer.

Bro. O. H. MINER, Grand Treasurer, submitted his report, which was received, and referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

The undersigned, Grand Treasurer, respectfully presents his report for the fiscal year just closed, showing the sums received and amounts paid since Oct. 1, 1878, and the balances remaining on the 30th day of September, 1879.

It will be seen that the amount paid out on account of "contingent fund," is in excess of the sum named for that fund in the report of the Finance Committee, adopted by the Grand Lodge, (page 100, Proceedings 1878).

Payments in excess of the sum named by the Finance Committee were not made until consultation with the M. W. Grand Master, and then only by his authority and direction.

The orders paid, although in excess of the contingent fund appropriated, were nevertheless for allowances made by the Grand Lodge itself, and in conformity with the by-laws; as for instance, the orders drawn for mileage and per diem at the Grand Communication of 1878 on the report of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, adopted by the Grand Lodge, amounted to the sum of \$17,055 40. Yet the amount named by the Finance Committee for mileage and per diem is \$17,000 00 only.

The sum named for contingent expenses is \$2,000 00, whilst the claims allowed by the Finance Committee, and voted by the Grand Lodge, amount to \$3,188 19, to which add \$616 04, subsequently paid for printing proceedings and other expenses, and we have the amount \$3,804 23 actually expended.

It is respectfully submitted that Sec. 4, Art. 12, Part 1, of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge does not provide for, nor contemplate, an appropriation of "contingent fund" for the payment of mileage and per diem orders, nor for payment of any claims allowed by vote of the Grand Lodge during the session; such orders would seem to be properly payable directly from the "general fund." The "contingent fund" being manifestly applicable only to the payment of expenses arising during the recess of the Grand Lodge. It would seem, therefore, that the appropriation for "contingent fund" should not be made to embrace subjects foreign to the plain intent of the by-law.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

O. H. MINER,
Grand Treasurer.

ORLIN H. MINER, *Grand Treasurer,*

In account with GENERAL FUND.

1878.		DR.	
Oct. 3,	To balance		\$28,123 37
Dec. 14,	" Received from Grand Secretary		2,710 44
Dec. 16,	" U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds purchased		2,500 00
Dec. 24,	" Received from Grand Secretary		300 00
1879.			
Jan. 7,	" Interest on U. S. Bonds		25 00
Apl. 5,	" Interest on U. S. Bonds		25 00
July 1,	" Received from Grand Secretary		1,000 00
July 7,	" Interest on U. S. Bonds		25 00
Sep. 30,	" Interest on U. S. Bonds		25 00
Sep. 30,	" Received from Grand Secretary		22,210 85

56,944 56

1878.

CR.

Oct. 3,	By amount transferred to Contingent Fund .	\$26,900 00	
Dec. 16,	“ “ paid for U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds .	2,516 62	
			<u>29,416 62</u>
	Debit Balance		\$27,528 04

ORLIN H. MINER, *Grand Treasurer,**In account with CHARITY FUND.*

DR.

1878, Oct. 1,	For balance on hand	\$194 85	
1879, Sept. 30,	Received from Grand Secretary	68 05	
			<u>262 90</u>

CR.

1878, Nov. 30,	By order No. 3, paid to A. McWayne, W. M. of Lodge No. 139, for relief of family of H. B. Pierce	50 00	
	Debit balance		<u>\$212 90</u>

ORLIN H. MINER, *Grand Treasurer,**In account with CONTINGENT FUND.*

1878.

DR.

Oct. 3,	For amount transferred from General Fund	\$26,900 00	
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CR.

By mileage and per diem orders of 1878, paid:

To Grand Officers	\$439 20	
“ District Deputies	494 80	
“ Members of Committees	1,657 60	
“ Representatives	14,463 80	
Total for 1878		<u>\$17,055 40</u>

By outstanding orders issued previous to Grand Communication of 1878, paid:

To Edward Cook, Rep. of Lodge No. 271, 1877, . .	\$6 00	
Order No. 408, “ John F. Burrill, salary as Grand Secretary . . .	833 33	
“ 409, “ Joseph Robbins, salary as Grand Master . . .	1,375 00	
“ 411, “ Scott Land Lodge, No. 743, dues overp'd in 1877, .	6 75	
“ P. S. Miller, Rep. of Lodge No. 33, 1876 . . .	6 00	
		<u>\$2,227 08</u>

By Miscellaneous orders issued during and since Grand Communication of 1878, paid:

No.

412.	To T. T. Gurney, services as Com. on Mas. Correspondence, \$	300 00
413.	S. W. Waddle, extra services on M. & P. D. Committee,	25 00

414.	Dewitt C. Cregier, preparing funeral service	25 00
415.	Mt. Joliet Lodge, No. 42, mileage and per diem for '76, '77.	19 60
416.	John F. Burrill, Grand Secretary, office expenses	740 18
417.	Joseph Robbins, Grand Master, " "	152 91
418.	Springfield Printing Co., printing	1,351 10
419.	J. B. Brown, Stationery	7 50
420.	John Middleton, carpenter work	27 00
421.	Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., Stationery	2 65
422.	John P. Ferns, services and expenses as Grand Tyler	178 85
423.	John Gray, services as Dist. Deputy G. M	15 00
424.	Gustav H. B. Tolle, services as Dist. Deputy	12 95
425.	S. W. Waddle, " " "	3 00
426.	E. S. Mulliner, " " "	25 00
427.	O. H. Miner, Grand Treasurer, interest on advances	42 45
428.	R. S. & W. G. McCormick, rent of hall	225 00
429.	P. Bird Price, services as Asst. Grand Secretary	25 00
430.	Joseph Robbins, fee returned Macon Lodge No. 8	10 00
431.	Theodore T. Gurney, salary as Grand Master	125 00
432.	John F. Burrill, " " " Secretary	208 34
433.	T. T. Gurney, " " " Master	125 00
434.	John F. Burrill, " " " Secretary	208 33
435.	Springfield Printing Co., printing Proceedings, 1878	460 74
436.	American Express Co., transporting Proceedings, 1878	121 85
437.	U. S. " " " " "	51 50
438.	D. L. Phillips, P. M., postage for Grand Secretary	101 70
439.	Theodore T. Gurney, salary as Grand Master	125 00
440.	J. F. Burrill, " " Secretary	208 34
441.	Frank Hudson, Jr., printing for Grand Secretary	100 55
442.	Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co., premium on life policy of A. A. Glenn	155 30
443.	J. F. Burrill, salary as Grand Secretary	208 33
444.	T. T. Gurney " " Master	125 00
445.	E. C. Bridgman, document cases for Grand Secretary's office	199 35
446.	John F. Burrill, salary as Grand Secretary	208 34
447.	T. T. Gurney, " " Master	125 00
448.	J. F. Burrill, " " Secretary	208 33
449.	T. T. Gurney, " " Master	125 00
450.	J. F. Burrill, " " Secretary	208 34
451.	T. T. Gurney, " " Master	125 00
452.	D. L. Phillips, postage for Grand Secretary	75 54
453.	T. C. Smith, shelving " " "	23 00
454.	James Mayor, expenses visiting Lodge No. 380	14 30
455.	John F. Burrill, salary as Grand Secretary	208 33
456.	T. T. Gurney, " " Master	125 00
457.	J. F. Burrill, " " Secretary	208 34

458.	T. T. Gurney, salary as Grand Master	125 00
459.	J. F. Burrill, " " Secretary	208 33
460.	T. T. Gurney, " " Master	125 00
461.	Frank Hudson, Jr., printing blanks for lodge returns	80 00
462.	J. F. Burrill, salary as Grand Secretary	208 34
463.	T. T. Gurney, " " Master	125 00
464.	J. F. Burrill " " Secretary	208 31
465.	T. T. Gurney, " " Master	125 00
466.	O. H. Miner, " " Treasurer	400 00
Total miscellaneous orders		8,972 02
Aggregate,		\$28,254 50
Credit balance		1,354 50

ORLIN H. MINER, *Grand Treasurer,*

In account with the GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. M.

1879. DR.

Oct. 1,	To balance of General Fund	\$27,528 04
"	" " Charity Fund	212 90
Total debit balances		\$27,740 94

1879. CR.

Oct. 1,	By balance Contingent Fund	1,354 50
Net debit balance		\$26,386 44
Cash		\$23,886 44
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds		2,500 00
		<u>\$26,386 44</u>

APPEAL CASE—From Long Point Lodge, No. 552.

The Grand Secretary presented an appeal case from Long Point Lodge, No. 552, which being too late for action at this session of Grand Lodge, was ordered to be placed on file.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge then took a recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1879.

The Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to labor at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Grand Officers, Members and Representatives as on the previous day.

APPOINTMENT—Special Committee.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of Brethren O. F. PRICE, JOHN O'NEILL and WM. LAVELY, as the Special Committee on that portion of the Grand Master's Report relating to the question of personal jurisdiction.

SPECIAL ORDER—Election of Officers.

This being the hour set for the election of officers, the Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren as

TELLERS:

L. L. MUNN, ROWLEY PAGE, FRED. EADS, P. W. BARCLAY, JACOB KRONE, GEO. H. SAMPSON, JOHN V. THOMAS, ALBERT EADS, CHESTER ALLEN, G. W. HAMILTON, WM. FLOTO, WM. BORNER, D. J. AVERY, ED. COOK, C. M. MATSON, W. C. MCMURTRY, H. C. CLEVELAND, and C. H. BRENAN.

The tellers having collected and counted the ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the ballots cast; they were therefore declared elected as the officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:

THEODORE T. GURNEY	<i>Grand Master.</i>
WILLIAM H. SCOTT	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
DANIEL M. BROWNING	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
JOHN R. THOMAS	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
ORLIN H. MINER	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
JOHN F. BURRILL	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>

RESOLUTION—Relative to the Death of the late Bro. John Dougherty.

Bro. J. R. KIGER (111) offered the following resolution, which was, upon motion, referred to the Committee on Obituaries:

Resolved, That a page in the proceedings be inscribed to the memory of our late brother the Hon. John Dougherty, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, Past Master of Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111, and Past Grand Orator of this Grand Lodge, who died at his residence, in Jonesboro, on the 7th day of September, 1879.

PETITION—From Farmer City Lodge, No. 710.

Bro. BOSLER, W. M. Farmer City Lodge, No. 710, presented the following petition, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. F. & A. M.:

Your petitioner, Farmer City Lodge, No. 710, of Farmer City, Ill., would respectfully represent that during the year 1871 the Craft at Farmer City were working under a charter and name of Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 224; that, for certain causes, M. W. Bro. Dewitt C. Cregier, then acting Grand Master, did arrest the charter of said Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 224, and all of its property and assets, including about \$300 in cash was turned over to the Grand Lodge. That afterward Farmer City Lodge, No. 710, was chartered at the same place, and from thence hitherto has been doing good work.

That on the 22d day of August last a terrible fire, burning about 30 of the best business houses of the town, visited them, destroying everything belonging to Masonry in the place, including several hundred dollars' worth of property, the lodge saving nothing but its charter and part of the officers' jewels.

That they now have no place to meet, there being but one little hall left in the town, and that being already occupied by several other orders, and being offered a splendid opportunity to build, they concluded to so do. That their treasury, by reason of the heavy draft made upon it by numerous charitable objects, is empty, but its members, feeling the necessity of the case, have, by individual contribution, raised about \$600, and they propose to erect the walls of brick 40x70 feet, and enclose the same.

That the craft have never before asked for the said money so turned over to the Grand Lodge because they have not before needed it, but now, feeling their great necessity, would most respectfully petition your Most Worshipful Body to return to the Craft in Farmer City the said amount, to be used for said purpose, and that their dues be remitted for this year.

We do not ask this by way of right, or from grievance, but through the courtesy and charity of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

A. L. NORRIS,
Secretary.

THOMPSON BOSLER,
W. Master.

Dated October 7th, 1879.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances submitted their report, of which the following is a synopsis:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances respectfully report that they have carefully and diligently examined all cases presented, and submit the following as the result of their investigations.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH E. DYAS,	} Committee.
JOHN M. PEARSON,	
GEO. M. HAYNES,	
D. G. BURR,	
MILES H. WILMOT,	

CASE NO. 1.

Appeal by a member of O'Fallon Lodge, No. 576, from sentence of definite suspension, for one year, for unmasonic conduct.

In this case the committee were of opinion that the sentence of the lodge was not adequate to the crime, and recommended that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the appellant be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, which recommendation was concurred in.

CASE NO. 2.

Appeal from the action of Blandinsville Lodge, No. 233.

In this case the committee report: "No record of the proceedings of the lodge in this case has been filed. Your committee therefore recommend that Blandinsville Lodge, No. 233, be ordered to send up a complete transcript of its proceedings in this case, and that this case stand continued."

Concurred in.

CASE NO. 3.

Appeal from the action of Odin Lodge, No. 503, by a member of said lodge who had been expelled for unmasonic conduct.

The committee were unwilling to disturb the action of the lodge, and recommended that the appeal be dismissed. Which recommendation was concurred in.

CASE NO. 4.

Appeal by a member of Blair Lodge, No. 393, from the action of said lodge in failing to find a member guilty of unmasonic conduct.

After a protracted hearing of the case, the committee were of opinion that the appeal should be sustained, and the brother suspended during the pleasure of Blair Lodge, No. 393, and so recommended.

The recommendation was concurred in.

CASE NO. 5.

Appeal from the action of Mt. Carmel Lodge, No. 239, by a brother who had been indefinitely suspended by said lodge for unmasonic conduct.

"Your committee have carefully examined the record in this case, and believe the action of the lodge—which was indefinite suspension—is fully warranted and sustained by the testimony, and recommend that the appeal be dismissed and the lodge sustained."

Concurred in.

CASE NO. 6.

Appeal from a sentence of expulsion by a brother who had been expelled from Greenfield Lodge, No. 129.

In this case the committee were of opinion that the sentence was too severe, and recommended that it be modified to indefinite suspension.

The recommendation was concurred in.

CASE NO. 7.

Appeal from the action of Raymond Lodge, No. 692, in expelling a brother for contempt.

Owing to irregularities on the part of the lodge, in conducting the trial, the committee were of opinion that the whole action was illegal, and recommended that the case be remanded for a new trial, which recommendation was concurred in.

CASE NO. 8.

Appeal by the Junior Warden of Milford Lodge, No. 168, from the action of said lodge in the case of a brother who had been definitely suspended for gross unmasonic conduct.

In this case the committee were of opinion that the lodge is highly censurable for not finding the brother guilty on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th specifications instead of on the 6th, which does not set forth any crime known to Masonic law. They therefore recommended that the accused be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

The recommendation was concurred in.

CASE NO. 9.

Appeal from the action of Oquawka Lodge, No. 123, by a brother who had been indefinitely suspended.

In this case the committee recommended that the action of the lodge be set aside and the brother reinstated, which recommendation was concurred in.

CASE NO. 10.

Appeal from the action of Murphysboro Lodge, No. 498, in failing to find a brother guilty on a charge of fraud.

The committee recommended that the action of the lodge be set aside and the accused brother be suspended during the pleasure of Murphysboro Lodge, No. 494.

The recommendation was concurred in.

CASE NO. 11.

Appeal from the action of Toulon Lodge, No. 93, by a brother who had been indefinitely suspended by said Lodge.

The committee recommended that the action of the lodge be sustained, which recommendation was concurred in.

CASE NO. 12.

Appeal from the action of Scott Land Lodge, No. 743.

The committee report as follows: "The appellant was duly tried and suspended by Scott Land Lodge, No. 743, upon charges of unmasonic conduct. He claims to be a member of Prairie Lodge, No. 77, and is claimed by them as such. It appears from the record that the case was badly tried. In the appellant's absence, counsel appointed by the lodge entered plea of guilty. We recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside and the case ordered for new trial.

CASE NO. 13.

Appeal from the action of Pontiac Lodge, No. 294, in expelling a brother for unmasonic conduct.

In this case it appears that the brother was a non-affiliated Mason and a resident of Utah Territory at the time the charges were preferred. The committee therefore recommended that the action of the lodge be set aside, which was concurred in.

CASE NO. 14.

Appeal from the action of Girard Lodge, No. 171, in not finding a brother guilty on charges of defrauding his employer.

In this case the committee recommended that the action of the lodge be set aside and the defendant be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, which was concurred in.

INTRODUCTION—M. W. T. S. Parvin.

It being announced that M. W. Bro. T. S. PARVIN, Past Grand Master, and the present Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, was in waiting, the Grand Master appointed M. W. Brethren CREGIER and HAWLEY, and R. W. Bro. EGAN, to introduce him.

Bro. PARVIN was received with the honors due his exalted station.

At 12 o'clock M. the Grand Lodge took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 8th, 1879.

The Grand Lodge was called to labor at 2 o'clock.

Grand Master GURNEY presiding.

The Grand Officers in their several stations and places.

REPORT—Printing Committee.

The Grand Secretary presented the report of the Printing Committee, which was received and adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Printing respectfully report that they have received and examined bids for printing proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and blanks for lodge returns, presented by Messrs. Hazlitt & Reed, of Chicago, The Springfield Printing Company, The Illinois Journal Company, and Frank Hudson, Jr., of Springfield.

On computation of the cost of the work at the prices bid, we find the proposals of The Springfield Printing Company the lowest and best for printing proceedings, and the bid of the Illinois Journal Company the lowest and best for printing blank returns: we therefore recommend that the contracts be awarded to those parties.

T. T. GURNEY,
O. H. MINER,
JOHN F. BURRILL, } *Committee.*

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

R.W. Bro. JAMES C. LUCKEY submitted the following report of the Committee on Obituaries, which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.

Your Committee on Obituaries to whom was referred that portion of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, which refers to those "not loved and lost," but "loved and gone before" during the past Masonic year, recognizing their inability to pay to "departed worth" the tribute justly its due, yet desiring to contribute their meed of sympathy and affection to the memory of those who "rest from their labors," present:

As we cast our eyes over the records of the past, we are constrained to agree with the Psalmist, that "man is of few days." The inexorable car of the Destroyer passes, Juggernaut-like, over us and all we love, and "the place that once knew us knows us no more forever." The Sons of Light are no more exempt from its finality than the most obscure of created humanity.

While throughout our favored country the tide of business success is rolling with an almost resistless force in our favor, yet day by day, in city and hamlet, in fertile plain and rugged steep, the solemn bell has tolled in our ears, and brought to our oft-time aching hearts "the Master has come," and called, again and oft, for those whom we respected as neighbors and friends not alone, but, alas! for those whom we loved as the "apple of the eye." As we consider the memories of the past, as we recall the joys clustering round the names of those who "have gone before," is it not well for us to bring to mind that soon, very soon, for us too, "the golden bowl will be broken, the wheel be broken at the cistern?" Brethren, let us remember that, though now we meet here full of life and vigor, full of joyous hope and anticipation—a few short days, and the evergreen will be dropped over us in that last resting place, "the city of the dead." Nought will remain on earth of all who have gathered here at this fraternal gathering save the memory of "what we are, what we have been." God grant that we may so live that *that* memory may be ever green, ever fragrant.

Well sings the poet,

With silence only, as their benediction, God's angels come—
Where, in the shadow of a great affliction, the soul sits dumb;
Yet would we say, what every heart approveth, our Father's will,
Calling to him the dear ones he loveth, is mercy still.
Not upon us or ours the solemn angel hath evil wrought;
The Funeral Anthem is a glad Evangel. The good die not!
God calls our loved ones; but we lose not wholly what he has given:
They live on earth in thought and deed, as truly as in his heaven.

Fortunately our roll of dear departed loved ones is less than in years gone by, yet we are called to record the entrance into "the unknown" of a few who with us have met upon the level.

Worshipful Gilbert R. Smith, a Past Master of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, and one of the Grand Stewards of this Grand Lodge, will no longer brighten

our gatherings. Many of this body will recall his memory as that of one "whom to know was but to love."

Our Reverend Brother Nathaniel P. Heath, of Mattoon Lodge, No. 260, and Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, has gone to the companionship of that Master whose precepts he so earnestly inculcated while here on earth.

R. W. Bro. John Dougherty, P. M. of Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111, departed this life September 7, 1879. He was one of nature's noblemen. Highly esteemed, he was called to various positions of honor by the people of the State, as well as his brethren of the "Mystic Tie." As past Grand Orator of this Grand Lodge, we revere his memory; as Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, and Circuit Judge of the first Judicial Circuit of this State, we have lost one of our most useful citizens.

Your committee commend the loved ones whom these our fallen brethren have left to mourn their loss, to the loving sympathy of Him who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a God to the fatherless, and recommend that a page of the Annual Proceedings be set apart to each of these brethren, to perpetuate the remembrance of such "faithful and true" craftsmen.

There have been reported to us the deaths of Bro. Lambert M. Hillyer, P. M. of Havana Lodge, No. 88; Bro. John Paul Jones, P. M. of Washington Lodge, No. 55; Bro. Brown, of Rio Lodge, No. 685; O. M. Southwell, W. M. Wenona Lodge, No. 344; W. Bro. John W. Bray, P. M. of LaHarpe Lodge, No. 195, and W. Bro. John Crockett, P. M. of Bodley Lodge, No. 1. No memoranda has been furnished to enable us to give more than this passing notice. They have gone to join the "caravan that silently moves to the abode of Death." True, warm-hearted brethren, loved by those who knew them well, they will meet with us no more. Be it ours so to live that when we too are called by the Grand Warden in the south from labor to eternal refreshment, the message may be "Well done, good and faithful servant."

To the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, our sister Grand Lodge in sorrow, we tender our cordial sympathy in their loss of one so devoted, so earnest, as our late R. W. Bro. Thos. J. Corson.

In conclusion, your committee recommend that the Grand Secretary publish with the Annual Proceedings each year a list of all brethren who shall have died during the year, with the date of death, official service and such other data as shall tend to preserve a history of those who, faithful to their trust here, have gone to "rest from their labors."

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. C. LUCKEY,	} Committee.
E. C. PACE,	
O. F. PRICE,	

RECEPTION—Grand Representative of New Mexico.

BRO. HENRY E. HAMILTON presented his credentials as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, and was duly accredited as such.

PETITION—Reinstatement of Wm. Anderson.

BRO. GEO. W. PARKER (210) presented the following petition, which was referred to the Committee on Petitions:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

The undersigned would respectfully represent that William Anderson, formerly a member of New Berlin Lodge, No. 259, was suspended from said lodge for non-payment of dues; since such action said lodge surrendered its charter. He now prays this M. W. Grand Lodge that he be re-instated in good standing in the fraternity upon fully complying with the law in such cases provided.

GEO. W. PARKER, W. M.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 210.

REPORTS—Finance Committee.

BRO. J. C. SMITH, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following reports, which were received and adopted.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Finance submit the following report of the various matters coming before them during the present session of Grand Lodge.

RISEING SUN LODGE, NO. 115.

Petition for a remission of dues, paid by said lodge for the current year, because of the destruction of their property by fire in April last. Your committee find that the Grand Lodge has so repeatedly refused to grant such petitions that it may be considered a settled policy of this body. We therefore recommend that the petition be not granted.

FARMER CITY LODGE, NO. 710.

We find that Grand Lodge received from Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 224, at the time of the surrender of its charter, cash to the amount of \$255 00. In view of the statements set forth in their petition the committee would respectfully recommend that the above sum of \$255 00 be given to Farmer City Lodge, No. 710, as prayed for in their petition.

GRAND MASTER'S ACCOUNT.

During the past year the Grand Master has received for dispensation fees, the sum of \$155 00, which has been paid to the Grand Secretary.

GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

We have examined the accounts of Grand Treasurer, O. H. Miner, and find as follows:

1879.

Oct. 1.	To balance of General Fund	\$27,528 04
" "	" " Charity Fund	212 90
	Total debit balance	\$27,749 94

1879.

Oct. 1.	By balance Contingent Fund	1,351 50
		\$26,386 44
Cash	\$23,886 44	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds	2,500 00	
		\$26,386 44

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

We have made a careful examination of the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary and find he has received during the past year:

Dues for 1877	\$ 16 50
" " 1878	647 50
" " 1879	20,939 50
Charity Fund	68 05
From estate of A. A. Glenn	4,009 14
" Grand Master	155 00
Miscellaneous	453 65
	\$26,289 34

CONTRA.

1878.

Dec. 14.	By paid Grand Treasurer	\$ 2,710 44
" 23.	" " " "	300 00

1879.

July 1.	" " " "	1,000 00
Sept. 30.	" " " "	22,278 90
		\$26,289 34

APPROPRIATIONS.

We recommend the following appropriations:

To S. W. Waddle, for extra services on Mileage and Per Diem Com.	\$ 25 00
The Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence,	
M. W. Joseph Robbins	300 00
Harry Duvall, for clerical services].	10 00
Grand Secretary, for office expenses	293 25
Grand Treasurer " " "	15 05

Joseph Robbins, expenses on committee	26 60
W. H. Eastman, traveling expenses	4 00
D. C. Cregier, postage, &c	4 25
Culver, Page & Hoyne, stationery	3 95
John P. Ferns, sundry expenses	75 75
J. B. Brown, stationery	8 25
G. H. B. Tolle, expenses as D. D. G. M.	12 00
A. S. Virden, " " "	25 00
P. W. Barclay, " " "	13 75
T. T. Gurney, office expenses	126 57
F. Hudson, Jr., printing	109 25
" " stationery	50 75
Springfield Printing Co., printing correspondence report . . .	942 34
John Middleton, partition in hall	27 00
R. S. & W. G. McCormick, rent of hall	225 00
John P. Ferns, Grand Tyler	100 00
P. Bird Price, assisting Grand Secretary	25 00
John Conner, Janitor	5 00
Charles F. Tenney, expenses as D. D. G. M.	10 10

To the members of committees at this Grand Communication we recommend the payment of three dollars per day for each day's service, in addition to the amount allowed by the by-laws.

ESTIMATES.

In accordance with the requirements of Sec. 2, Art. 9, of the by-laws of this Grand Lodge, we submit the following estimates of the probable expenses of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:

Salaries of Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary. .	\$4,400 00
Contingent, and deficiency in appropriation of 1878	4,354 50
Mileage and Per Diem	18,000 00
	<u>\$26,754 50</u>

We would further recommend that the sum of \$4,354 50 be appropriated and set apart for the contingent fund.

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
JOHN D. FOWLE.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

In response to the resolution to be found on page 108, journal 1878, your Finance Committee respectfully report having had the same under consideration, that they have examined such records as they were able to obtain and find it impossible to make a detailed report as called for in said resolution.

The destruction of the records of this Grand Lodge by fire, and the change of Grand Officers, each having a different system of making reports,

prevents our classing receipts, and to a great extent, the expenses under the various heads contemplated in the resolution.

From such records as were accessible for the ten years ending with 1877, we find the receipts from all sources to have been \$278,851 37. The expenditures during the same period were approximately as follows:

Mileage and per diem	\$138,026 65
Printing	14,782 41
Special Orders	84,104 07
Salaries and Fees	22,806 46
To balance	19,131 78
Total	\$278,851 37

We find that for several years the printing and salary and fees orders were classed as special orders, hence those items do not include all which properly belong to them. The balance arises from deficiencies of previous Grand Treasurers, not necessary here to refer to except to say that a part of the same has since been paid and more of it secured.

After a careful consideration of the subject referred to in said resolution your Finance Committee would recommend that in the future reports of the R. W. Grand Secretary, he make a return of all receipts under the following heads.

1. Dues.
2. Dispensations and Charters.
3. Miscellaneous.

And that his expenditures be reported as follows:

1. Mileage and Per Diem.
2. Salaries.
3. Printing and Stationery.
4. Postage and Expressage.
5. Miscellaneous.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
JOHN D. FOWLE.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

The reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary having been approved by this Grand Lodge, your Committee on Finance have, in accordance with the duty imposed upon them, in By-Law, Art. 9, Sec. 3, Part I., destroyed all vouchers presented to and acted upon by them.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
JOHN D. FOWLE.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.

BRO. C. H. PATTON, Chairman of the Committee on Lodges under Dispensation, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Lodges U. D. would respectfully and fraternally report that no dispensations having been issued since the last session of this Grand Lodge, and there being but one lodge now U. D. in existence in Illinois, the dispensation for which was issued July 15, 1878, and continued over at the last session, the arduous labors of this committee have been mostly confined to the effort to kill time while waiting to draw their mileage and per diem.

Of the action of the Most Worshipful Grand Master in refusing all applications for dispensations for new lodges during the past year, your committee fraternally suggest that this is one of his imperial prerogatives, and would not be subject to review or criticism at the hands of your committee, even if our faith in his wisdom and fidelity to the craft were less firm than it is, but if allowed an opinion, we would heartily concur with him in the opinion that far too many new lodges have been instituted for the good of Masonry in Illinois. That many weak ones near together should be consolidated before they die and are absorbed by their more robust neighbors in obedience to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, the immutable law of Masonry as of the physical world.

Your committee have carefully examined the by-laws, work and returns of the only lodge U. D. which has been submitted to us; viz., That of Hickory Hill Lodge, located in Wayne County, and find the same in all important particulars correct, and that said lodge has shown great zeal in her work as evidenced by her growth since receiving the dispensation. We therefore recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Hickory Hill Lodge, No. 759.

Fraternally submitted,

C. H. PATTON,	} Committee.
SAM'L SHANNON,	
JO HOLLAND,	
J. MESSMORE,	

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge then took a recess until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1879.

The Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to labor at 10 o'clock

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

Bro. S. W. Waddle, Chairman of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, submitted the report of that committee, which was received and adopted.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
T. T. Gurney.....	Grand Master.....				
W. H. Scott.....	Deputy Grand Master.....	264	\$26 40	6	\$32 40
D. M. Browning.....	Junior Grand Warden.....	306	30 00	6	36 00
O. H. Miner.....	Grand Treasurer.....	185	18 50		18 50
J. F. Burrill.....	Grand Secretary.....	185	18 50		18 50
Rev. G. Wiley Martin.....	Grand Chaplain.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
J. R. Thomas.....	Grand Orator.....	402	40 20	6	46 20
Frank Hudson, Jr.....	Deputy Grand Secretary.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
John P. Norvell.....	Grand Pursuivant.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
H. C. Cleveland.....	Grand Marshal.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
L. L. Munn.....	Grand Standard Bearer.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Samuel Rawson.....	Grand Sword Bearer.....	280	28 80	6	34 80
Alfred Sample.....	Senior Grand Deacon.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
J. A. Halliday.....	Junior Grand Deacon.....	402	40 20	6	46 20
A. M. Bennett.....	Grand Steward.....			6	6 00
John P. Ferns.....	Grand Tyler.....			6	6 00

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Walter A. Stevens.....	1st District.....			6	6 00
Daniel J. Avery.....	2d ".....			6	6 00
John O'Neill.....	3d ".....			6	6 00
F. L. Bartlett.....	4th ".....	39	3 90	6	9 90
J. V. Thomas.....	7th ".....	98	9 80	6	15 80
John Gray.....	8th ".....	38	3 80	6	9 80
W. T. Mason.....	9th ".....	99	9 90	4	13 90
George Crossley.....	10th ".....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Frank G. Welton.....	11th ".....	154	15 40	6	21 40
W. H. H. Rader.....	12th ".....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Rowley Page.....	13th ".....	164	16 40	6	22 40
W. H. Eastman.....	14th ".....	151	15 10	6	21 10
John H. Tyler.....	15th ".....	139	13 90	4	17 90
Haswell C. Clarke.....	16th ".....	50	5 00	6	11 00
C. F. Tenney.....	18th ".....	154	15 40	6	21 40
John Bennett.....	19th ".....	187	18 70	6	24 70
James Mayor.....	21st ".....	216	21 60	6	27 60
A. L. Virden.....	22d ".....	206	20 60	6	26 60
G. H. B. Tolle.....	24th ".....	258	25 80	6	31 80
James Douglas.....	27th ".....	321	32 10	6	38 10
James I. McClintock.....	29th ".....	287	28 70	6	34 70
P. W. Barclay.....	30th ".....	305	30 50	6	42 50

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

COMMITTEES—G. M. ADDRESS.

NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Days.	Per D'm	Total.
H. E. Hamilton	98	9 80	3	15	15 00
J. V. Thomas.....			3	15	24 80

OBITUARIES.

Jas. C. Luckey	111	11 10	3	15	26 10
E. C. Pace.....	266	26 60	3	15	41 60
O. F. Price	164	16 40	3	15	31 40

FINANCE.

J. C. Smith.....	185	18 50	3	15	33 50
Gil. W. Barnard.....	...	...	3	15	15 00
John D. Fowle	126	12 60	2	10	22 60

CREDENTIALS.

Samuel M. Martin.....	215	21 50	4	20	41 50
R. Ashley.....	56	5 60	3	15	20 60
J. R. Gorin	169	16 90	3	15	31 90

JURISPRUDENCE.

Joseph Robbins	263	26 30	3	15	41 30
W. M. Egan ... ..	...	...	3	15	15 00
James A. Hawley	98	9 80	3	15	24 80
Dewitt C. Cregier .....	...	...	3	15	15 00
Henry C. Ranney.....	...	...	3	15	15 00

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

J. E. Dyas.....	164	16 40	7	35	51 40
J. M. Pearson	256	25 60	6	30	55 60
G. M. Haynes.	283	28 30	7	35	63 30
M. H. Wilmot.....	190	19 00	7	35	54 00
D. G. Burr	164	16 40	4	20	30 40

CHARTERED LODGES.

C. Kirkpatrick.....	329	32 90	6	30	62 90
H. G. Calhoun.....	104	19 40	6	30	49 40
J. L. McCullough	258	25 80	6	30	55 80
J. C. McMurtry.....	161	16 10	6	30	46 10
S. S. Chance....	240	24 90	6	30	54 90

LODGES U. D.

Chas. H. Patton.....	283	28 30	3	15	43 30
Joseph Holland.....	118	11 80	3	15	26 80
J. Messmore.....	288	28 80	3	15	43 80
Sam'l Shannon.....	266	26 60	3	15	41 60

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

S. W. Waddle.....	126	12 60	3	15	27 60
E. S. Mulliner.....	263	26 30	3	15	41 30
Geo. W. Cyrus.....	242	24 20	3	15	39 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

GRAND EXAMINERS.

NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Days.	Per D'm	Total.
Milo D. Chamberlain.....	121	12 10	3	15	27 10
J. H. Fawcett.....	105	10 50	3	15	25 50
A. T. Darrah.....	137	13 70	3	15	28 70
Ed. Cook.....	...	....	3	15	15 00

PETITIONS.

H. W. Carpenter	164	16 40	3	15	31 00
D. S. Cashman.....	3	15	15 00
John S. Waugh.....	365	36 50	3	15	51 50

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

E. B. Rambo.....	3	15	15 00
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REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Bodley	1	D. McAfee	263	\$26 30	6	\$32 30
Equality.....	2	J. C. Bunker.....	322	32 20	6	38 20
Harmony.....	3	G. F. Middleton.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield	4	A. R. Latham	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship	7	Jas. B. Pomeroy.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon	8	J. S. Carter*.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Rushville	9	J. C. Bagby	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. Johns.....	13	Geo. Munn.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren.....	14	A. Winterberger*	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	John M. Simpson	151	15 10	6	21 10
Temperance.....	16	G. W. Higginbotham	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb	17	Wm. C. Johnson.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton	19	R. N. Stevens.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hancock	20	W. J. Dale*.....	230	23 00	6	29 00
Cass	23	G. W. Goodell.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair	24	John Woods.....	35	3 80	6	9 80
Franklin.....	25	J. S. Elwell	258	25 80	6	31 80
Hiram.....	26	Chas. Shepherd.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Piasa	27	Cas. B. Rohland.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Pekin	29	T. J. Edwards.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Mt. Vernon.....	31	J. W. Baugh.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Oriental.....	33	P. S. Miller*.....	...	....	6	6 00
Barry.....	34	John P. Grubb*	264	26 40	6	32 40
Charleston.....	35	E. B. Buck.....	181	18 40	4	22 40
Kavanaugh.....	36	John Bawden*.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monmouth.....	37	D. D. Dunkle.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Olive Branch.....	38	G. W. Hooton	128	12 80	6	18 80
Herman	39	Geo. O. S. Bert.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental	40	Thos. J. Wade*.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet	42	Wm. Simpson*.....	38	3 80	4	7 80
Bloomington	43	W. R. Bascom	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin	44	James Kerr	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville	45	A. Monroe	240	24 60	6	30 60
Temple.....	46	J. R. Griffith	151	15 10	6	21 10

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Caledonia	47	W. M. Hathaway	368	\$36 80	6	\$42 80
Unitv.	48	O. B. Chamberlain	38	3 80	6	9 80
Cambridge	49	J. E. Ayers	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton	50	J. T. Cameron	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah	51	J. W. Edwards	240	24 00	4	28 00
Benevolent	52	Peter Baughan	239	23 90	6	29 90
Jackson	53	C. L. Martin	196	19 60	4	23 60
Reclamation	54	J. Bauer	242	24 20	6	30 20
Washington	55	J. A. Anderson	278	27 80	6	33 80
Pittsfield	56	W. B. Grimes	249	24 90	6	30 90
Trio	57	J. M. Montgomery	182	18 20	6	24 20
Fraternal	58	W. J. Britton	148	14 80	6	20 80
New Boston	59	Geo. Lytle	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere	60	C. B. Loop	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon	61	R. A. Wright	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks	63	M. Church	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton	64	R. H. Flannigan	306	30 60	6	36 60
Euclid	65	Benj. Strubler	30	3 00	6	9 00
Knoxville	66	L. R. Sykes	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia	67	R. K. Coulter	99	9 90	6	15 90
Naples	68	W. M. Chambers	238	23 80	6	29 80
Eureka	69	A. Cook	187	18 70	6	24 70
Social	70	W. H. Schermerhorn	118	11 80	6	17 80
Central	71	Richard Young	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester	72	L. P. Perry	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton	74	J. B. Rockwood	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe	75	G. G. Smith	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo	76	W. H. Chaffee	223	22 30	6	28 30
Prairie	77	J. L. Quinn	164	16 40	6	22 40
Waukegan	78	J. K. Bower	36	3 60	6	9 60
Scott	79	A. H. White	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall	80	T. A. Smith	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius	81	Jacob May	25	2 50	6	8 50
Metamora	82	A. Page	137	13 70	6	19 70
DeWitt	84	L. S. McGraw	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell	85	Thos. Boyd	299	29 90	6	35 90
Kaskaskia	86	H. E. Seymour	327	32 70	6	38 70
Mt. Pulaski	87	M. Wemple	168	16 80	6	22 80
Havana	88	H. W. Lindley	191	19 10	6	25 10
Fellowship	89	J. M. Burkhardt	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple	90	J. A. Kinley	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis	91	Edwin Corliss	402	40 20	6	46 20
Stewart	92	A. G. Fay	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon	93	Jas. W. Dexter	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry	95	J. E. Morton	251	25 10	6	31 10
Excelsior	97	J. Krohn	121	12 10	6	18 10
Taylor	98	J. F. Hoover	140	14 00	6	20 00
Edwardsville	99	John Keller	264	26 40	6	32 40
Astoria	100	T. W. Green	218	21 80	6	27 80
Rockford	102	Thos. G. Lawler	93	9 30	6	15 30
Magnolia	103	S. B. Mitchell	122	12 20	6	18 20
Lewistown	104	H. C. Hasson	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester	105	C. B. Hubbard	233	23 30	6	29 30
Versailles	108	T. J. McWane	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton	109	B. E. Logan	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon	110	Chas. J. Reuter	285	28 50	6	34 50
Jonesboro	111	Jas. R. Kiger	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau	112	J. H. Strock	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns	113	R. C. Humbert	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline	114	John C. Anderson	271	27 10	6	33 10
Rising Sun	115	E. J. Tower	47	4 70	6	10 70
Vermont	116	A. K. Clark	211	21 10	6	27 10
Elgin	117	Jas. L. Kee	36	3 60	6	9 60
Waverly	118	T. J. Davidson	218	21 80	6	27 80

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Henry	119	J. C. Moody	127	12 70	5	\$18 70
Mound	122	J. T. Townsley	201	20 10	6	26 10
Oquawka	123	James Peterson	204	20 40	6	26 40
Greenup	125	T. C. Tutewiler	223	22 30	6	28 30
Empire	126	Jacob Schnellbacker	160	16 00	6	22 00
Antioch	127	John Minto	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh	128	L. I. Stricklin	306	30 60	6	36 60
Greenfield	129	J. W. Hutchinson	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion	130	William Moore	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda	131	J. E. Rose	355	35 50	6	41 50
Mackinaw	132	D. Beckley	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall	133	T. B. Foster	200	20 00	6	26 00
Sycamore	134	H. T. Lawrence	60	6 00	6	12 00
Lima	135	W. H. Wade	267	26 70	6	32 70
Hutsonville	136	C. V. Newton	224	22 40	6	28 40
Polk	137	J. W. Marshall	289	28 90	6	34 90
Marengo	138	W. J. Casely	66	6 60	6	12 60
Olney	140	G. D. Slanker	258	25 80	6	31 80
Ames	142	J. A. Farnham	136	13 60	6	19 60
Richmond	143	Geo. P. Wodell	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb	144	W. F. Pierce	58	5 80	5	11 80
A. W. Rawson	145	C. C. Stevens	107	10 70	6	16 70
Lee Centre	146	C. E. Loomis	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton	147	J. B. Coe	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield	148	J. O. Hartley	154	15 40	6	21 40
Efingham	149	W. H. Barlow	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna	150	J. B. Kuykendall	345	34 50	6	40 50
Bunker Hill	151	John Patrick	253	25 30	6	31 30
Fidelity	152	D. Q. Trotter	250	25 00	6	31 00
Clay	153	J. W. Hudson	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell	154	E. R. Ankrum	138	13 80	6	19 80
Alpha	155	C. E. Allen	164	16 40	6	22 40
Delavan	156	T. Van Hague	157	15 70	4	19 70
Urbana	157	Edward Blackshaw	130	13 00	4	17 00
McHenry	158	S. Searles	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee	159	A. B. Ashley	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubansia	160	F. W. Porter .....	...	...	6	6 00
Virden	161	A. T. Bartlett	206	20 60	6	26 60
Hope	162	T. F. Alexander	310	31 00	6	37 00
Westfield	163	Charles Downey	198	19 80	6	25 80
Edward Dobbins	164	C. M. Carter	250	25 00	6	31 00
Atlanta	165	H. C. Nicholson	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East	166	W. E. Derwent	93	9 30	6	15 30
Milford	168	J. A. McConnell	93	9 30	6	15 30
Nunda	169	John H. Palmer	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen	170	George Lewis	121	12 10	6	18 10
Girard	171	Geo. Ball	210	21 00	6	27 00
Wayne	172	J. M. Burkholder	153	15 30	6	21 30
Cherry Valley	173	J. S. Turner	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena	174	Charles Waite	134	13 40	4	17 40
Matteson	175	A. Burden	38	3 80	6	9 80
Mendota	176	J. Schivenhelm	84	8 40	6	14 40
Illinois Central	178	A. H. Wooster	100	10 00	6	16 00
Wabash	179	B. H. Lawson	180	18 00	4	22 00
Moweaqua	180	R. Scarlett	185	18 50	6	24 50
Germania	182	Frederick A. Feder .....	...	...	6	6 00
Meridian	183	Asa Kelsey	74	7 40	4	11 40
Abingdon	185	S. D. Pollock	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie	187	Thomas Treat	111	11 10	6	17 10
Cyrus	188	W. F. Browning	149	14 90	6	20 90
Dundee	190	E. A. Hendricks	42	4 20	6	10 20
Farmington	192	E. Clark	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick	193	A. B. Bonneville	226	22 60	6	28 60
Freedom	194	L. S. Sampson	80	8 00	6	14 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
La Harpe	195	I. Brundage.....	216	21 60	6	\$27 60
Louisville.....	196	G. W. Smith.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
King Solomon's.....	197	S. E. Brown.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Grandview	198	R. B. Deem.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Homer.....	199	J. B. McCance.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Sheba.....	200	F. M. Coulter.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Centralia.....	201	Alfred B. Turner.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly.....	203	O. S. Webster.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora.....	204	E. C. Park.....	237	23 70	6	29 70
Corinthian.....	205	T. D. Palmer.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Fairfield.....	206	H. V. Leach.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Tamaroa.....	207	Henry Clay.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington.....	208	J. B. Johnson.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	D. S. O'Connell.....	...	...	6	6 00
Lincoln.....	210	Geo. W. Parker.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Cleveland.....	211	F. S. James.....	...	...	6	6 00
Shipman.....	212	C. Martin.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava.....	213	Wm. Willis.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Newton.....	216	J. H. Maxwell.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Mason.....	217	C. R. Hanson.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem.....	218	John Andrew.....	254	25 40	6	31 40
Oakland.....	219	H. D. Williams.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mahomet.....	220	J. Smith.....	138	13 80	4	17 80
Leroy.....	221	C. M. Davis.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Geo. Washington.....	222	J. L. Kenner.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Keeney.....	223	Chas. Lafflin.....	198	19 80	6	25 80
Pana.....	226	J. H. Robb.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus.....	227	John Grigsby.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Lovington.....	228	H. M. Miner.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Manchester.....	229	M. H. Smith.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven.....	230	John Madden.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
Wyand.....	231	Thos. Roach.....	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmer's.....	232	James Henley.....	409	40 90	6	46 90
Blandinsville.....	233	C. J. Sanders.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin.....	234	Wm. D. Story.....	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City.....	235	C. B. Finch.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Charter Oak.....	236	G. M. Loughmillet.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Cairo.....	237	H. Wells.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Black Hawk.....	238	W. H. Tyrrell.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel.....	239	J. Zimmerman.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Western Star.....	240	E. A. Kratz.....	128	12 80	4	16 80
Shekinah.....	241	E. J. Ingersoll.....	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva.....	243	S. G. Jarvis.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon.....	244	H. O. Rogers.....	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville.....	245	J. C. Gerics.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
El Paso.....	246	O. R. Webster.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris.....	247	S. Kidder.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Golden Gate.....	248	G. W. Hamilton.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard.....	249	John Ash.....	245	24 50	4	28 50
Robinson.....	250	M. C. Mills.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Heyworth.....	251	Isaac VanOrdstrand.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo.....	252	J. M. Wilson.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	P. Harrod.....	184	18 40	4	22 40
Aurora.....	254	A. F. Wade.....	39	3 90	6	9 90
Donnellson.....	255	H. S. Hanner.....	249	24 90	4	28 90
Algonquin.....	256	John Peter.....	48	4 80	6	10 80
Warsaw.....	257	A. Roessler.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Chemung.....	258	R. J. Beck.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Mattoon.....	260	J. L. Scott.....	173	17 30	4	21 30
Amon.....	261	S. A. Chapin.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon.....	262	A. T. Randall.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois.....	263	J. S. Miller.....	151	15 10	2	17 10
Franklin Grove.....	264	J. M. Forbes.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	J. R. Grace.....	140	14 00	6	20 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Kingston.....	266	G. M. Grammar.....	269	26 90	6	\$32 90
La Prairie.....	267	J. W. Stormer.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris.....	268	Timothy Rowe.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Wheaton.....	269	W. H. Johnson.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	M. D. Paxson.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Carmi.....	272	T. W. Hay.....	287	28 70	6	34 70
Miners.....	273	C. S. Merrick.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Byron.....	274	W. A. Grove.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Milton.....	275	W. V. Grimes.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Elizabeth.....	276	W. N. Ayres.....	340	34 00	6	40 30
Accordia.....	277	H. Rocher.....	...	...	6	6 00
Jo Daviess.....	278	W. L. Gale.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Neoga.....	279	P. Welsheimer.....	185	18 50	4	22 50
Kansas.....	280	W. F. Boyer.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Brooklyn.....	282	W. Little.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Metcor.....	283	John B. Geddis.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin.....	285	A. G. Payne.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Plymouth.....	286	S. K. Gavlord.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto.....	287	J. H. Culley.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa.....	288	John McLean.....	68	6 80	6	12 80
Wataga.....	291	H. H. Marsh.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa.....	292	R. E. Beard.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Prophetstown.....	293	H. R. Kent.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	E. E. Wallace.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Dills.....	295	W. T. Newman.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Quincy.....	296	E. C. Selleck.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin.....	297	J. P. Lasley.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Waconda.....	298	A. Calkins.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Mechanicsburg.....	299	J. W. Houston.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Hanover.....	300	A. B. White.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hinckley.....	301	A. Cone.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Durand.....	302	E. C. Stevens.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven.....	303	Geo. A. Schamp.....	42	4 20	4	8 20
Onarga.....	305	A. K. Doe.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
T. J. Pickett.....	307	D. D. Pierce.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar.....	308	Wm. Borner.....	...	...	6	6 00
Harvard.....	309	R. Coventry.....	63	6 30	6	12 30
Dearborn.....	310	W. K. Forsyth.....	...	...	6	6 00
Kilwinning.....	311	J. W. Davis.....	...	...	6	6 00
Ionic.....	312	J. N. Baker.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
York.....	313	Omer Shawler.....	217	21 70	6	27 70
Palatine.....	314	F. J. Filbert.....	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin.....	315	John H. Koehne.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Abraham Jones.....	316	T. N. Bone.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	W. J. Pitney.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Doric.....	319	J. W. Morley.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Malta.....	320	C. Peters.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Dunlap.....	321	E. J. Congar.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	I. H. Gilpin.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	N. J. Cobleigh.....	60	6 00	4	10 00
Harrisburg.....	325	T. Y. Reynolds.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Industry.....	327	I. N. Beaver.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Grafton.....	328	F. J. Glazier.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Mt. Erie.....	331	Maston Webb.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola.....	332	A. H. Elkin.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian.....	333	F. T. Duhois.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner.....	334	Geo. W. Petty.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Schiller.....	335	A. L. Schimpff.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
New Columbia.....	336	J. Cummings.....	353	35 80	6	41 80
Oneida.....	337	E. Marsh.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Full Moon.....	341	J. Godfrey.....	276	27 60	4	31 60
Summerfield.....	342	C. Dreher.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona.....	344	W. R. Phillips.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville.....	345	Ira Compton.....	125	12 50	6	18 50
N. D. Morse.....	346	W. M. Hatfield.....	229	22 90	6	28 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Sidney	347	Wm. Freeman	147	\$14 70	4	\$18 70
Russellville	348	J. P. Weger	236	23 60	6	29 60
Sublette	349	Jos. Avers	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview	350	Geo. Negley	181	18 10	4	22 10
Tarbolton	351	Smith Olney	104	10 40	6	16 40
Groveland	352	J. W. Mooberry	152	15 20	4	19 20
Kinderhook	353	Wm. G. Smith	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor	354	Geo. Sinniger	200	20 00	6	26 00
Marine	355	H. A. Judd	274	27 40	6	33 40
Hermitage	356	A. B. Matthews	275	27 50	6	33 50
Orion	358	J. D. Bliss	63	6 30	6	12 30
Blackberry	359	C. Spalding	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville	360	Wm. Simpson	147	14 70	6	20 70
Douglas	361	F. J. Scheve	305	30 50	4	34 50
Noble	362	John Roberts	250	25 00	6	31 00
Horeh	363	A. J. Wiley	163	16 30	4	20 30
Tonica	364	G. W. Howe	100	10 00	6	16 00
Iement	365	B. B. Bacon	154	15 40	6	21 40
Arcola	366	Geo. Klink	158	15 80	4	19 80
Oxford	367	R. S. Petrie	161	16 10	0	22 10
Jefferson	368	A. Marlow	202	20 20	6	35 20
Livingston	371	F. W. Ford	74	7 40	6	13 40
Galesburg	372	A. S. Converse	164	16 40	6	22 40
Chambersburg	373	G. H. Dunn	244	24 40	6	30 40
Shabbona	374	F. A. Frost	73	7 30	6	13 30
Archimedes	377	Geo. Loelkes	204	20 40	6	35 40
Aroma	378	J. C. Danforth	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson	379	G. H. Nichols	275	27 50	6	33 50
Liberty	380	B. F. Grover	254	25 40	6	31 40
M. R. Thompson	381	P. S. Lerch	121	12 10	6	18 10
Gill	382	Thomas M. Angelo	224	22 40	6	28 40
LaMoille	383	John Igou	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham	384	Wm. Wylie	96	9 60	6	15 60
Bridgeport	386	Daniel Leach	254	25 40	6	31 40
Youngstown	387	H. B. Simmond	107	10 70	6	25 70
El Dara	388	A. Lyons	250	25 00	6	31 00
Kankakee	389	W. R. Hickox	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore	390	P. B. Parcell	102	10 20	6	25 20
Tolono	391	Ira A. Manly	137	13 70	4	17 70
Oconee	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh	209	20 90	6	26 90
Blair	393	C. R. Matson .....	...	...	6	6 00
Jerseyville	394	Morris R. Locke	262	26 20	6	32 20
H. G. Reynolds	395	H. Thompson	137	13 70	6	19 70
Shiloh	397	J. E. Wilkins	91	9 10	6	15 10
Kinmundy	398	W. H. White	220	22 00	6	28 00
Buda	399	A. D. Boal	118	11 80	6	17 80
Pacific	400	Henry Holloway	169	16 90	6	22 90
Odell	401	Chas. Finefield	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee	402	O. Rogers	65	6 50	6	12 50
Mason City	403	H. C. Burnham	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia	404	C. A. Bucher	38	3 80	6	9 80
Bethalto	406	Wm. L. Piggott	280	28 00	6	34 00
Marvsville	407	T. J. Harvey	123	12 30	6	18 30
Stratton	408	C. A. Sisk	171	17 10	6	23 10
Thos. J. Turner	409	J. E. Pettibone .....	...	...	6	6 00
Mithra	410	A. Koblitz .....	...	...	6	6 00
Hesperia	411	C. H. Brennan .....	...	...	6	6 00
Bollen	412	Thos. Bollen	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star	414	G. W. Becker	109	10 90	6	16 90
Paxton	416	B. F. Mason	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles	417	E. H. Spicer	76	7 60	6	13 60
Freeburg	418	Fred Koeberlin	302	30 20	6	36 20
Reynoldsburg	419	J. S. Whittenberg	337	33 70	6	39 70
Oregon	420	A. S. Babcock	97	9 70	6	15 70
Landmark	422	C. M. Clark .....	...	.....	6	6 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Lanark.....	423	R. P. Wales.....	142	\$14 20	6	20 20
Exeter.....	424	Stephen Redshaw.....	230	23 00	6	29 00
Scottville.....	426	W. D. Dudderar.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Red Bud.....	427	G. R. Gaker.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Sunbeam.....	428	C. N. Lawson.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse.....	429	L. A. Kinney.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick.....	430	W. J. McDonald.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Summit.....	431	J. C. Tucker.....	152	15 20	6	24 20
Murrayville.....	432	J. B. Beadles.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Annawan.....	433	R. W. Milar.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Makanda.....	434	N. J. Powers.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Neponset.....	435	John O. Stetson.....	125	12 50	6	18 50
Philo.....	436	W. Fleming.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Chicago.....	437	Edward Rubovits.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Luce.....	439	John A. Riley.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Camargo.....	440	A. Salisbury.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland.....	441	Michael Rogers.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Casey.....	442	W. W. Bruce.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Hampshire.....	443	L. Peake.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	J. F. Frayser.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield.....	445	J. W. Lumpkin.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Watseka.....	446	J. W. Riggs.....	82	8 20	4	12 20
S. D. Monroe.....	447	L. C. Conover.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Yates City.....	448	J. W. Hensley.....	165	16 50	4	20 50
Mendon.....	449	D. B. Cooke.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Bromwell.....	451	J. M. Berce.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Grant.....	452	J. H. Wall.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
New Hartford.....	453	J. W. Slade.....	254	25 40	6	31 40
Irving.....	455	E. H. Kitch.....	234	23 40	4	27 40
Nokomis.....	456	L. A. Swaney.....	24	22 40	6	28 40
Moscow.....	457	L. Shadrick.....	346	34 60	6	40 60
Blazing Star.....	458	J. W. Turner.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Butler.....	459	W. Elliman.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
Jeffersonville.....	460	G. H. Hilliard.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Plainview.....	461	N. H. Brown.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont.....	462	W. H. Harris.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra.....	463	John F. Chiles.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver.....	464	L. Hartman.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Huntsville.....	465	W. H. Crane.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Cobden.....	466	I. H. Lawrence.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon.....	467	J. D. Hemphill.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Cheney's Grove.....	468	J. M. Crigler.....	117	11 70	6	17 70
McLean.....	469	C. C. Aldrich.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul.....	470	L. Booth.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall.....	471	Wm. Graham.....	49	4 90	6	10 90
Amity.....	472	L. C. Clark.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon.....	473	C. W. Beaty.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia.....	474	J. A. Gray.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
Walshville.....	475	A. T. Strange.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Manito.....	476	R. S. Eakin.....	173	17 30	4	21 30
New Rutland.....	477	W. O. Ensign.....	125	12 50	6	18 50
Wyoming.....	479	T. W. Bloomer.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Logan.....	480	David Gillespie.....	157	15 70	4	19 70
Momence.....	481	M. Campbell.....	54	5 40	6	11 40
Lexington.....	482	A. B. Davidson.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood.....	484	Joseph Danks.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Oskaloosa.....	485	A. Pickthall.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Bowen.....	486	P. C. Clayton.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Andrew Jackson.....	487	G. H. Roberts.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Clay City.....	488	Geo. C. Miller.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Cooper.....	489	H. A. Eidson.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Shannon.....	490	S. H. Butterbaugh.....	135	13 50	6	19 50
Libertyville.....	492	I. Heath.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Tower Hill.....	493	A. M. Craddick.....	212	21 20	6	27 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Stone Fort	495	Wm. M. Joyner.....	319	\$31 90	6	\$37 90
Tennessee.....	496	J. W. Aiken	212	21 20	6	27 60
Alma.....	497	J. P. Campbell	306	30 60	6	36 60
Murphysboro.....	498	G. W. Smith	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul	500	J. F. McNeill.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark	501	J. S. Atherton.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull	502	J. W. Willis.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Odin	503	G. W. Black	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis.....	504	Thos. H. Nolan	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	A. B. Sechler.....	86	8 60	6	14 60
O. H. Miner.....	506	John H. Karr.....	89	8 90	6	14 90
Home	508	G. M. Holmes.....	...	...	6	6 00
Parkersburg	509	John J. Coons.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
J. D. Moody	510	J. A. Irwin	259	25 90	6	31 90
Clintonville.....	511	Jonathan Tefit	39	3 90	2	5 90
Wade-Barney	512	L. L. Burr	126	12 60	6	18 60
Cold Spring	513	Thos. J. Fritts.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Dement	515	J. V. Dimond	70	7 00	6	13 00
Andalusia	516	John Buffum.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Litchfield	517	W. E. Bacon	231	23 10	6	29 40
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	G. N. Carr	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville	519	R. L. McReynolds	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna	520	A. G. Britton	320	32 00	6	38 00
Illioopolis	521	J. R. Cowden	188	18 80	4	22 80
Monitor	522	N. J. Bloomfield.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Chatham	523	B. G. Smith	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans	524	Chas. Raymond.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia	525	A. J. Wiles	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant	526	Wm. Handlin.....	...	...	6	6 00
Rossville	527	W. W. Phillips.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Minooka	528	Wm. Bedford.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams	529	F. Harris	279	27 90	6	33 90
Maquon	530	J. L. Burkhalter.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Ashton	531	Wm. Frees	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca	532	W. M. Nickerson.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
Altamont.....	533	J. C. Russell.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Cuba	534	J. G. Moss.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman	535	Wm. Lambke.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Plainfield.....	536	A. H. Tyler.....	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin.....	537	N. L. Griffing.....	142	14 20	4	18 20
Lockport.....	538	C. H. Bacon.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Chatsworth.....	539	N. C. Kenyon.....	97	9 70	6	15 70
Harlem.....	540	A. B. Wicker.....	8	8 00	6	6 00
Sigel	541	R. T. Worley.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Towanda.....	542	F. M. Jones.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Cordova	543	Isaac Cool.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia.....	544	C. M. Hubbard.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Elkhart.....	545	G. A. Moore.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Valley.....	547	L. B. Thomas.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Apple River.....	548	James Carr.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Newark.....	549	G. G. Biddulph.....	93	9 30	6	12 30
Sharon	550	J. H. Welch.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Darwin.....	551	L. B. Anderson.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Plum River.....	554	A. B. Byrum.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Humboldt.....	555	Henry Gondolf.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	555	W. W. Judd.....	196	19 00	6	25 00
Lessing	557	Wm. Heinemann.....	...	...	6	6 00
Leland	558	G. F. Watson.....	67	6 70	6	12 70
Thomson.....	559	John H. Taylor.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison.....	560	W. J. Cooper.....	256	25 00	6	31 00
Trinity	561	O. D. Wilcox.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Villa Ridge.....	562	A. B. Robinson.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Hamilton	563	John Buckles.....	209	20 90	6	32 90
Winslow	564	N. C. Tyler.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Pleasant Hill.....	565	F. L. Zerenburg.....	265	26 50	6	32 50

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Albany.....	566	J. M. Eaton.....	143	14 30	6	\$20 30
Frankfort.....	567	S. D. Williams.....	314	31 40	6	37 40
Jacksonville.....	570	C. G. Brown.....	215	21 50	6	37 50
Bardolph.....	572	N. H. Jackson.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner.....	573	W. H. Long.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera.....	574	M. A. Glennan.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Capron.....	575	Geo. H. Merrill.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon.....	576	B. J. Van Court.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola.....	577	J. B. Longley.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Prairie City.....	578	W. L. Brewster.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Elbridge.....	579	Stephen Maddock.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Hazel Dell.....	580	C. G. Cochran.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Dongola.....	581	Henry Harmes.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley.....	582	C. L. Hutchison.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Highland.....	583	H. M. Thorp.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper.....	584	J. S. Walker.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fisher.....	585	O. Z. Houslev.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton.....	587	M. U. Trimble.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy.....	588	Geo. Rawson.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Elwood.....	589	J. Danner.....	164	16 40	4	20 40
Fairmount.....	590	Zeno Stalons.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Gilman.....	591	E. Wenger.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon.....	592	W. Park.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart.....	595	C. G. Wheat.....	183	18 30	4	22 30
National.....	596	J. W. Ostrander.....	...	...	6	6 00
Lostant.....	597	N. Dugan.....	115	11 50	6	17 50
Dorchester.....	598	G. W. Schmidt.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Cerro Gordo.....	600	Eli Drum.....	163	16 30	4	20 30
Laclede.....	601	I. N. Kepner.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Watson.....	602	W. M. Abraham.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark.....	603	J. A. Ewalt.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Allen.....	605	W. T. Crane.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Streator.....	607	F. W. Eads.....	89	8 90	6	14 90
Piper.....	608	B. F. Walden.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon.....	609	A. C. Mantor.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Union Park.....	610	J. C. Cluett.....	...	...	6	6 00
Rock River.....	611	J. W. Niles.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka.....	613	J. H. Hudspeth.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Forrest.....	614	F. Duckett.....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Wadley.....	610	W. P. Hart.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Milan.....	617	I. S. Wallin.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco.....	618	J. A. Anderson.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick.....	619	P. H. Shelton.....	189	18 90	6	24 90
New Hope.....	620	W. H. H. McCloud.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Hopedale.....	622	G. P. Orendoff.....	149	14 90	4	18 90
Duhois.....	624	J. H. Doty.....	274	27 40	6	33 40
Union.....	627	E. Wiggs.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan.....	630	John W. Davis.....	309	30 90	6	36 90
Ridge Farm.....	632	Geo. A. Dice.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	Jno. C. Garver.....	93	9 30	2	11 30
Buckley.....	634	J. G. McClave.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	R. J. McNeill.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	C. A. Westgate.....	40	4 00	4	8 00
Fortitude.....	638	A. M. Graham.....	198	19 80	6	25 80
Keystone.....	639	Chas. King.....	...	...	6	6 00
Comet.....	641	J. M. Edmondson.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Apollo.....	642	H. R. Thomas.....	...	...	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	James Keats.....	...	...	6	6 00
Ohlong City.....	644	Wm. Wood.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
San Jose.....	645	D. G. Cunningham.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Somonauk.....	646	C. E. Wright.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville.....	647	W. T. Houston.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Camden.....	648	Geo. E. Harvey.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Irvington.....	650	F. B. Ansen.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Centre Star.....	651	W. J. Biggs.....	161	16 10	4	20 10

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Polar Star	652	T. M. Renfro.....	268	\$29 80	6	\$35 80
Greenview	653	W. H. Williamson.....	179	17 90	4	21 90
Yorktown	655	J. E. Greenman.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Mozart	656	Matthew Hansen.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette.....	657	J. C. Bryden.....	336	33 60	6	39 60
Rock Island	658	John R. Warner.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Lambert	659	C. S. Hickman.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	W. K. Bartleson.....	362	36 20	6	42 20
Bethesda	661	H. L. Terpenning.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
South Park.....	662	Leslie Lewis.....	6	60	4	4 60
Phenix	663	G. B. Slack.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Mayo.....	664	R. G. Scott.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Greenland.....	665	B. F. Markland.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Crawford.....	666	J. M. Thornburg.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Erie.....	667	J. F. Dickinson.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie	668	Wesley Phillips.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder	669	David Braun.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Fillmore	670	J. P. Wright.....	231	23 10	4	27 10
Eddville	672	Jasper N. Maynor.....	331	33 10	6	39 10
Norinal	673	J. S. Lackey.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck.....	674	Wm. Buschmann.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Pawnee	675	G. C. Drennan.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
A. O. Fay	676	J. C. Cushman.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield	677	W. H. Baird.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Sheffield.....	678	Jacob Keeley.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Illinois City	679	L. V. Reed.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Morrisonville.....	681	A. B. Herdman.....	214	21 40	2	23 40
Blue Mound	682	John Hatfield.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside	683	A. M. Glaze.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Galatia	684	D. B. Grattan.....	311	31 10	6	37 10
Rio.....	685	M. Conley.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
D. A. Cashman.....	686	J. H. Frees.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Orangeville.....	687	W. R. Moore.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Ciilton	688	Peter Wright.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood.....	690	G. W. Carson.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola	691	J. C. Craig.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	Ed. Grimes.....	232	22 20	6	28 20
Herrin's Prairie	693	D. R. Harrison.....	328	32 80	6	38 80
Centre.....	694	Sam'l Crabtree.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Shiloh Hill.....	695	R. H. Breneman.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Belle Rive.....	696	Chas. S. Todd.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
Richard Cole.....	697	Chas A. Matthey.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hutton.....	698	A. N. Rosecrans.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Pleasant Plains	700	S. Conner.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill	701	G. S. Dodd.....	414	41 40	6	47 40
Alexandria.....	702	J. E. Alexander.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Braidwood	704	John Broadbent.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing.....	705	J. M. Darr.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Joppa	706	M. D. Carlisle.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Circle	707	James Darnell.....	173	17 30	4	21 30
Star	709	P. F. Levin.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Farmer City.....	710	Thompson Bosler.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence.....	711	Andrew Dunning.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville.....	712	W. C. Hadley.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville.....	713	F. M. Galbraith.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newton.....	714	John G. Kirsh.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Elvaston	715	J. A. Price.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Calumet	716	H. B. Robinson.....	16	1 60	6	7 60
Lumberman's.....	717	Wm. A. Wright.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
May	718	W. B. Jones.....	285	28 50	6	34 50
Chapel Hill.....	719	H. J. Huggins.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Varna	720	Thos. Gants.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rome	721	G. L. Cummings.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
Walnut.....	722	L. K. Thompson.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha	723	L. E. Quigly.....	292	29 20	6	35 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D ^m	Total.
Chandlerville.....	724	L. C. Chandler.....	209	\$20 90	6	\$26 90
Rankin.....	725	J. S. Hewins.....	216	11 60	6	17 60
Golden Rule.....	726	Wm. G. Alden.....	...	...	6	6 00
Raritan.....	727	Robert L. Taylor.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Waterman.....	728	C. F. Greenwood.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek.....	729	E. L. Darrow.....	334	33 40	6	39 40
Eldorado.....	730	H. A. Burnett.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Carman.....	732	R. L. Pepper.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Gibson.....	733	S. J. Lefevre.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star.....	734	C. N. Henkle.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan.....	735	A. White.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Dennison.....	736	W. W. Wilson.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Arrowsmith.....	737	Wm. B. Woods.....	123	12 30	2	14 30
Sullivan Centre.....	738	W. W. Porter.....	107	10 70	0	16 70
Lakeside.....	739	W. M. Burbank.....	...	...	6	6 00
Grant Park.....	740	E. H. Buck.....	52	5 20	6	11 20
New Holland.....	741	A. M. Caldwell.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Danvers.....	742	C. C. Rowell.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land.....	743	A. Burson.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Goode.....	744	J. D. Bellomy.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Winnebago.....	745	H. T. Thorn.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Weldon.....	746	A. M. Drew.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Centennial.....	747	B. L. Tabler.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta.....	748	John Wood.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Akin.....	749	J. W. Meador.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Lyndon.....	750	E. B. Hazard.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lounsbury.....	751	Edgar Isbell.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Allendale.....	752	Chas. W. Day.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Ogden.....	754	T. J. Carpenter.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-empuon.....	755	W. C. Gray.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Hardinsville.....	756	G. B. Hicks.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Verona.....	757	N. Small.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Mystic Star.....	758	A. L. Cory.....	5	50	6	6 50

FOOTINGS.

Grand Officers.....	\$371 80
District Deputy Grand Masters.....	439 10
Committees.....	1,418 20
Representatives.....	14,961 10

Total Mileage and Per Diem..... \$17,190 20

Appointment of Grand Officers.

The Grand Master elect announced the appointment of the following named brethren as officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:

REV. GEORGE WILEY MARTIN.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
JOHN P. NORVELL.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
FRANK HUDSON, JR.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
CHAS. M. CARTER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
HENRY C. CLEVELAND.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>

W. LOYAL L. MUNN	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
DANIEL BREWSTER	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
ALFRED SAMPLE	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
GEO. W. HAMILTON	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
JAMES L. SCOTT	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
MORRIS R. LOCKE	"
B. J. VAN COURT	"
WILLIAM FLOTO	"
JOHN P. FERNS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

INSTALLATION.

Past Grand Master JOSEPH ROBBINS assisted by Past Grand Master JAMES A. HAWLEY, as Grand Marshal, installed M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, who, being conducted to the East, was proclaimed GRAND MASTER OF MASONS and saluted with the Grand Honors.

Bro. ROBBINS then installed the remaining Grand Officers as follows:

R. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. ORLIN H. MINER	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. GEO. WILEY MARTIN	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. JOHN P. NORVELL	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. FRANK HUDSON, JR.	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. CHARLES M. CARTER	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. HENRY C. CLEVELAND	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. LOYAL L. MUNN	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. ALFRED SAMPLE	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. MORRIS R. LOCKE	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. B. J. VAN COURT	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

Bros. DANIEL BREWSTER, Grand Sword Bearer, and JAMES L. SCOTT and WILLIAM FLOTO, Grand Stewards, not being present, the Grand Master announced that he would install them at some future time either in person or by proxy.

NOTE.—It being ascertained that Bro. A. B. Wicker, whose name appears in the list of officers on page 2, was not eligible, the Grand Master appointed Bro. Daniel Brewster, of Waukegan, Grand Sword Bearer.

GRAND SECRETARY.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Past Grand Master ROBBINS presented the following report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence which was received and adopted.

The amendment to the By-Laws proposed, being seconded by Grand Lodge, lies over until the next Annual Communication.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence have had under consideration the various matters referred to them, and beg leave to report thereon as follows:

MEMORIAL OF DAVID H. SLAGLE.

This memorial contemplates the supervision by the Grand Master of the correspondence of lodges so far as relates to the issuing of appeals to the Fraternity soliciting pecuniary aid, and to the responses elicited thereto. Your committee are of the opinion that the right of lodges to correspond with each other upon all legitimate Masonic subjects, is one not subject to abridgment; and hence that lodges must be their own judges of the propriety of issuing appeals for aid to the Fraternity within this Grand Jurisdiction, and that upon the lodges receiving such appeals rightfully devolves the responsibility of protecting themselves with reference not only to the authenticity, but the worthiness of the petition.

The memorial further calls attention to the practice prevailing more or less widely of sending out such appeals in open envelopes. This reprehensible practice your committee believe to be a proper subject for Grand Lodge regulation; and we therefore recommend that the attention of the Craft be again called to the fact that the sending of such circulars in this manner is in violation of the repeatedly expressed will of the Grand Lodge, prohibiting the sending through the mails of any matter relating to the internal concerns of lodges, unless such matter shall be securely sealed.

MOULTRIE LODGE, NO. 181.

The action of the Grand Master in suspending the functions of Moultrie Lodge, No. 181, was, in the opinion of your committee, fully warranted by the circumstances, and we recommend that his action be approved; and that its charter be revoked, and the lodge be erased from the register. With reference, however, to his suggestion that the arrearages of members of the lodge be collected by the lodge next of jurisdiction, your committee are of the opinion that this is not contemplated, nor is it possible under our present law.

O'FALLON LODGE, NO. 576.

The decision of the Grand Master in the case reported under this head, that in case of a trial in a lodge, a Master Mason not a member of the lodge,

appearing as counsel for the accused, cannot be excluded by the objection of a member thereof, we hold to be sound, and recommend that it be approved.

II. G. REYNOLDS LODGE, NO. 395.

Your committee believe that the decision of the Grand Master reported under this head was correct under the circumstances calling it out; but in recommending its approval we do not wish the Grand Lodge to forget that the law governing the question of physical qualifications is fundamental in its character, not subject to change by *any* authority; and that no decision or edict can relieve the individual brother from the duty of deciding for himself, under the responsibility of his engagements to this paramount law, whether the physical condition of the candidate conforms to its requirements. This duty, recognized in express terms by the Grand Lodge By-Laws, he must exercise upon his conscience at his own peril and at the peril of his lodge; conscious that if he extends the latitude permitted by the landmark, executive authority will call his lodge to strict account therefor.

Your committee recommend that the action of the Grand Master in the cases of Harvard Lodge, No. 309; Livingston, No. 371; Effingham Lodge, No. 149; Du Boise Lodge, No. 624, and Fowler Lodge, No. 599, be approved; and in case of the last named lodge we recommend that its charter be revoked, and its name erased from the register.

METEOR LODGE, NO. 283.

The decision reported in this case is in accord with deliverance of the Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication of 1874.

GRAFTON LODGE, NO. 328.

The law of dismission is correctly stated by the Grand Master, as reported under this head. With reference to his general suggestions under this head, your committee are of the opinion that the Grand Lodge by its legislation purposely recognizes the voluntary nature of the bond of affiliation, and we are not prepared to recommend any change of the law in face of the recently expressed judgment of the Grand Lodge.

NEWTON LODGE, NO. 248.

We recommend that the action of the Grand Master reported under this head be approved. With reference to his interpretation of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as authorizing the practice of "striking from the roll," your committee while admitting that the language of Section 7, Article VIII., Part Third, seems to bear such a construction, are clearly of the opinion that such was not the intention of the Grand Lodge when it was adopted, and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that no case of striking from the roll has arisen under it. To relieve the section from ambiguity, we submit as an amendment to the section above referred to, the following:

Strike out the words, "by striking a name from the roll."

UNION PARK LODGE, NO. 610,

The decision of the Grand Master embodied in the matters reported under this head is in accord with the general principles of Masonic law heretofore approved by the Grand Lodge, that rights of a certain class, although irregularly attained, must nevertheless be acknowledged, and we therefore recommend its approval.

GRANT PARK LODGE, NO. 740.

We heartily concur in the remarks of the Grand Master under this head, and in furtherance of his suggestions we submit the following amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws:

Strike out Section 2, Article II., of Part Second.

SUSPENSION FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Your committee commend to the careful consideration of the Craft the Grand Master's elucidation of Article VIII. of Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws, and recommend its approval as a correct statement of the law relative to suspension for non-payment of dues, with this qualification, viz: that only in cases where personal service of the *second* notice is not possible by reason of the delinquent's residence being unknown or beyond the limits of the county in which the lodge is located, and in which, consequently, notice may be sent to him by mail, is it necessary that one stated meeting shall intervene between the sending of such notice and any action by the lodge in pursuance thereof. Nevertheless, while making this statement of existing law, we believe that if lodges would universally permit the intervention of one stated meeting in such cases, it would be the means of frequently avoiding fatal defects in proceedings under this article.

VISITORS.

Your committee recommend the approval of the Grand Master's decision that fraternal recognition cannot be extended to so-called Masons hailing from bodies created by Grand Orients which claim to be governing bodies in Masonry, as being in accord with our law as found in Section 2, Article XIX., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, interpreted by the expressed judgment of this Grand Lodge on what may and may not, be recognized as legitimate bodies in Masonry.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

With reference to the suggestions of the Grand Master, under this head, your committee are not prepared to recommend such a change of existing law as will make it mandatory upon the Grand Master to arrest charters of lodges for the derelictions and delinquencies for which he now *may* do it; or that will deprive the power that suspends of the power to restore. We believe

that the discretion given the Grand Master in this class of cases is wisely lodged, and that in his hands it may wisely and safely be permitted to remain.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
DEWITT C. CREGIER,
JAMES A. HAWLEY,
WILEY M. EGAN,
HENRY C. RANNEY.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

Bro. DYAS, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address in suspending the functions of Fayette Lodge, No. 117, and New Liberty Lodge, No. 317, recommend the same be approved, and that the charters of said lodges be revoked and erased from the register.

Also that the action of the M. W. Grand Master in suspending from the functions of their offices the W. M. of Central Lodge, No. 71, and the W. M. of Cairo Lodge, No. 237, each for the Masonic offence of habitual drunkenness, respectfully report, that said action was fully warranted and justified by law, and recommend that the same be approved, and in view of the pernicious influence of such conduct if tolerated by the Craft, we especially commend the promptness and firmness of the M. W. Grand Master in applying such heroic treatment to such dangerous disease. And your committee believe that mere deposition from office in those cases was inadequate punishment, and recommend that said parties be placed upon trial in their respective lodges for the above offence.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH E. DYAS,
Chairman Com. on Appeals and Grievances.

RESOLUTION—Thanks to Railroads.

Bro. CREGIER, P. G. M., offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to the several railroad companies terminating in this city, and connecting lines, for their kindness in making special reduction of rates in favor of the Representatives attending this Grand Communication, and that the Grand Secretary be instructed to send a copy hereof to each of said companies.

RESOLUTION—Thanks to Hotels.

Bro. J. R. THOMAS, J. G. W., offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Representatives to this Grand Lodge desire hereby to express their appreciation to the proprietors of the several hotels of this city for special favors in making a reduction in rates.

Upon motion of Bro. CREGIER, so much of the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances as refers to New Liberty Lodge, No. 317, was referred back to said committee for further consideration.

REPORT—Special Committee on Lodge Jurisdiction.

Bro. O. F. PRICE, Chairman of the Special Committee to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's report referring to Lodge Jurisdiction, submitted the following report, which was read and ordered to be printed in the proceedings, and lie over until the next Annual Communication:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your special committee to whom was referred so much of the address of the Grand Master as renews the consideration of the decision of Past Grand Master Robbins, made in 1877, concerning the jurisdiction of lodges over rejected candidates, beg leave to report, that they have given the subject as careful consideration as the limited time would permit, and as a result of such consideration, are forced to the conclusion that the decision of M. W. Bro Robbins is substantially correct, and that it ought to be sustained. The decision of Bro Robbins is as follows:

“When a candidate, after being rejected by one lodge, removes into the jurisdiction of another, neither lodge can receive his petition without first obtaining the consent of the other.”

We confess that the question of the soundness of this decision is one presenting many difficulties, a question upon either side of which strong arguments may be made and reasons urged.

To properly construe any separate section of the By-Laws, it is necessary to consider all legislation upon the same subject, or kindred subjects; to all parts of the By-Laws due weight must be given, as a code, and not as separate and distinct arbitrary rules, each standing alone and susceptible of proper construction by itself.

All the several sections and articles of our code of laws and unquestioned decisions must be considered as related to each other, and each made with

reference to all the others and interpreted according to their spirit, and in accordance with their most natural and obvious import. In other words to so construe the law that no portion shall be meaningless but that the whole, as one system, shall stand, and the general objects sought, be attained, even if violence be done to a too literal construction.

In our consideration of the question at issue we have referred to and given heed to all articles and sections touching in any way the jurisdictional question.

Sec. 1, Art. II., of the By-Laws, is as follows:

"Every chartered lodge shall have certain *personal* and *territorial* jurisdiction."

This section seems to us to establish two kinds of jurisdiction, which may both be combined in one lodge, or may be separated and divided between two lodges. The succeeding section reads as follows:

"The *personal* jurisdiction of a lodge shall extend over all its members * * * wherever they may reside, and over its unfinished work, and rejected material wherever they may be dispersed."

This section, as will be seen, is but a definition of *personal* jurisdiction, which, by its terms, distinctly recognizes the divisibility of jurisdiction.

Sec. 2, Art. XII., reads as follows:

"No lodge shall knowingly receive a petition from, or initiate, a candidate * * * who has not been an actual resident of the State of Illinois at least twelve months next preceding the date of such petition, *and of the jurisdiction* of the lodge at least six months next preceding the date of such petition * * * ."

The jurisdiction here referred to is manifestly the *territorial* jurisdiction, and in this connection we quote Sec. 4, Art. II., as follows:

"By the Masonic residence of an applicant is meant a permanent settled domicile, or fixed abode from choice * * * ."

Thus we conclude, that while one lodge may have and retain the *personal* jurisdiction, another lodge may have the *territorial* jurisdiction, neither of which may be violated or infringed upon without consent, while the *territorial* jurisdiction over a person who has never petitioned a lodge, may be lost by a removal of such person into another jurisdiction, but as long as such person has a fixed abode, a permanent domicile, the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge at that place cannot be taken from such lodge without its consent.

Sec. 6, Art. XIII., is as follows:

"No lodge shall knowingly receive a petition for the degrees from an applicant who has been rejected by, or who resides *nearer*, to another lodge, without first obtaining the consent of such other lodge * * * ."

Now it is evident to your committee, that this section refers to two cases, or two facts, either of which will prevent a lodge from acting without consent; first, where another lodge has *personal* jurisdiction of a petition by reason of having once rejected him, and second, where another lodge has *territorial* jurisdiction by reason of the rejected applicant having acquired a fixed abode within its territorial bounds; and we see no reason why such territorial jurisdiction should not be respected.

The succeeding section (Sec. 7, Art. 13,) further confirms our opinion. Said section is as follows:

“ Whenever a lodge shall grant permission to any other lodge to receive the petition of a person *residing within its jurisdiction*, or of a rejected candidate * * * it shall thereby be held to have permanently relinquished the same * * * .”

This section might be worded as follows without changing its spirit or meaning, to-wit:

Whenever a lodge shall grant permission to any other lodge to receive the petition of a person residing within its *territorial* jurisdiction, and whenever a lodge shall grant permission to any other lodge to receive the petition of a person over whom it has *personal jurisdiction*, it shall thereby be held to have relinquished the same, and the lodge receiving such permission shall thereby acquire full jurisdiction, which shall be acquired in no other manner.

We do not overlook Art. XV., Sec. 1, of the By-Laws, which is as follows:

“ Any candidate for the degrees who has been rejected in a lodge *having* jurisdiction may renew his application * * * to the same lodge only.”

In view of all the law governing jurisdiction of lodges, we are forced to the conclusion that this section must be interpreted to mean that any candidate for the degrees who has been rejected by a lodge having the legal right to entertain his petition, that is, having personal and territorial jurisdiction, may renew his application after one year from the date of such rejection, to the same lodge only, said lodge still retaining its territorial jurisdiction.

But if the territorial jurisdiction be lost by reason of the removal of the rejected candidate, then not without the consent of the lodge which has in the meantime acquired territorial jurisdiction.

Fraternally submitted,

O. F. PRICE,
JOHN O'NEILL, } *Committee.*
WM. LAVELY,

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances on New Liberty Lodge.

Bro. DYAS, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom was referred the matter relative to New Liberty Lodge, No. 317, submitted the following report, which was concurred in.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances respectfully report, that in the case of New Liberty Lodge, No. 317, additional information having come to your committee, they recommend that the charter of said lodge be placed in the hands of the M. W. Grand Master to exercise his discretion in the premises as to erasing it from the register.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH E. DYAS, Chairman.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

The Committee on Petitions submitted their report, which was read, and the several recommendations concurred in:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

Your Committee on Petitions respectfully submit the following report:

No. 1. Petition of James E. Perry, expelled from Marcelline Lodge, No. 114, in 1862, for restoration.

This petition having been concurred in by said lodge as required by the Grand Lodge By-Laws, your committee therefore recommend that the said James E. Perry be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 2. Petition of A. J. Steidley, expelled by Moweaqua Lodge, No. 180, on July 1st, 1871, for restoration.

The petition having been concurred in by the unanimous vote of said lodge, your committee recommend that the said A. J. Steidley be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 3. Petition of D. D. Clark, expelled from Richmond Lodge, No. 143, for unmasonic conduct, Nov. 8th, A. D. 1875, for restoration.

Said lodge having unanimously concurred in his petition, your committee recommend that he be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 4. Petition of E. D. Ray, expelled from Flora Lodge, No. 204, for restoration.

The recommendation of said lodge accompanying the petition, we would recommend the prayer of the petition be granted.

No. 5. Petition of Austin Earnest, expelled June 11th, A. D. 1870, from Prairie Lodge, No. 77; also the petition of W. H. H. McArty, expelled about the year A. D. 1855, for restoration.

It appearing that at a regular communication of said lodge, the above petitions were presented, and acted upon separately and concurred in by said

lodge, your committee would recommend that they be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 6. Petition for restoration from John H. Gray, expelled from Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, January 20th, A. D. 1859, for unmasonic conduct.

Having been recommended by a unanimous vote of said lodge, we would recommend that he be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 7. Petition of Mount Erie Lodge, No. 331, for restoration of Wm. H. Totten.

In this case, there is no petition from the above named W. H. Totten, and the petition of the lodge does not state when the lodge had action thereon, nor the result of said action, nor that the said W. H. Totten had solicited the recommendation of said lodge. Your committee do not consider that in this case the Grand Lodge By-Laws have been complied with, and would recommend that the matter be returned to the lodge for correction.

No. 8. Petition of Timothy O'Leary, expelled Oct. 14, A. D. 1872, from Sheba Lodge, No. 200, for restoration.

Having been regularly presented to your committee by said lodge, and the W. M. of Sheba Lodge appearing in person before your committee, recommending and adding his testimony to the recommendation of the lodge, your committee would recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

No. 9. Petition of J. M. Woodward, expelled from Apollo Lodge, No. 642, for restoration.

The recommendation of said lodge accompanying this petition, your committee recommend that the said J. M. Woodward be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 10. Petition of Frank Fischer, expelled Dec. 2d, A. D. 1873, from Wenona Lodge, No. 344, for restoration.

The recommendation of said lodge having been concurred in by over a two-third vote of the members, we would recommend that the said Frank Fischer be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 11. Petition of F. E. Williams, expelled from John D. Moody Lodge, No. 510, for restoration.

It appearing that the petition was concurred in by a constitutional number of the members of said lodge, we would recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

No. 12. Petition of Wm. A. Goodwin, expelled by Charleston Lodge, No. 35, June 27, A. D. 1871, for restoration.

Having been presented at a regular communication of said lodge, the prayer of the petition was unanimously granted. Your committee would therefore recommend that he be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 13. Petition of James Price, expelled from Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, on the 21st of July, A. D. 1860, for restoration.

At a regular communication of Knoxville Lodge, held September 27th, 1876, the petitioner was unanimously recommended to this body for restoration, we would therefore recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

No. 14. Petition of J. J. Jackson, suspended from Lafayette Lodge, No. 18, for non-payment of dues, about the year A. D. 1860, for re-instatement.

This petition is accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of Blanco Lodge, No. 48, Oregon, endorsing the brother as "an honest man and good citizen, having the confidence of the community in which he lives."

Lafayette lodge, No. 18, having ceased to exist, and its records having been subsequently destroyed by fire, your committee have no further evidence before them than the published proceedings of this Grand Lodge for A. D. 1860, which shows that J. J. Jackson was suspended for non-payment of dues. On these meagre facts your committee are unable to recommend the adoption of the petition and feel that in doing so they may do an injustice to the petitioner, and would therefore recommend the reference of the entire matter to the Grand Master with power to act.

No. 15. Petition of S. D. Monroe Lodge, No. 447, to change location of lodge from present location to Bird's Station, a distance of one and three-fourth miles.

The said change of location having been concurred in by Edward Dobbins Lodge, No. 164, the only lodge affected by said change, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

No. 16. Petition of Wm. Anderson for re-instatement, was formerly a member of New Berlin Lodge, No. 257, suspended for non-payment of dues.

New Berlin Lodge, No. 257, having surrendered its charter, and the evidence of the W. M. of Lincoln Lodge, No. 210, being satisfactory, your committee would recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted in accordance with Sec. 5, Art. X., Part Third of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Fraternally submitted,

H. W. CARPENTER,	} Committee.
J. A. WAUGH,	
D. A. CASHMAN.	

APPOINTMENT—Of Committees.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

JURISPRUDENCE.—Joseph Robbins, James A. Hawley, Dewitt C. Cregier, Wiley M. Egan, Henry C. Ranney.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.—Joseph E. Dyas, Miles H. Wilmot, A. B. Campbell, John M. Pearson, G. M. Haynes.

CHARTERED LODGES.—C. Kirkpatrick, S. S. Chance, John L. McCullough, H. G. Calhoun, Rowley Page.

LODGES U. D.—Charles H. Patton, Jacob Messmore, Joseph Holland, John C. Hall, John R. Shannon.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Joseph Robbins.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.—S. W. Waddle, E. S. Mulliner, Haswell C. Clark.

FINANCE.—John C. Smith, Gilbert W. Barnard, John D. Fowle.

GRAND EXAMINERS.—Edward Cook, A. T. Darrah, J. H. Fawcett, M. D. Chamberlain, W. B. Grimes.

CLOSED.

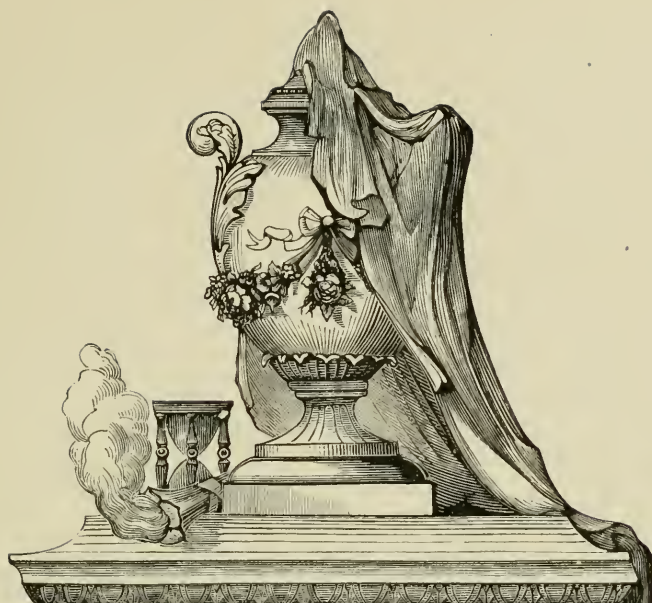
No further business appearing, solemn prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain, when the Grand Master closed the Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM.

Theodore T. Gurney

ATTEST:

Grand Master.

John F. Burrill
Grand Secretary.



IN MEMORY OF

OUR BROTHER

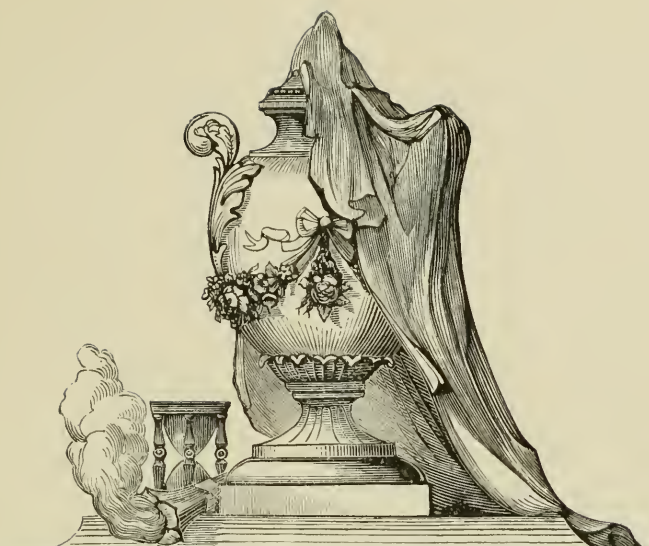
GILBERT R. SMITH.

PAST MASTER OF BLANEY LODGE, NO. 271.

GRAND STEWARD OF THIS GRAND LODGE.

Died June 18th 1879. Aged 47 years.

A man of generous impulses, true to kindred and the Craft.



IN MEMORY OF

OUR BROTHER

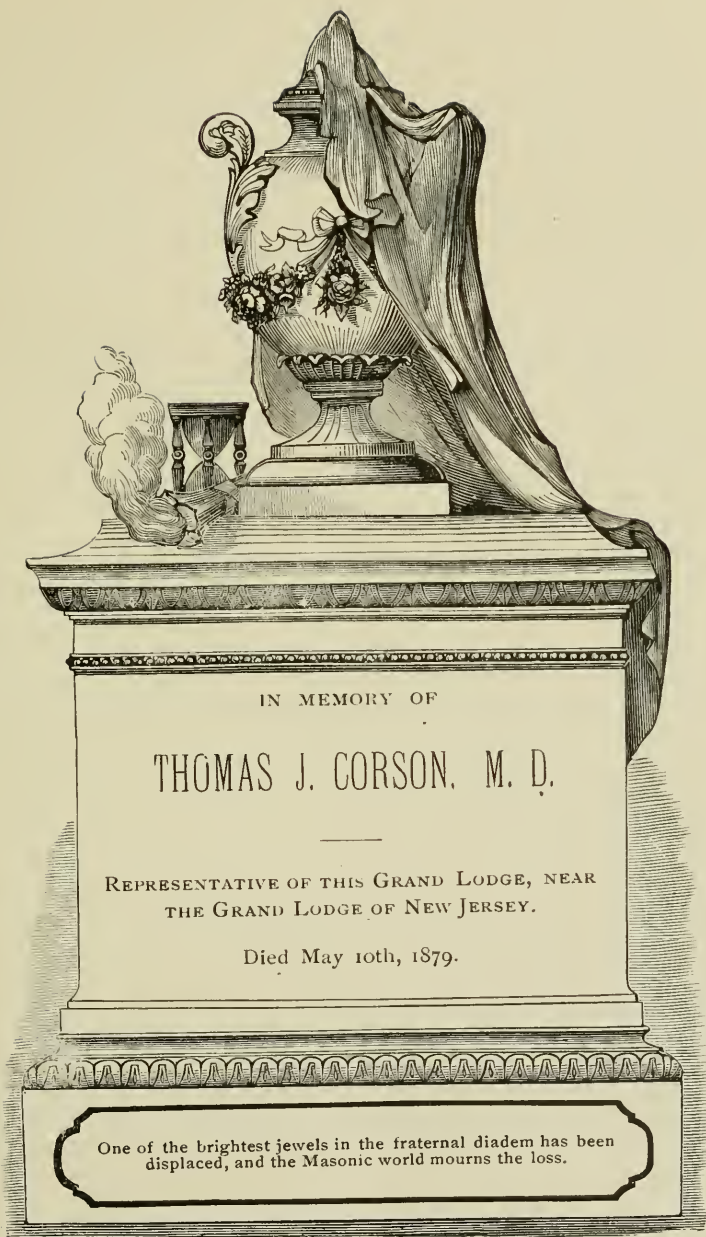
JOHN DOUGHERTY.

PAST MASTER OF JONESBORO LODGE, NO. 111.

PAST GRAND ORATOR.

Born May 6, 1806. Died September 7, 1879.

One of nature's noblemen. Honored by the people of the
State as well as by the Craft.



REPORTS
OF
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., FIRST DISTRICT, }
121 18TH ST., CHICAGO, September 27, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master*:

Dear Sir and Bro.—The Craft in the First District seem to be moving on in the even tenor of their ways with the usual prosperity of the times, and peace reigns within the walls of their Temples.

Fraternally yours,

W. A. STEVENS,
D. D. G. M. First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., SECOND DISTRICT, }
351 WEST JACKSON ST., CHICAGO, September 18, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master*:

Dear Sir and Bro.—It affords me great pleasure to report that the Craft in the Second District are generally prosperous, harmonious and happy, and with but one exception I think nothing has occurred in any of the lodges in this district which has called forth comment or complaint. As you are already familiar with that case it is quite unnecessary for me to report it here.

I must admit that during the year now rapidly drawing to a close, I have been peculiarly favored in having the Grand Master a resident of my district, inasmuch as the highest authority of the jurisdiction being conveniently near,

very many of the questions which are usually submitted to a D. D. G. M. for solution and advice, have, at my suggestion, passed at once to you, thereby greatly relieving me, not only of the study and perplexity usually attending such matters, but also of all responsibility connected therewith.

Early in May last, R. W. Bro. Wm. Rounseville departed this life at the residence of his son-in-law, in this city. A short time before his demise he requested that his remains might be buried with the usual Masonic ceremonies, which fact was communicated to me by Bro. Gavin. As it was well known that Bro. Rounseville had distinguished himself in Templar Masonry, I suggested to him that it was but proper that he should inform the Eminent Commander of some one of the three commanderies of this city, of the nature of his request, and if it was then thought best, I was sure that any lodge in this district would perform the solemn rites which our distinguished brother so richly deserved, and Bro. Gavin, agreeing with my views, on the same evening, laid the matter before Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., whereupon a committee was appointed with full power to take charge of the remains and see that they received proper respect and interment. On the Wednesday afternoon following, I was informed by R. W. John O'Neill, that the remains of R. W. Bro. Rounseville were being neglected, and while it was difficult to believe that such was the fact, I informed Bro. O'Neill that I would see that the matter was attended to and that the dying request of our brother would be complied with. I thereupon visited Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, laid the matter before the Worshipful Master, who at once said, "Hesperia Lodge will bury the brother; I will make arrangements for so doing to-night." And he thereupon notified the brethren present of the death of Bro. R., and ordered the lodge to assemble the next day to attend the funeral in a body, whereupon a member of Chicago Commandery, who was present, informed the Worshipful Master of the action of Chicago Commandery and stated that all arrangements had been made, that the commandery of which Bro. Rounseville was a member at the time of his death, had requested Chicago Commandery to bury the brother; and thereupon the W. M. countermanded his order. I report this matter, M. W. Sir, that it may be known to the Craft of this grand jurisdiction, where the responsibility of the mistake, and neglect of R. W. Bro. Rounseville's remains rests, and to assure you that there is not a lodge in the Second District which would not have responded to the call as readily as Hesperia did, had the matter been presented to them, for after a service of five years as D. D. G. M. of this District, I can state that to my certain knowledge there is not a lodge in the District which seeks to shirk a single duty, much less a solemn duty like the one above referred to.

I have, during the past year, visited each lodge in this District one or more times, and have ever found the brethren earnest in their work. A sufficient amount of work has been done in each lodge to show prosperity, and their charities are such as to inspire a feeling of pride in the breasts of all Masons.

In looking over this District, which, with a population of fully two hundred thousand souls, with but nine lodges meeting in seven different halls, all of which are located within two miles of the eastern boundary of the District, I find that there are many brethren living in the vicinity of West Fortieth and Lake streets, in the town of Cicero, who are largely deprived of Masonic privileges owing to the want of suitable conveniences for getting to and from the city or any of the lodges outside of the city, and I believe that the best interests of the Craft as well as the brethren residing in that neighborhood, require a lodge in that immediate vicinity. I am informed that the brethren are moving in the matter, and I sincerely hope that the Grand Master may listen to their petition and grant a dispensation. The field is a good one and should be improved.

Thanking you for the honor conferred in my appointment, and hoping that my successor may derive as much pleasure in serving his brethren as I have, I remain, M. W. Sir,

Yours fraternally,

DANIEL J. AVERY,
D. D. G. M. Second District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., FIFTH DISTRICT, }
FREEPORT, ILL., September 8, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master* :

Dear Sir and Bro.:—As your Deputy for the Fifth Masonic District for the State of Illinois, I take pleasure in making this, my report of the state of the order in my District for the present year—pleasure, in the fact that I am able to report peace and harmony existing throughout all the District, no case of discord or strife having been reported to me from any of the subordinate lodges.

Upon receiving my appointment of D. D. G. M. at your hands, I at once notified the several lodges in my jurisdiction of the same, and received requests from the following, asking for official visits, viz.: Winslow Lodge, No. 564, Durand Lodge, No. 302, Lena Lodge, No. 174, Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, Evergreen Lodge, No. 170, and Moses R. Thompson Lodge, No. 381, the three last named all being located in this city, and Rockton Lodge, No. 74. I visited Winslow Lodge, No. 564, accompanied by Grand Lecturer M. D. Chamberlain, and Bros. J. M. Nichols and Wm. Trembor, and conferred the M. M. degree, and had the pleasure of addressing a large number of the members of the lodge. I found some slight difficulties existing, which were, however, matters of minor importance, requiring some simple counsel

and advice, which I gave them, and I flatter myself to good effect, as members have informed me that they have experienced smooth sailing since my visit. Records and finances I found in good shape.

At Durand I assisted in installation of lodge officers, and found everything working harmoniously.

At Lena, I was accompanied by Grand Lecturer Chamberlain, P. D. D. G. M's Munn and Cronkrite, and Bros. Eifert, Leigh, Lott, and Trembor, the lodge conferred the M. M. degree, and was largely attended. Everything was working smoothly, the records and financial affairs in good shape.

Our own lodges, Excelsior and Evergreen, are prosperous, and doing good work. Our M. R. Thompson Lodge, which has for several years been laboring under some difficulties, being our youngest lodge, and subjected to some heavy expenses, is now working out of its difficulties nobly, and ere another year elapses, will, I confidently believe, be able to report itself free from all encumbrances, and on a sound footing. It is doing some good work.

At Rockton I found a slight misunderstanding among the brethren upon a matter very trifling in itself, and which should not have been brought up in a lodge at all. I addressed the brethren briefly, and left them feeling good, and have since learned that they are moving on in true Masonic manner. I am gratified to be able to make this satisfactory report of affairs in my district, and sincerely trust you may be favored with like reports from all other districts in the State.

With thanks for the honor conferred upon me in making me your D. D. G. M., I am

Fraternally yours,

JACOB KROHN,

D. D. G. M. Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., SIXTH DISTRICT, }
MT. CARROLL, ILL., September 30, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master*:

I take pleasure in reporting the institution of Masonry in this District in a healthy condition.

True, the quantity of material offered for use in the erection of the masonic edifice is not large compared with former years, but the quality selected, I am quite sure, is of the best.

I have been called upon to make no official visits during the year, but have visited unofficially as many lodges as my business engagements would permit. As your representative, I have been uniformly received with the utmost courtesy and kindness.

I have had no questions of importance submitted for my consideration. Peace and harmony is the rule in the sixth District; may it ever be so.

Sincerely and fraternally,

E. T. E. BECKER,
D. D. G. M. Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DIXON, ILL., Sept. 30, 1879.

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master :*

Dear Sir and Bro.—As your Deputy of the Seventh District, I have the honor of reporting to you that but two cases have arisen requiring my official attention. One of these was settled harmoniously, after a short correspondence and a personal interview. The other remains unsettled, and radical measures may be necessary, before what are apparently grave difficulties, can be satisfactorily adjusted.

I have visited several lodges, and found them striving to do good work, true work, and such work as our Grand Masonic Edifice needs. Among those visits none afford me greater pleasure than that found in Illinois Central Lodge, No. 178, located at Amboy, whose officers I installed in December last. All lodges in my district, as a rule, are in a healthy condition.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. V. THOMAS,
D. D. G. M. Seventh District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., NINTH DISTRICT, }
LA SALLE, ILL., September 1, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master :*

Dear Sir and Bro.—Of the condition of the Craft in this district, I can give but little information based upon personal observation, as no calls for official visitations have been received, in reply to the customary notices expressing my readiness to respond.

A communication from Bro. John Barr, Secretary of Sheridan Lodge, No. 735, LaSalle county, dated Nov. 29, 1878, called my attention to the omission of that lodge from the list comprising the Ninth District. This should be noted for correction in the next published proceedings.

Only one case, seeming to require official intervention, has come to my knowledge.

Briefly stated, it is as follows: A former member of Acacia Lodge, No. 67, long since indefinitely suspended for non-payment of dues, applied by letter from Red Oak, Iowa, asking to have his dues remitted, to be re-instated and dimitted. This letter came before the lodge at the July regular, when the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the lodge at Red Oak, inquiring into the character and financial condition of the applicant. No other action was taken at that time. A reply was received and read at the next stated meeting (Aug. 13th) reporting that the petitioner sustained a good character, but was poor. Thereupon, the following action was taken:

First, he was reinstated.

Second, his dues were remitted, and

Third, he was dimitted.

The next day, upon hearing of these proceedings, I pointed out to the W. M. the irregular and unlawful nature of the action taken, and verbally requested him to withhold the dimit, so that the lodge could reconsider, correct the record, and proceed lawfully at the next stated meeting. This he declined to do, claiming that the action already had was right. I then, by letter, officially requested him to withhold the dimit, and am informed that he has done so.

Such misapprehension, or disregard of the plain letter of the G. L. by-laws, in an old lodge, presided over by an experienced Master, suggests apprehension that irregularities exist in other lodges, and indicates the propriety of providing for an annual visitation of every lodge, by competent overseers, vested with authority to make the crooked paths straight, and the rough places smooth.

Under present conditions, "native modesty" restrains your Deputies from intruding in an official capacity where they are not invited; and such restraint is strengthened by considerations of expense attending voluntary visitations.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed in me, I am

Yours fraternally,

W. T. MASON,

D. D. G. M. Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

PRINCETON, ILL., September 11, 1879.

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master* :

In reporting to you the state of Masonry in this district, it gives me pleasure to say that I believe peace and harmony prevail among the brethren. I have not been called to visit officially but one lodge during the year, that was to try a case in Wyanet Lodge between two brethren, which, from their high standing and the grave nature of the offense, fears were entertained by many, that Masonry must suffer in that lodge, but through the influence of members of Princeton and Bureau lodges, with members of Wyanet, an honorable settlement of the difficulty was had—ample apology was made, and received by the brother aggrieved, and by unanimous vote declared satisfactory to the lodge. I am glad to say that I believe this settlement, in this way, has done much to advance the cause of Masonry in Wyanet.

Hoping this example may be followed by others, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. CROSSLEY,
D. D. G. M. Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE, ILL., September 8, 1879.

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master* :

Dear Sir and Brother.—Beyond a few questions in Masonic law I have not been called upon for any official action except such as has been heretofore reported to you. I installed the officers of lodges 49, 92, 159, 243, 367, 502, and 535, and have examined the by-laws of the majority of the lodges in my district, and when not in strict conformity with the Grand Lodge by-laws, etc., have called their attention to the necessary changes, which have in all cases been promptly made.

Congratulating you upon the evident harmony and good feeling which animates the Craft throughout the entire state, I am

Sincerely and fraternally,

F. G. WELTON,
D. D. G. M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWELFTH DISTRICT, }
HUNTSVILLE, ILL., Sept. 1, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master*:

Immediately after you renewed my appointment as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twelfth Masonic District, I notified the lodges of the fact (in my district) and of my readiness at any time to make them an official visit if so required, but up to the present time I have had no call of that kind.

I have visited (unofficially) a number of the lodges in my district, and agreeably to your suggestions, I have addressed letters of good cheer to others, exhorting to a strict compliance to all the laws rules and regulations of the order, and above all to renewed zeal for the tenets of Masonry; and from the character of the reports I have received, I am led to infer that peace and harmony prevail throughout the entire district.

I have been called upon in three several instances to officiate at Masonic funerals, and in each and every case I was pleased with the promptness and efficiency of the officers and brethren assisting thereat.

Again thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I am as ever,

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

W. H. H. RADER,
D. D. G. M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., THIRTEENTH DISTRICT, }
GALESBURG, ILL., September 1, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master*:

Dear Sir and Brother:—In submitting this, the annual report of this District for the past Masonic year, I would state that the lodges of the district were all notified of my appointment and of my readiness to attend to the duties of this honorable office. My official services have been requested but four times during the year and upon each occasion the matters to which my attention was called have been amicably settled, and the lodges are now in peace and harmony.

During the year most of the lodges of my district have been visited either personally or by proxy. My association with the lodges of the district was very materially aided by the visit of the M. W. Grand Master and others of the Grand Officers at Galesburg in March last. All the lodges were notified prior to the visit, and most of them were represented at the communication; and the large assembly of Masons that greeted the Grand Officers

evinced the deep interest taken by the fraternity in their presiding officers and the governing principles of the order. To the visit of the Grand Officers doubtless may be ascribed the good will and harmony since prevailing over the district, and a growing conception that the work of Masonry does not wholly consist in conferring degrees. From the benefits we have received I would suggest that where districts are so constituted that a communication of all its lodges can be held at small expense, such visits of the Grand Officers be solicited.

For the third time I feel called upon to mention the condition of Rio Lodge, No. 685, and am pleased to report that harmony prevails within the lodge, and discord has disappeared, and the lodge, though not wealthy, is recovering from its financial embarrassment.

It has come to my notice that some of the lodges of the District have neglected to observe Art. XXXII., Part Two, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, but upon calling the attention of the officers to the requirement, it has been since observed. It may be other lodges neglect provisions of the by-laws, not intentionally, but through not regarding them as of much importance. Though it may be that outside lodges generally have no reason for paying attention to the petitions for degrees presented to lodges having the same jurisdiction, yet it has happened that jurisdiction was apparently exercised when it had been obtained by other lodges. The results of small beginnings cannot always be foretold, and even were the laws of no service, yet while in force they should be observed.

In the distribution of Grand Lodge reports, three copies are furnished to each lodge for the use of its three senior officers. It has been my observation that the lodges as a rule never have any of these reports. Whether they belong to the W. M. and Wardens or not I do not know, but they are invariably claimed by these officers, and members of the lodges do not see them except by personally borrowing them, not from the lodge, but individuals. Would not it be well to require every lodge to keep a full set of reports from this time for reference, and if the three senior officers are entitled to one each, to furnish an additional one to the lodge? Few of the lodges in the State have to-day a consecutive series of Grand Lodge reports running back ten years, and yet they will frequently be very interesting and serviceable to enlighten not only the younger but even the older brethren.

Fraternally yours,

ROWLEY PAGE,

D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., FOURTEENTH DISTRICT, }
 PEORIA, ILL., September 1, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master*:

Dear Sir and Bro.—The past Masonic year in this District has been very quiet, but I think one of general prosperity and good feeling among the brethren, especially so in this city. I think your visit here did us and the surrounding lodges much good. I have not been called upon to make but one official visit the past year, that being El Paso Lodge, No. 246. I met a large number of the brethren and was received very kindly by the W. M. and brethren. They have a beautiful lodge room, one that any lodge in the State might be proud of, but discord and confusion reign in and about the Temple. There appears to be a disposition to black-ball every applicant for admission without regard to his moral or Masonic qualification, and if they continue, ruin is certain. I allude to this trouble because other lodges have had the same spirit to contend with, and it cannot be too severely condemned by all good Masons. I am very sorry that my business engagements have been such that I have not been able to visit many lodges in the district; it would have afforded me great pleasure to have done so, yet I have had the pleasure of meeting with and conferring with brethren from most of the lodges in the district, and so far as I have been able to learn, with but few exceptions, there is no particular element of discord.

Fraternally,

W. H. EASTMAN,
D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., FIFTEENTH DISTRICT, }
 DEWITT, ILL., Sept. 12th, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master*:

Dear Sir and Bro.—In accordance with the regulations governing the D. D. G. Masters, I herewith submit my report for the Fifteenth Masonic District.

Immediately after receiving my commission I notified all the lodges of the same, and expressed a willingness to discharge to the best of my ability, the duties pertaining to the office.

During the year have made but one official visit, and that by your request, viz.: to Mosaic Lodge, No. 628, a report of the condition of affairs there existing was made to you immediately thereafter, consequently it will be

unnecessary for me to recapitulate. I am inclined to the opinion that the District Deputy should visit every lodge in his district at least once a year, believing that it would have a good and salutary effect, and had circumstances been favorable, I should have done so in this district, but owing to a protracted session of the Legislature, and sickness in my family, I was prevented from devoting the time and attention to Masonry that its importance demands. So far as my knowledge extends, peace and harmony prevail, and a better financial condition of the lodges in the Fifteenth District exists than for several years past. With many thanks for favors shown during an official term of two years as D. D. G. Master. I remain,

Yours respectfully and fraternally,

JOHN H. TYLER,

D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

KANKAKEE, ILL., September 24, 1879.

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master*:

Dear Sir and Bro.—From the 16th Masonic District I have nothing to report during the last year of general interest to the Craft. Beyond assisting M. W. Bro. Cregier as his Deputy in laying the corner-stone of the Illinois' Eastern Hospital for the Insane, and assisting at some few installations and funerals, my duties as District Deputy have been merely nominal. There has been an unusual amount of good feeling among the fraternity in this district for the past year.

With kindest fraternal regards, I remain

Fraternally yours,

HASWELL C. CLARKE,

D. D. G. M. Sixteenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT, }
BEMENT, ILL., Sept. 6th, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master*:

In compliance with Grand Lodge By-Laws, I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of this Masonic District.

Upon the receipt of my commission, I immediately notified the lodges of the appointment, and of my readiness to do everything in my power to promote their interests whenever called upon to do so.

An official visit was made, at your request, to Moultrie Lodge, No. 181, which finally resulted in the arrest of its charter, a full report of which I sent you at the time.

I have visited a number of lodges unofficially, and have taken some pains to inquire into the condition of the lodges I have been unable to visit, and can confidently say that the utmost harmony and fraternal feeling prevail throughout this district, with the single exception named.

Thanking you for the honor conferred in the appointment, and with personal regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,
D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., NINETEENTH DISTRICT, }
PETERSBURG, ILL., September 11, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master:*

Dear Sir and Bro.—In due time after receiving my appointment I notified all the lodges in my district of my appointment, and my readiness to serve them in my official capacity if called upon to do so; and so far have received no call whatever. My own health as well as that of my family has been such that I could not leave home unless it seemed absolutely necessary. So far as I have been able to learn the lodges generally are in good condition, and working harmoniously—some doing a good deal of work, and others but little. The only trouble that I know of exists in my own lodge, No. 19, of which you have been duly notified.

Very fraternally yours,

JOHN BENNETT,
D. D. G. M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., TWENTIETH DISTRICT, }
JACKSONVILLE, ILL., August 25, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master:*

Dear Sir and Bro.—In accordance with the law, I now present my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twentieth Masonic District.

I have been called upon to make but few official visits the past year, but have visited a number of lodges *unofficially*, and have had correspondence with others, and have met the masters of a goodly number of others in different parts of the district, so that I believe I am pretty well posted as to the condition of the *Craft* in my *bailiwick*.

So far as my knowledge extends all the lodges are working harmoniously and successfully, and are conforming to the *ancient landmarks*.

There have been more initiations, passings and raisings the past year, than for several years previous, and the future looks promising. I have been called upon in a number of instances for opinions and advice, and so far as I now know, the result in each case was satisfactory. The *Craft* of Jacksonville have made arrangements for the erection of a building for the special accommodation of the different *Masonic* bodies of the city. Although we now have excellent quarters, the *new* will far excel the *old* in every respect. The new *Temple* will be ready for dedication about November 1, next.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed in me, I remain

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL M. MARTIN,
D. D. G. M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT, }
LAHARPE, ILL., September 13, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master* :

Dear Sir and Bro.—As the sun is now setting on the eve of another Masonic year, I am reminded by the by-laws of the Grand Lodge it is my duty to report my official acts for the second time as D. D. G. M., and make known to you my official acts during the past year.

Immediately upon the receipt of my commission as District Deputy for the Twenty-first Masonic District, I notified all the lodges in my territory of my willingness to visit them officially, if desired.

On the 19th day of November last I received a communication from Bro. A. F. Price, a member of Kingston Lodge, No. 266, but living within the jurisdiction of Liberty Lodge, No. 380, making complaint to me of certain irregularities in the workings of the last named lodge. I immediately transmitted a copy of the same to you for your consideration, and after a short correspondence with yourself and Bro. Price, I received an order to visit Liberty Lodge officially and investigate the charges made by Bro. Price,

which I did on the second day of January last; a report of said visit, and condition of said lodge, I had the honor to transmit to you shortly after my return. And as the same will, no doubt, form a part of your annual address to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, further report from me at this time would be unnecessary.

On the 25th day of December last I received an invitation from Quincy Lodge, No. 296, to visit them officially Jan. 3d, and install the officers elect. As soon as I ascertained it would be possible to comply with their request, I immediately notified the Secretary of my acceptance of the invitation; and I assure you that to me as representative of the Grand Lodge they extended the appropriate courtesies and honors due me in my official station. With Bro. E. S. Mulliner acting as Grand Marshal, I installed the officers elect for the present Masonic year, with Bro. E. C. Sellick again as its Worshipful Master. After the installation, according to circular of invitation sent me by the Secretary, I anticipated one of those brilliant Masonic orations from P. G. M. Robbins, as is his usual custom to deliver; but after being introduced as the orator of the evening, I soon learned it was not the kind of an oration I had expected to hear, but was a surprise gotten up by the members of the lodge, to mislead Bro. Mulliner as to the true intent of the announcement, for after stating by the orator (Bro. Robbins,) "that the committee who selected him as the orator of the occasion had done so without his knowledge or consent, and that they must think orations grew on sage bushes," he proceeded to present Bro. Mulliner on behalf of the lodge with a beautiful souvenir in the way of a Past Master's jewel, who, being wholly unaware of anything of the kind, was taken by surprise, and thanked the donors in a very pleasant manner for the unexpected gift.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies we were invited to partake of a bountiful repast in their large and beautiful banquet hall, ("but now, alas, in ruins") where all the delicacies of the season had been supplied by the Stewards of the lodge. After which quite a number of the brethren were called on for short speeches, to which most of them responded. And I must say that to me it will be an evening long to be remembered. How could it have been otherwise with such brethren as Robbins, Sellick, Mulliner, and a host of such Masons, to make the occasion pleasant and agreeable even to a stranger.

On the 24th day of February I received a notice from the Secretary of Fowler Lodge, No. 599, that at a regular communication of said lodge, held on the first day of said month, Fowler Lodge had voted to surrender its charter, on account of indebtedness owed by the lodge, which they imagined they were unable to meet. Immediately after notifying you, I ordered all the property belonging to the lodge forwarded to the Grand Secretary, who wrote me on the 25th day of March, that he had received "by express the books, jewels, seal, and *one* apron only; and that the ledger was in such a condition that it was impossible to tell the financial condition of the lodge,

or amount due from the members." I again wrote the Secretary with regard to furniture, etc., who informed me that between the time of notifying me of the action of the lodge in voting to surrender its charter and sending of the effects of the lodge to the Grand Secretary, the room in which the lodge had been held had burned, with all the effects of the lodge, only such as had been sent R. W. Bro. Burrill, and on which there was an insurance of one hundred dollars, which after the adjustment of the loss by the Insurance Co., and paying the indebtedness due from the lodge out of the receipts from the payment of the policy, left a balance of \$3.55 in the hands of the treasurer, which I received by registered letter, and immediately forwarded the same to the Grand Secretary. Thus has another lodge passed into obscurity, as I believe, for not heeding the warnings and counsels of the Grand Lodge, in occupying halls and owning lodge furniture in company with other organizations.

On the 19th day of March last I received a letter from Bro. Joseph McKenzie, representing a number of zealous Masons at Stillwell, in this county, as to the probability of getting a dispensation to organize a lodge at their place, which matter had been laid before you I am informed, in a number of subsequent communications from the brethren. It is therefore unnecessary for me to add anything further to it, as in all probability the matter will be laid before the Grand Lodge at the coming session.

On the 3d day of April I was compelled to perform what to me was a sad official duty. It was to perform the last sad rites of the order at the funeral of Bro. Abner Tuttle, a member of La Harpe Lodge, No. 195, A. F. & A. M., and also a member of La Harpe Chapter, No. 134, R. A. Masons, who had been suffering a long time from disease, and after visiting the refreshing climate of Colorado for a few months, returned to his family and friends partially restored to health, but only to die very shortly after resuming his business after his return home. Thus has La Harpe Lodge lost one of its brightest and best Masons, his family a kind husband and affectionate father, and the community a much loved and respected citizen. "But this must be the common lot of all."

June 24th, in company with P. M. Bray and Bro. Geo. Hirsch, of La Harpe Lodge, I had the pleasure of meeting the brethren of Basco Lodge, and a goodly number of brethren from surrounding lodges, at a Masonic celebration at Basco, in the jurisdiction of the Twenty-first District. We were met at the depot by Basco Lodge headed by the brass band, and proceeded to a beautiful grove south of town, where, after a short rest, we were permitted to listen to a very able address delivered by our friend and brother H. G. Ferris, present W. M. of Hancock Lodge, No. 20, at Carthage, and I would that every lodge in my jurisdiction could have the same oration delivered in their lodge, for the good counsel and advice given the brethren and lodges in general.

At the request of Dills Lodge, No. 295, I visited them officially Aug. 20, to be present at the trial of a brother of said lodge on a charge of gross

unmasonic conduct, where, I am glad to say, I had the pleasure of meeting nearly the entire membership of the lodge; and after consulting with the brother arraigned (who admitted his guilt) and a goodly number of the brethren, I advised the brother to plead guilty, and ask the lodge to make the penalty as light as they could consistently under the circumstances, which he did, and the penalty as inflicted being reprimand. At the request of the M. W. I ordered him sent for, and reprimanded him in open lodge; and believe the lesson given the erring brother will be of much benefit to him hereafter. I learned from the brethren that during the latter part of last winter a very unpleasant feeling existed between some of the brethren, which grew out of the collection of a note held by the lodge against one of its members. But at present everything is harmonious, and brotherly love prevails. The lodge has during the summer, and is at the present time, doing more work than at any time for a number of years. I am also informed the "material" being used is of the best. I am satisfied with such brethren as Newman, Barnett, Symmonds, Guymans, and many others like them, the lodge can and will prosper.

The last and sad official act for the year was when I was called to preside at the funeral of Bro. John W. Bray, a member of, and Past Master of La Harpe Lodge, No. 195, who had reached the ripe old age of nearly 73 years, who departed to the "Lodge on High" without a moment's warning, on the 4th day of the present month, and was buried with Masonic honors on the 7th inst. Bro. Bray was the last of the resident charter members of his lodge at the time of his death. All the rest had "gone before" or removed beyond the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

His membership with La Harpe Lodge extended over a period of 23 years, 5 months and 5 days. While the lodge was working under dispensation he was its first J. W., and at the first election was elected W. Master, and the brethren have always in either lodge or chapter honored him with an office during the whole period of their existence to the time of his death. I quote from obituary roll to-wit:

"Our brother's work is done. The setting sun in his daily round announced the time and he was called from labor to refreshment.

"Clad in the garments of his daily labor, with his working tools and work, he obeyed the call, and presented before the Grand Master of the Universe, the results of his life work. We as his brethren, have faith that the work he presented before our Grand Master was 'good work,' 'true work,' and 'square work.' That it was such as in his judgment alone is needed in that building 'not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.'

"Now that our brother is gone, we look back over his life spent with us and a feeling of satisfaction comes with the retrospection as we recognize how his life conformed, as well as imperfect man's may, to the sublime teachings of our order.

"A good and true man; the moral law was 'a lamp to his feet and a guide to his path.'

"Toward his brethren, those to whom he was bound by ties that can never be broken, he was courteous and kind, and in his life he was cautious in carriage and behavior. In character he was calculated to be a promoter of good to society, and in his social virtues he was unexcelled.

"His work in the lodge was and is invaluable; we know not how to do without him. When we shall meet together in the future his familiar face and hearty welcome will be wanting—gone—the vacant chair—the absence of the kindly smile, and friendly grasp of the hand will in the future call up the memory of the departed brother, and we shall think of him as he used to be when he sojourned among us. Let us hope that the memory of his life and character may be an influence for good to us.

"In committing his body to the dust, we commend his spirit to God, hoping that He, our Grand Master, will find his work well done. We believe it will be so; that the gates of the Beautiful City will swing ajar, and that he will be permitted to enter, carrying his sheaves, the full ripened grain of a long and well spent life, and there in the Beautiful City, his life work approved, surrounded by the loved ones who preceded, wife, children and friends, we leave him, mourning our loss, but rejoicing in the thought that though dissolution must come to all of us, our Grand Master was kind to him and spared him the suffering of a lingering death."

The funeral was the largest I ever attended, being about 150 Masonic brethren in the procession, who gathered around his grave, to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of him whom we had known and loved so long.

I have had the pleasure of visiting quite a number of lodges in my jurisdiction, and although owing to the depressed condition of every branch of industry in this section of the State for some years past, there is not the same amount of work being done there otherwise would be, but everything at the present tends to prosperity, and I have no doubt before another Masonic year shall be in the past, we shall see renewed activity in *near'y* if not *all* the lodges in the Twenty-first District. At present, so far as I can learn, peace, harmony and brotherly love prevail.

Thanking you for the honor conferred on me, and hoping to meet you at the grand annual communication, I remain,

Faternally yours,

JAMES MAYOR,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-first District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT, }
VIRGEN, ILL., Sept. 13, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master:*

Dear Sir and Bro.—I find that I am late making my annual report. Could give excuses for delay, but will not take up space to do so. As soon

as I received notice of my appointment as D. D. I sent notice to all lodges in my district of my readiness to respond to any official call that might be made upon me. Received replies to most of notices stating that peace and harmony prevailed in their lodges. and as I have not received an official call during the year, I presume it still continues.

Your order of August 6th, suspending the charter of Fayette Lodge, No. 107, was received and served upon the last acting Master of said lodge, and the charter and other effects belonging to said lodge, with inventory of same, forwarded to Grand Secretary.

The only lodge in my district that there is any serious trouble at this time is Girard Lodge, No. 171, and as that matter was appealed to you direct from the lodge, you are doubtless in possession of the nature and extent of the trouble; and as I was not officially called by the lodge, nor ordered by you to look after the case, I congratulate myself on having escaped responsibility and a great deal of trouble in the matter.

Looking forward with pleasing anticipation to the meeting of our Grand Lodge, where I hope again to meet so many of my old brothers and companions whom I have so often met before, and trusting that the reports will there show that our beloved order throughout the state is in a prosperous and harmonious condition, and thanking you for the honor conferred by your appointment as D. D. of the Twenty-second District, I remain,

Faternally yours,

A. L. VIRDEN,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-second District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

OLNEY, ILL., September 2, 1879.

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master* :

Dear Sir and Brother.—As Deputy of the Twenty-fourth District, I have the honor to submit to you this, my annual report.

Upon receipt of my commission I sent the usual notice to the different lodges constituting the district.

My duties have been light, having had but one official call, the particulars of which I had the honor to lay before you in my letter of the 12th of February.

Peace and harmony prevail throughout the district as far as I have been able to ascertain through correspondence, having been prevented by sickness from visiting any lodges personally.

Thanking you, M. W. sir, for the honor conferred upon me, I remain,

Faternally yours,

GUSTAVE H. B. TOLLE,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-fourth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT,

CHESTER, ILL., Sept. 1, 1879.

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master* :

Dear Sir and Brother:—Another Masonic year is now about to be numbered with the past, and in accordance with the duties made incumbent upon me as your deputy, by Art. 8, Sec. 3, Part I., G. L. By-Laws, I hereby hand you my annual report.

On receiving my commission I notified the lodges in this district of my appointment as your deputy, and of my readiness to visit them when called on.

On the 27th of December I visited Columbia Lodge, No. 474, installed the officers thereof, assisted in conferring degrees, and remained with them a few days for the purpose of instruction.

On the 21st of January I visited Douglas Lodge, No. 361, at your suggestion, and found matters there more favorable than was anticipated. A little kindly admonition to the present officers; brethren who appreciated a visit by your deputy, and men of moral worth, I am happy to say had a very salutary effect, and all resolved to do and act as all good Masons should. I assisted them in conferring the Third Degree and was well pleased with the manner in which each of the brethren executed his part, and when the work was done the lodge was called from labor to refreshment, where every one did his part equally as well as in the work.

I remained with these brethren two evenings, imparting a little instruction, and departed, leaving everything perfectly reconciled.

On the 10th of May I visited Alma Lodge, No. 497, and on the 14th of July, St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, and assisted on each occasion in conferring the Third Degree.

In fact I have been visiting the lodges in this district more or less during the year, and find that Masonry was never in a more prosperous condition in our boundaries than at present. Harmony, unanimity and concord prevail among the brethren generally, and a disposition is manifested on the part of the brethren to scrutinize the defects and deformities of the material offered for our Masonic Edifice.

Several questions on Masonic law and usage have been submitted to me during the year, and I have not heard of any objections offered to my decisions thereon.

Thanking you, M. W. brother, for the honor conferred upon me, I am,
Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT, }
 ASHLEY, ILL., September 1, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master* :

Dear Sir and Bro.—In accordance with the by-laws of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, I herewith submit an account of my “stewardship” for the Masonic year now drawing to a close.

On the receipt of my commission I mailed the usual notices to the different lodges throughout the district, informing them of my readiness to attend their calls, and render such assistance as they might require, and my abilities permit. A few invitations to install officers and attend funerals, and a few matters of minor importance submitted for my opinions, have constituted the sum total of my official record so far as visiting and legal advice is concerned.

The only matter deserving special mention that has occurred during the year was the meeting of the Masonic Convention, at Mt. Vernon, June 24—that, I believe, deserves more than a passing notice from the interest manifested, and the good results likely to accrue therefrom.

In your letter of instruction received with notice of appointment, you suggested the holding of such conventions; being favorably impressed with the idea, and believing that it might be the means of placing the institution of Masonry in the position it ought to occupy before the world; that a greater interest might be thus awakened among the members, and the influence of our sacred order be more widely diffused; I accordingly, on the 24th day of May, issued my letters of invitation to the different lodges in my district and to many prominent Masons throughout the State, naming the 24th day of June as the day, and Mount Vernon as the place of holding a Masonic convention. I was aware that it was a step outside the regular order of things, and was liable to meet with some opposition, but with a firm reliance in the zeal and devotion of the Craft to the principles we represent, I felt confident of success; and that success was achieved, the following account furnished by Bro. Haynes to the *Voice of Masonry* amply testifies:

MT. VERNON, ILLS., June 27th, 1879.

Ed. Voice of Masonry.:—According to previous arrangements, a convention of the Craft for the Twenty-eighth Masonic District of the State of Illinois met at this place on the eve of June 24th. Quite a number of distinguished men and Masons were present, among whom I noticed R. W. W. H. Scott, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. D. M. Browning, Junior Grand Warden; R. W. Jno. F. Burrill, Grand Secretary; R. W. Rev. J. L. Waller, Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois; R. E. R. L. McKinlay, Grand Commander of Grand Commandery of Illinois; R. W. E. C. Pace, District Deputy Grand Master, and many others. It was confidently hoped and expected that M. W. T. T. Gurney, Grand Master, would be present, but some unfortunate circumstance deprived us of the pleasure of his company.

The convention opened on the evening of the 24th, with prayer by R. W. Rev. J. L. Waller, after which R. W. W. H. Scott delivered a public address to the audience; to say that it abounded from beginning to end with rich gems of thought, and was delivered in the true spirit of Masonry, would be doing but scant justice to the speaker. After the address a collation was spread by members of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 31, and the few hours devoted to social converse by the brethren and their guests was more pleasant to participate in than easy to describe.

June 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M., the convention opened with an address by Bro. Scott, which was followed by Bro. McKirley, who entertained the Craft in an admirable manner, speaking clearly and forcibly of our duties to each other. His remarks were full of the true spirit, and afforded material for much thought for Masons. Remarks were made by Bros. Browning, E. C. Pace, Wilbanks, Patten, Marks, and others. We all felt we were better for being there. The lodge convened again at 7½ P. M. for work, when a candidate was announced for the 3d degree. He was introduced and the work was exemplified by W. Bro. W. C. Hadley, of Collinsville Lodge. To those who know Bro. Hadley, this announcement is sufficient to guarantee that the work was well done. The writer hereof has seen the degree worked many times, but has never seen so much grace, ease and impressiveness in the work as Bro. Hadley introduced on this occasion. After the work refreshments were served, a social time and general handshaking took place, and the convention was over. District conventions are something of a "new departure" in Masonry, but from our experience in this case they may certainly be made successful, and we commend the discernment of the Grand Master in recommending them to his District Deputies.

While peace, harmony and prosperity in great measure abound throughout the district, and good work has been done, we have not been entirely free from trouble and care. The presence of the "dread monster" has been felt among our brethren, and some of them have been summoned to "join the innumerable caravan that moves to the pale realms of shade." Among those called only one of the members of our grand body has been summoned. Bro. John Paul Jones, Past Master of Washington Lodge, No. 55, located at Nashville, Ill. He represented his lodge at the last Grand Convocation, but now rests from his labors. Bro. Jones, as his name indicates, was a descendant of the revolutionary hero of that name. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., under the shadow of Bunker Hill; emigrated west some ten years ago; was made a Master Mason in Washington Lodge, No. 55, of which he was afterward Master—an office he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Craft. He was an upright, honorable man, a true friend, and an exemplary Mason. He died as he had lived, in peace with all mankind, and "soothed and sustained by an unflinching faith in Him in whom he first learned to put his trust." He went to his rest "as one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." The funeral was conducted by the lodge of which he was a member, besides being attended by a large concourse of citizens and friends. May his rest be sweet, and his awakening glorious.

Fraternally and truly,

E. C. PACE,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT, }
CARM, ILL., Sept. 12, 1879. }

M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY, *Grand Master* :

Dear Sir and Bro.—In accordance with Grand Lodge by-laws, I submit the following report of my acts as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-ninth District for the past year, and beg leave to offer my apologies for being late in making my report.

I notified all lodges in my district, upon receiving my commission, that I was ready and willing to visit them when requested, but have received no invitations during the year to make official visits. No questions of importance have been submitted to me, and such as have been submitted have been answered, I presume, to the satisfaction of the brethren.

On the 15th day of May, 1879, the cornerstone of the Allen & Pendleton Block, at Fairfield, was laid with appropriate and impressive ceremonies by R. W. Bro. J. L. Wallar, as special deputy for the Grand Master, assisted by myself and other brethren of the district. A great number of brethren from the various counties in this district and from other counties were present, and enjoyed the hospitalities of the brethren of Fairfield, and all were well pleased with the ceremonies and social enjoyments of the day. With this exception, there have been no public gatherings of the brotherhood in my district.

I am glad to report that so far as I can hear, peace and harmony prevail in this district, and that there is a revival of interest in many lodges.

Accept my thanks for the honor of my appointment, and for the advice so cheerfully and ably extended to me during the year, and believe me,

Very respectfully and fraternally yours, &c.,

J. I. McCLINTOCK,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-ninth District.

DISTRICTS AND D. D. GRAND MASTERS.

FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

Dist.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	Walter A. Stevens	Chicago, Cook county.....	"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying <i>south</i> of the Chicago river and <i>east</i> of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	Daniel J. Avery	Chicago, Cook county.....	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>south</i> of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago and Northwestern R. R., and <i>west</i> of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
3	John O'Neill	Chicago, Cook county.....	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>north</i> of the Fulton Branch of the C. & N. W. R. R.
4	F. L. Bartlett.....	Aurora, Kane county.....	Kane, McHenry and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn	Freeport, Stephenson county.	Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.
6	E. T. E. Becker.....	Mt. Carroll, Carroll county..	Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.
7	J. V. Thomas	Dixon, Lee county.....	Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.
8	John Gray.....	Joliet, Will county	Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy.
9	W. T. Mason.....	LaSalle, LaSalle county	LaSalle and Livingston.
10	George Crossley.....	Princeton, Bureau county...	Bureau, Putnam, Marshal and Stark.
11	Frank G. Welton.....	Cambridge, Henry county	Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.
12	W. H. H. Rader	Huntsville, Schuyler county.	McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.
13	S. D. Pollock.....	Abingdon, Knox county.....	Knox, Warren and Henderson.
14	W. H. Eastman	Peoria, Peoria county	Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.
15	John H. Tyler.....	DeWitt, DeWitt county.....	McLean, DeWitt and Ford.
16	A. V. VanDoren	Grant Park, Kankakee co'ty.	Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.
17	James L. Scott.....	Mattoon, Coles county	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney.....	Decatur, Macon county	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.
19	John Bennett.....	Petersburg, Menard county..	Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.
20	Samuel M. Martin	Jacksonville, Morgan county	Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.
21	James Mayor.....	LaHarpe, Hancock county..	Adams and Hancock.
22	A. L. Virden.....	Virden, Macoupin county...	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.
23	Wm. T. Vandever	Taylorville, Christian county.	Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.
24	G. H. B. Tolle	Olney, Richland county.	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.
25	Hiram W. Hubbard.....	Centralia, Marion county....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.
26	John M. Pearson.....	Godfrey, Madison county. ..	Bond, Clinton and Madison.
27	James Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph county...	St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.
28	Edward C. Pace	Ashley, Washington county	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.
29	James I. McClintock....	Carmi, White county.....	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
30	P. W. Barclay.....	Cairo, Alexander county	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

AMENDMENTS
TO
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Amend Article 1 of the Constitution so as to read as follows:

Article 1. "This Grand Lodge shall be known by the name and style of
The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons."

Amend Section 7, Article 8, of the by-laws, by striking out the words.
"By striking a name from the rolls."

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

Strike out Section 2, Article II., Part Second.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES IN THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Arkansas.....	John Bennett.....	Petersburg.
British Columbia.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
California.....	T. T. Gurney.....	Chicago.
Canada.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Colorado.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Connecticut.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Dakota.....	Robt. L. McKinlay.....	Paris.
Delaware.....	John O'Neill.....	Chicago.
District of Columbia.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Florida.....	Orlin H. Miner.....	Springfield.
Georgia.....	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Centralia.
Indiana.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Indian Territory.....	Chas. H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Idaho.....	John F. Burrill.....	Springfield.
Iowa.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
Kansas.....	Harrison Dills.....	Payson.
Kentucky.....	A. A. Glenn.....	Mt. Sterling.
Louisiana.....	I. A. W. Buck.....	Aurora.
Manitoba.....	A. A. Glenn.....	Mt. Sterling.
Maine.....	Daniel Wadsworth.....	Auburn.
Maryland.....	D. A. Cashman.....	Chicago.
Michigan.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Minnesota.....	William Lavelle.....	Springfield.
Mississippi.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Missouri.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Decatur.
Montana.....	H. W. Hubbard.....	Centralia.
Nebraska.....	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.
New Hampshire.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New Jersey.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Aurora.
New Mexico.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New York.....	W. B. Allen.....	Aurora.
Nevada.....	John C. Smith.....	Springfield.
North Carolina.....	W. A. Stevens.....	Chicago.
Nova Scotia.....	Wm. Floto.....	Chicago.
Ohio.....	Orlin H. Miner.....	Springfield.
Oregon.....	Orlin H. Miner.....	Springfield.
Pennsylvania.....	John M. Pearson.....	Godfrey.
Prince Edward Island.....	Ira J. Bloomfield.....	Bloomington.
Quebec.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Rhode Island.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
South Carolina.....	Chas. H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Tennessee.....	Haswell C. Clark.....	Kankakee.
Texas.....	Edward Cook.....	Chicago.
Utah.....	A. W. Blakesley.....	Quincy.
Vermont.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Aurora.
Virginia.....	Wm. H. Scott.....	Edwardsville.
Washington.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Aurora.
West Virginia.....	Vincent L. Hurlbut.....	Chicago.
Wisconsin.....	Gil. W. Barnard.....	Chicago.
Wyoming.....	John C. Bagby.....	Rushville.
England.....	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.
Ireland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Royal York and Friendship, Prussia.....	Orlin H. Miner.....	Springfield.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	John M. Niglas.....	Peoria.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS IN OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	E. H. English.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	Simeon Duck.....	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	David McLellan.....	Toronto.
Colorado.....	Henry M. Teller.....	Central.
Connecticut.....	James L. Gould.....	Bridgeport.
Dakota.....	H. H. Folk.....	
Delaware.....	Daniel Goodwin.....	Milford.
District of Columbia.....	C. F. Stansbury.....	Washington.
Florida.....	D. C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	Samuel Lawrence.....	Atlanta.
Idaho.....	J. W. Brown.....	Idaho City.
Indiana.....	Daniel McDonald.....	Plymouth.
Indian Territory.....	J. S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Iowa.....	Joseph Chapman.....	Dubuque.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte.
Kentucky.....	Edward B. Jones.....	Paducah.
Louisiana.....	J. Q. A. Fellows.....	New Orleans.
Manitoba.....	Samuel L. Bedson.....	Winnipeg.
Maine.....	George W. Deering.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	John A. Berr.....	
Michigan.....	Henry Chamberlain.....	Three Oaks.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. M. Stone.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	Martin Collins.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	George H. Thrummel.....	Grand Island.
New Hampshire.....	Nathaniel W. Cumner.....	Manchester.
New Mexico.....	Henry L. Waldo.....	Santa Fe.
New Jersey.....	Marshall B. Smith.....	Passaic.
New York.....	James E. Morrison.....	New York.
Nevada.....	Robert W. Bollen.....	Carson City.
North Carolina.....	D. W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia.....	Theo. A. Cossman.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	S. Sylvester Wells.....	Newark.
Oregon.....	B. Jennings.....	
Pennsylvania.....	Richard Vaux.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	Henry M. Aitkin.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	G. H. Borlase.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Thomas A. Doyle.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	A. G. Mackey.....	Washington, D.C.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	Phillip C. Tucker.....	Galveston.
Utah.....	James Lowe.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	J. B. Hollenbeck.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	H. R. Howard.....	
Wisconsin.....	John W. Woodhull.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	Wm. G. Tonn.....	Evanston.
England.....	John Hervey.....	London.
Ireland.....	Richard B. Du Burgh.....	Dublin.
Royal York and Friendship, Berlin, Prussia.....	H. Heutschel.....	Berlin.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	Adolphe Bohme.....	Berlin.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND SECRETARIES.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	Luke E. Barber.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	Eli Harrison, Jr.....	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmalee.....	Georgetown.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Dakota.....	W. E. Caton.....	Elk Point.
Delaware.....	William S. Hays.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	Wm. R. Singleton.....	Washington.
England.....	John Hervev.....	London.
Florida.....	DeWitt C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	J. E. Blackshear.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	Charles Humrod.....	Boise City.
Illinois.....	John F. Burrill.....	Springfield.
Indiana.....	William H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	W. A. McBride.....	Atoka, C. N.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Iowa City.
Ireland.....	Sam'l B. Oldham, Dep. G. Sec.	Dublin.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Wvandtote.
Kentucky.....	Hiram Bassett.....	Millersburg.
Louisiana.....	James C. Batchelor.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Manitoha.....	John H. Bell.....	Winnipeg.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Tracy P. Cheever.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	William P. Innis.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	John D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	William R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	John D. Hammond.....	Carson.
New Brunswick.....	Wm. F. Bunting.....	St. John.
New Hampshire.....	Geo. P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	David J. Miller.....	Santa Fe.
New York.....	James M. Austin.....	New York.
North Carolina.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia.....	Benjamin Curren.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	Irving W. Pratt.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	John Thomson.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	Geo. W. Wakeford.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	George H. Bringham.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Henry Clark.....	Rutland.
Virginia.....	William B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Washington Territory.....	Thomas B. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Odell S. Long.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Woodhull.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	Wm. G. Tonn.....	Evanston.

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, No. of Members, Increase, Decrease, Etc.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				No. Members.	Amount of Dues.	
							Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.			Total.
Bodley	1	Quincy	Adams	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	7	...	95	
Equality	2	Equality	Gallatin	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$71 25
Harmony	3	Jackonville	Morgan	1	3	2	2	4	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	20
Springfield	4	Springfield	Angamon	3	3	3	2	2	7	7	3	...	...	...	2	5
Friendship	7	Dixon	Lee	6	4	3	3	2	2	7	3	...	...	...	3	123
Macomb	8	Deatur	Macon .....	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	7	...	...	...	7	84 00
Rushville	9	Rushville	Schuyler	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	4	15	20	17	81 00	
St. Johns	13	Peru	La Salle	1	2	2	2	4	1	7	2	2	2	5	5	45 75	
Warren	14	Shawneetown	Gallatin	2	4	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	6	1	64
Peoria	15	Vandalia	Peoria	1	5	5	5	3	4	12	2	3	1	17	2	48 00	
Temperance	16	Macomb	Fayette .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 75
Macomb	17	Macomb	McDonough	1	1	1	2	3	1	6	2	4	...	6	2	27 50	
Clinton	19	Petersburg	Menard	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	7	16	16	102
Hancock	20	Carthage	Hancock	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 37
Cass	23	Beardstown	Cass	1	8	7	7	3	2	12	1	4	...	10	15	113	
St. Clair	24	Belleville	St. Clair	2	5	4	3	3	1	7	...	6	5	7	5	69	
Franklin	25	Upper Alton	Madison	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	2	51 75
Hiram	26	Henderson	Knox	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Piassa	27	Alton	Madison	1	...	...	1	2	2	6	3	5	4	1	1	57
Pekin	29	Pekin	Tazewell	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	27 00
Oriental	33	Chicago	Cook	6	7	11	3	...	...	14	2	4	8	14	4	84 75
Barry	34	Harry	Pike	1	4	3	3	5	...	8	2	...	...	3	2	32 25
Charleston	35	Charleston	Coles .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	9	...	3	5	33 25
Kavanaugh	36	Elizabeth	Jo Davies	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	11	43 50	
Monmouth	37	Monmouth	Warren	3	1	2	2	1	3	3	...	3	...	4	3	47 35 25	
Olive Branch	38	Danville	Vermilion	5	4	4	5	...	9	4	2	3	1	6	3	67 50	
Herman	39	Quincy	Adams .....	...	...	...	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Occidental	40	Occidental	La Salle	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	4	...	118
Mt. Joliet	42	Joliet	Will .....	...	...	...	7	7	5	12	1	1	14	14	14	88 50
Bloomington	43	Bloomington	McLean .....	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	28	16	111 75
Hardin	44	Mt. Sterling	Brown	1	1	2	6	3	11	3	3	1	14	7	4	163	
Griggsville	45	Griggsville	Pike	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	1	101	
Temple	46	Peoria	Peoria	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	...	4	2	75 75	
Caledonia	47	North Caledonia	Pulaski .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	1	38 25
												1	...	1	...	90 75	
												1	...	1	...	121	
												1	...	1	...	23 75	

[illegible]

Marengo.....	138 Marengo.....	McHenry.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	70	52 50
Olney.....	140 Olney.....	Richland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	67 50
Garden City.....	141 Chicago.....	Cook.....	3	16	15	12	8	20	6	14	6	14	200	150 00	
Ames.....	142 Sheffield.....	Bureau.....	2	3	3	1	5	3	1	5	2	1	58	43 50	
Richmond.....	143 Richmond.....	McHenry.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	102	76 50	
DeKalb.....	144 DeKalb.....	DeKalb.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	42	31 50	
A. W. Rawson.....	145 Pecatonica.....	Winnebago.....	6	4	5	2	2	7	2	4	3	5	74	55 50	
Clayton.....	147 Clayton.....	Adams.....	5	5	6	1	2	9	5	8	13	2	58	42 50	
Bloomfield.....	148 Chrisman.....	Edgar.....	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	5	7	2	55	41 50	
Efingham.....	149 Efingham.....	Efingham.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	47 50	
Vienna.....	150 Vienna.....	Johnson.....	1	3	6	5	5	5	1	2	3	2	02	46 50	
Bunker Hill.....	151 Bunker Hill.....	Macopin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	03	47 50	
Fidelity.....	152 Fidelity.....	Jersey.....	1	5	4	1	9	1	5	7	12	11	51	38 25	
Clay.....	153 Ashley.....	Washington.....	1	5	4	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	8	40 30 00	
Russell.....	154 Georgetown.....	Vermilion.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	37	27 75	
Alpha.....	155 Galesburg.....	Knox.....	6	7	4	6	5	15	2	8	21	16	133	99 75	
Delavan.....	156 Delavan.....	Tazewell.....	1	3	2	2	3	5	1	5	5	6	105	51 75	
Urbana.....	157 Urbana.....	Champaign.....	4	4	4	1	5	5	1	2	3	2	41	30 75	
McHenry.....	158 McHenry.....	McHenry.....	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	1	4	9	79	59 25	
Kewanee.....	159 Kewanee.....	Henry.....	1	1	2	2	2	5	9	5	14	14	156	117 00	
Waubansia.....	160 Chicago.....	Cook.....	5	6	3	5	3	2	4	8	5	63	47 25		
Virden.....	162 Sparta.....	Macopin.....	1	1	2	3	2	6	2	2	3	3	58	43 50	
Hope.....	163 Westfield.....	Randolph.....	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	3	1	35	26 25	
Westfield.....	164 Lawrenceville.....	Clark.....	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	34	25 50	
Edward Dobbins.....	165 Atlanta.....	Logan.....	1	1	1	2	2	3	6	5	11	8	33	24 75	
Atlanta.....	166 Rockford.....	Winnebago.....	2	2	1	2	3	2	6	12	20	17	130	97 50	
Star in the East.....	167 Milford.....	Iroquois.....	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	4	55	41 35	
Milford.....	168 Nunda.....	McHenry.....	3	5	4	4	4	4	1	2	3	3	119	80 35	
Nunda.....	169 Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	1	2	2	2	4	6	1	2	3	3	55	41 25	
Evergreen.....	170 Girard.....	Macopin.....	2	2	2	2	4	1	9	10	6	5	75	56 25	
Girard.....	172 Wayneville.....	DeWitt.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	6	5	22	16 00	
Wayne Valley.....	173 Cherry Valley.....	Winnebago.....	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	1	3	1	39	29 25	
Lena.....	174 Lena.....	Stephenson.....	2	2	2	1	4	4	2	1	3	1	74	55 50	
Matteson.....	175 Joliet.....	Will.....	4	4	4	4	4	5	19	26	20	12	138	88 50	
Mendota.....	176 Mendota.....	LaSalle.....	2	1	2	3	5	1	6	3	118	88	50	00	
Illinois Central.....	178 Amboy.....	Jace.....	1	1	1	1	2	5	9	9	18	13	83	62 25	
Wabash.....	179 Elmhurst.....	Coles.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	41	30 75	
Moweaqua.....	180 Moweaqua.....	Shelby.....	1	12	10	10	3	13	6	2	10	3	169	126 75	
Germania.....	182 Chicago.....	Cook.....	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	3	3	3	58	43 50	
Meridian.....	181 Earlville.....	LaSalle.....	1	2	5	1	3	7	9	9	10	3	53	39 75	
Abingdon.....	185 Abingdon.....	Knox.....	1	4	3	5	2	7	1	2	3	2	30	27 00	
Mystic Tie.....	187 Polo.....	Ogle.....	3	2	2	2	2	3	5	2	7	3	55	41 25	
Cyrus.....	188 Mt. Carroll.....	Carroll.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	50	42 00	
Fulton City.....	189 Fulton City.....	Whiteside.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	38	28 50	
Dundee.....	190 Dundee.....	Kane.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	12	54	40 50	
Farmington.....	192 Farmington.....	Fulton.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	4	12	9	54	40 50
Herrick.....	193 Pontiosuc.....	Hancock.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	3	30	22 50	

Blandville.	333	Blandville	McDonough.	4	1	1	1	3	50
Dallas City.	235	Dallas City.	Hancock.	3	3	1	1	2	51
Charter Oak.	236	Litchfield.	Montgomery.	4	3	2	3	6	58
Caro.	237	Caro.	Hancock.	2	1	5	5	0	50
Black Hawk.	238	Hamilton.	Wahash.	1	5	3	1	6	111
Mt. Carmel.	239	Mt. Carmel.	Champaign.	5	3	1	3	8	65
Western Star.	240	Champaign.	Jackson.	2	3	2	4	12	43
Shelkinnah.	241	Carbondale.	Henry.	2	3	5	12	3	86
Galva.	243	Galva.	Ogle.	3	4	3	6	3	25
Horicon.	244	Rochelle.	Woodford.	1	1	1	1	4	57
Greenville.	245	Greenville.	McDonough.	1	4	3	3	3	50
El Paso.	246	El Paso.	Macopin.	7	5	3	2	1	40
Rob Morris.	247	Minook.	McDonough.	2	2	1	1	5	76
Golden Gate.	248	Prairie City.	Macopin.	3	3	3	1	6	38
Hibbard.	249	Brighton.	Crawford.	3	3	1	4	6	05
Robinson.	250	Robinson.	McLean.	4	3	3	1	6	7
Heworth.	251	Heworth.	Mercer.	1	4	6	5	1	38
Aledo.	252	Aledo.	Fulton.	1	4	5	1	2	5
Avon Harmony.	253	Avon.	Kane.	2	2	2	4	12	8
Aurora.	254	Aurora.	McHenry.	1	6	5	10	1	64
Donnellson.	255	Donnellson.	McHenry.	2	2	2	4	1	48
Algonquin.	256	Algonquin.	Waukegan.	2	2	2	4	1	36
Waukegan.	257	Waukegan.	McHenry.	1	1	1	1	3	84
Chemung.	258	Chemung.	DeWitt.	1	1	2	2	2	75
Amon.	261	DeWitt.	Will.	1	2	2	2	6	23
Channahon.	262	Channahon.	Peoria.	1	4	1	4	2	50
Illinois.	263	Peoria.	Lee.	3	4	1	2	3	33
Franklin Grove.	264	Franklin Grove.	Vermilion.	2	3	3	1	3	75
Vermilion.	265	Indianola.	Adams.	4	2	6	1	7	05
Kingston.	266	Fairweather.	Adams.	2	1	1	1	3	42
La Prairie.	267	La Prairie.	Edgar.	2	1	1	2	3	50
Paris.	268	Paris.	DuPage.	8	9	8	14	5	38
Wheaton.	269	Wheaton.	Bureau.	1	1	1	1	18	25
Levi Lusk.	270	Arlington.	White.	4	2	1	2	2	89
Blaney.	271	Chicago.	Jo Daviess.	1	5	2	3	1	31
Carmi.	272	Carmi.	Ogle.	1	1	1	1	6	50
Miners.	273	Galena.	Pike.	1	3	2	1	9	62
Byron.	274	Byron.	Hardin.	5	1	1	1	10	46
Milton.	275	Milton.	Cook.	1	2	1	3	1	56
Elizabeth.	276	Elizabethtown.	Jo Daviess.	1	1	1	1	2	75
Accordia.	277	Chicago.	Cumberland.	1	1	1	3	1	20
Jo Daviess.	278	Warren.	Edgar.	1	1	2	1	9	57
Neoga.	279	Neoga.	Lee.	1	2	1	4	2	79
Kansas.	280	Kansas.	DeKalb.	1	3	2	4	1	59
Brooklyn.	281	Brooklyn.	Vermilion.	1	4	2	1	1	99
Meador.	282	Meador.		1	4	2	1	1	74
Cattlin.	283	Cattlin.		1	4	2	1	1	25
	285	Cattlin.		1	4	2	1	1	30
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				1	4	2	1	1	75
				1	4	2	1	1	41
				1	4	2	1	1	30
				1	4	2	1	1	75
				1	4	2	1	1	41
				1	4	2	1	1	30
				1	4	2	1	1	75
				1	4	2	1	1	41
				1	4	2	1	1	30
				1	4	2	1	1	75
				1	4	2	1	1	41
				1	4	2	1	1	30
				1	4	2	1	1	75
				1	4	2	1	1	41
				1	4	2	1	1	30
				1	4	2	1	1	75
				1	4	2	1	1	41

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				No. Members.	Amount of Dues.						
				Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.			Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Plymouth.....	286	Plymouth	Hancock		1	1				4	5		9		9	34	\$25 50		
De Soto.....	287	De Soto	Jackson		1	1				1	1		2		2	35	26 25		
Genoa.....	288	Genoa	DeKalb	1						1	2		3		3	55	41 25		
Wataga.....	291	Wataga	Knox		1	1				2	2		4		4	34	25 50		
Chenoa.....	292	Chenoa	McLean							1	6	3	10		10	44	33 00		
Prophetstown.....	293	Prophetstown	Whiteside		2	1				1	1		2		2	1	79 25		
Pontiac.....	294	Pontiac	Livingston		3	6	3	9	1	2	2		5		5	4	82 25		
Pills.....	295	Hickory Ridge	Hancock		5	4	5	5		1	3		4		4	105	78 75		
Quincy.....	296	Quincy	Adams		1	2				1	1		2		2	55	41 25		
Benjamin.....	297	Camp Point	Adams		1	2				2	4		5		5	43	32 25		
Mechanicsburg.....	298	Waconia	Lake		1					1			2		2	20	21 75		
Hanover.....	299	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon		1											22	16 50		
Hinckley.....	300	Hanover	Jo Daviess		2	3				2	3		5		5	20	21 75		
Durand.....	302	Durand	DeKalb	3		2	1	4		1	3		7		7	39	29 25		
Raven.....	303	Oswego	Winnebago		5	5	1	2	1	4	1		11		11	52	39 00		
Onarga.....	305	Onarga	Kendall		3	2	1	2	1	4	3		11		11	45	33 75		
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Eureka	Iroquois		1	1	1	2		1	1		3		3	1	83	62 25	
T. J. Pickett.....	307	Bushnell	McDonough		2	2	2	2		4	1		5		5	218	103 50		
Ashlar.....	308	Chicago	Cook	3	1	2	2	3	3	6	2	13	20		20	88	66 00		
Harvard.....	309	Harvard	McHenry	1	12	14	3	1	6	2	1	1	2		2	133	99 75		
Dearborn.....	310	Chicago	Cook	2	17	15	3	2	19	2	7	5	14		14	2	133	99 75	
Kilwinning.....	311	Chicago	Cook	1	8	6	9	2	12	2	5	19	19		19	5	223	167 50	
York.....	312	Decatur	Macon							2	6		8		8	100	75 20		
Palatine.....	313	Palatine	Clark							1	1	1	3		3	7	43	32 25	
Erwin.....	314	Alton	Cook		2		2			1	3	6	10		10	10	41	39 75	
Abraham Jonas.....	315	Oakalia	Iroquois							1			1		1	36	27 00		
J. L. Anderson.....	316	Rock Island	Hancock													2	73 80		
Doric.....	318	Moline	DeKalb	2	3	3				1	1		2		2	1	58	50 00	
Malta.....	320	Malta	Whiteside		1	1	2	1	5	2			3		3	78	58 50		
Dunlap.....	21	Morrisson	Shelby		1	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	7		7	5	69	51 75	
Windsor.....	322	Windsor	Kendall		2	2	3			4	1					20	19 50		
Orient.....	323	Lishon														1			

Harrisburg	325 Harrisburg	Saline	4	3	2	1	5	5	1	1	1	4	1	72	54 00	
Industry	327 Industry	McDonough	5	2	1	1	2	14	5	1	1	5	1	70	57 00	
Graton	328 Huntley	McHenry	2	1	1	1	2	14	2	4	1	1	12	15	11 25	
Altona	330 Altona	Knox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	38	38 50	
Mt. Erie	331 Mt. Erie	Wayne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	26	19 50	
Tuscola	332 Tuscola	Douglas	1	6	6	2	2	10	2	8	7	17	7	115	86 25	
Tyran	333 Springfield	Sangamon	4	2	1	2	2	3	3	10	7	13	10	92	69 00	
Sumner	334 Sumner	Lawrence	4	5	4	2	6	6	2	1	1	3	3	74	55 50	
Schiller	335 Peoria	Peoria	4	6	4	1	1	6	2	1	1	3	3	73	54 75	
New Columbia	336 New Columbia	Massac	1	1	4	6	1	7	1	2	4	3	3	40	34 50	
Onida	337 Onida	Knox	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	5	3	3	56	42 00	
Saline	338 Oneida	Johnson	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	36 25	
Kedron	339 Goreville	Christian	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	54	40 50	
Full Moon	340 Mt. Auburn	Jersey	2	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	27	20 25	
Summerfield	341 Graton	St. Clair	2	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	44	33 00	
Wenona	342 Summerfield	Marshall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	33 00	
Milledgeville	343 Wenona	Carroll	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	27 75	
N. D. Morse	345 Milledgeville	Morgan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	30	27 00
Sidney	346 Concord	Champaign	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	6	6	0	4	30	27 00	
Russellville	347 Sidney	Crawford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	19 50	
Sublette	348 Flat Rock	Lee	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	20	15 00	
Fairview	349 Sublette	Fulton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	24 75	
Tarbolton	350 Fairview	Livingston	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	7	7	14	12	94	70 75	
Groveland	351 Fairbury	Tazewell	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	22 50	
Kinderhook	352 Groveland	Pike	4	4	4	1	1	5	2	2	3	2	3	39	29 25	
Marine	353 Kinderhook	Sangamon	2	5	2	3	1	1	1	3	13	8	1	48	36 00	
Ark and Anchor	354 Auburn	Madison	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	51	38 25	
Hermitage	355 Marine	Edwards	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	19 50	
Orion	356 Altona	McHenry	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	24 00	
Blackberry	358 Union	Kane	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	38 25	
Princetonville	359 Blackberry Station	Peoria	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	24 00	
Douglas	360 Princetonville	St. Clair	1	2	3	2	2	5	1	4	5	5	6	38	18 50	
Noble	361 Mascoutah	Richland	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	78	58 50	
Horeb	362 Noble	Peoria	1	7	6	5	5	5	1	1	1	4	4	29	20 75	
Tonica	363 Elmwood	La Salle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	64	48 00	
Bement	364 Tonica	Piatt	2	3	1	1	1	6	2	2	2	4	3	53	39 75	
Arcola	365 Bement	Douglas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	22 50	
Oxford	366 Arcola	Mercer	2	3	1	1	5	6	2	2	2	4	3	53	39 75	
Jefferson	367 New Windsor	Jefferson	1	7	6	3	3	3	1	2	1	4	1	70	52 50	
Newman	368 Opdyke	Douglas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	22 50	
Livingston	369 Newman	Livingston	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	37 50	
Galesburg	371 Dwight	Knox	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	7	70	52 50	
Chambersburg	372 Galesburg	Pike	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	73 50	
Shabbona	373 Chambersburg	Pike	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	24 75	
Archimedes	374 Shabbona	De Kalb	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	30	22 50
Payson	377 Belleville	St. Clair	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	56	42 50	
Liberty	378 Waldrone	Kankakee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	33	00
	379 Payson	Adams	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	33 00	
	380 Liberty	Adams	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	25	

Paxton	416 Paxton	Ford	1	8	7	3	10	1	4	5	5	45	33 75
Marselles	417 Marselles	La Salle	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	5	3	46	34 50
Freeburg	418 Freeburg	St. Clair	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	6	4	41	33 00
Reynoldsburg	419 Reynoldsburg	Johnson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	55	41 25
Oregon	420 Oregon	Ogle	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	6	6	40	30 00
Washington	421 Washington	Woodford	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	9	9	16	32 00
Lanark	422 Chicago	Cook	2	11	11	5	17	1	3	10	7	123	62 25
Exeter	423 Lanark	Carroll	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	43	32 25
Kaneville	424 Exeter	Scott	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	22 50
Scottville	425 Kaneville	Kane	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	40	34 50
Red Bud	426 Scottville	Macoupin	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	40	34 50
Sunbeam	427 Red Bud	Kendall	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	34	25 50
Kendrick	428 Sunbeam	Kendall	1	3	2	3	5	1	1	9	4	59	44 25
Cheney	429 Cheney	Iroquois	1	2	2	2	1	5	1	10	5	49	36 75
Summit	430 Mount Station	Brown	2	4	2	2	1	1	7	7	7	34	25 50
Murrayville	431 Harrisburg	Macon	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	37	27 75
Annawan	432 Murrayville	Morgan	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	32	25 50
Neponset	433 Annawan	Henry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	34 00
Chicago	434 Neponset	Jackson	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	67	50 25
Luce	435 Chicago	Rock Island	8	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	29	21 75
Camargo	436 Luce	Cook	2	8	9	9	17	1	6	8	9	74	55 50
Sparland	437 Camargo	Adams	1	2	3	4	7	1	2	7	7	186	139 50
Casey	438 Sparland	Douglas	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	20	19	41	30 75
Hampshire	439 Casey	Marshall	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	34	25 50
Cave-in-Rock	440 Hampshire	Kane	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	7	5	42	31 50
Watsela	441 Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	8	8	30	22 50
Watsela	442 Watsela	Macoupin	2	3	2	2	3	1	12	14	11	26	19 50
S. D. Monroe	443 Watsela	Iroquois	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	12	54	40 50
Yates City	444 Bird's Station	Lawrence	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	31	23 25
Mendon	445 Yates City	Knox	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	60	45 00
Loami	446 Mendon	Adams	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	55	41 25
Brownell	447 Loami	Sangamon	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	54	40 50
New Hartford	448 Brownell	Christian	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	63	47 25
Maroa	449 New Hartford	Pike	1	3	3	3	4	2	1	7	3	33	24 75
Irving	450 Maroa	Macon	0	5	4	4	4	2	2	5	1	78	58 50
Nokomis	451 Irving	Montgomery	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	6	4	42	31 50
Blazing Star	452 Nokomis	Union	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	41	30 75
Butler	453 Blazing Star	Williamson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	52	39 00
Jacksonville	454 Butler	Montgomery	6	5	5	2	7	1	3	4	3	31	23 25
Plainview	455 Jacksonville	Wayne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	14 25
Tremont	456 Plainview	Macoupin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	26	19 50
Palmyra	457 Tremont	Tazewell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	45	33 75
Denver	458 Palmyra	Hancock	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	35	26 25

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Increase.	No. Members.	Amount of Dues.	
							Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.				Total.
Huntsville	465	Huntsville.	Schuyler		1												43 50	
Colden.....	466	Colden.....	Union						1	1	2	1	2	2	2	58	29 25	
South Macon.....	467	Macon.....	Macon.		4	5			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	39	29 25	
Cheney's Grove.....	468	Saybrook.....	McLean.		7	5			6	1	7	1	3	13	58	43 50		
McLean.....	469	McLean.....	McLean.		4	5			5	1	2	9	4	5	49	36 75		
Rantoul.....	470	Rantoul.....	Champaign.	2					2	1	3	3	3	6	25	18 75		
Kendall.....	471	Yorkville.....	Kendall		1	1			1	1	2	3	7	2	28	21 00		
Amity.....	472	Turner.....	Du Page.												37	27 75		
Gordon.....	473	Pocahontas.....	Bond.....		1									1	53	39 75		
Columbia.....	474	Columbia.....	Monroe.....		5	6			6	1	1	8	1	1	30	22 50		
Washville.....	475	Washville.....	Montgomery	3										2	48	36 00		
Manito.....	476	Manito.....	Mason.....		1									7	26	19 50		
New Rutland.....	477	Rutland.....	La Salle											1	21	15 75		
Pleades.....	478	Chicago.....	Cook.....		13	11			8	7	1	16	3	3	24	18 00		
Wyoming.....	479	Wyoming.....	Stark.....											5	24	17 00		
Logan.....	480	Lincoln.....	Logan.....		6	4			3	1	4	4	2	1	84	63 00		
Monmonee.....	481	Monmonee.....	Kankakee.....											2	72	54 00		
Lexington.....	482	Lexington.....	McLean.....	1									2	2	47	35 25		
Belle City.....	483	Belle Prairie.....	Hamilton.....						2	2	2	2	3	3	52	39 00		
Edgewood.....	484	Edgewood.....	Effingham.....		1	1									.....	.....
Oskaloosa.....	485	Oskaloosa.....	Clay.....												.....	.....
Bowen.....	486	Bowensburg.....	Hancock.....											1	24	18 00		
Andrew Jackson.....	487	Corinth.....	Williamson.....	2	5	5			4	1	2	6	1	12	12	9 00		
Clay City.....	488	Clay City.....	Clay.....	2	3	3			3	1	4	4	4	1	13	9 75		
Cooper.....	489	Willow Hill.....	Jasper.....											1	34	25 50		
Shannon.....	490	Shannon.....	Carroll.....		2	3			3	1	1	5	1	4	37	20 25		
Martin.....	491	East Dubuque.....	Jo Daviess.....												34	25 50		
Libertyville.....	492	Libertyville.....	Lake.....											1	27	20 25		
Tower Hill.....	493	Tower Hill.....	Shelby.....											1	37	20 25		
Bath.....	494	Bath.....	Mason.....						1	1	1	1	1	4	34	25 50		
Stone Fort.....	495	Stone Fort.....	Saline.....											1	43	32 25		
Tennessee.....	496	Tennessee.....	McDonough.....	2										4	44	33 00		
Alma.....	497	Steele's Mills.....	Randolph.....	1	1	3			3	3	3	3	1	1	62	39 00		
Murphysboro.....	498	Murphysboro.....	Jackson.....	1	4	4			4	4	2	6	2	1	7	46 50		

500	Springfield	Sangamon	7	6	6	2	8	3	5	44	33	00
501	LaFayette	Stark	1	2	1		1	3	2	27	20	35
502	Woodhull	Henry	3	3	3		3	1	2	49	36	75
503	Odin	Marion	1				1	3	1	7	46	34
504	East St. Louis	St. Clair					5	6	11	17	48	36
505	White Rock	Ogle	5	4	3	2	5	2	17	12	48	36
506	Meridian Sun	Iroquois	2	2	2		2	9	6	15	53	39
507	O. H. Miner	Cook	1	3	2		2	1	2	3	51	31
508	Home	Chicago	3	2	2		3	1	4	42	31	50
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	2	20	20	10	31	9	1	252	189	00
510	Clintonville	Richland	1				2	3	1	32	24	00
511	J. D. Moody	Kane		1	1	1	1		4	2	40	30
512	Clintonville	McLean					1		1	35	50	50
513	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	2	1	1		1	3	2	5	117	87
514	Cold Spring	Shelby					1			19	14	35
515	Bradford	Stark		1	1		1	2	5	8	55	41
516	Creston	Ogle	3	1	1	1	1	3	5	22	31	50
517	Andalusia	Rock Island								54	40	50
518	Litchfield	Monongomery	1	2	2		2	2	2	45	33	75
519	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	1	2	2		1	1	4	2	40	30
520	Roseville	Warren					1	2	1	4	4	41
521	Anna	Union	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	7	5	31
522	Illipolis	Sangamon	1	1	1		2	3	4	110	82	50
523	Monitor	Kane	6	5	5	2	7	3	5	31	23	25
524	Chatham	Sangamon	1	1	1		1	2	2	1	47	35
525	Evans	Cook	2	6	5	5	4	11	1	18	83	02
526	Delia	Effingham						3	3	6	21	15
527	Coveant	Cook	3	28	20	15	5	49	1	48	20	50
528	Rossville	Vermilion	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	43	32
529	Minooka	Grundy	2	1	1		1		1	37	27	75
530	Maquon	Adams	2	2	2		2		3	1	30	22
531	Ashton	Knox					1		3	51	38	25
532	Seneca	Lee	1	1	1		1	3	3	2	23	17
533	Altamont	La Salle					1	3	3	38	28	50
534	Cuba	Effingham	3	2	4	1	5	3	7	2	59	44
535	Orion	Fulton	1	2	3		3	18	15	36	27	00
536	Plainfield	Henry	3	1	1	1	1	5	6	5	39	20
537	Plainfield	Will						1	2	51	35	25
538	Sadorus	Champaign	2	3	3	1	5	3	10	5	47	35
539	Lockport	Will	1	4	2	2	4	2	2	75	50	35
540	Chatsworth	Livingston	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	33	42
541	Oak Park	Cook	5	2	3	2	5	1	7	1	50	19
542	Stewardson	Shelby						1	4	20	16	50
543	Towanda	McLean	1							27	20	25
544	Cordova	Rock Island	1	2	2		2	4	2	2	16	50
545	Virginia	Cass	1				1	1	6	5	25	18
546	Elkhart	Logan					3	1	1	33	24	75
547	Coal Valley	Rock Island	1	1	2		1	2	1	2	44	33
548	Apple River	Jo Daviess	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	38	00
549	Newark	Kendall	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	20	15

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				No. Members.	Amount of Dues.		
							Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.			Total.	
Sharon	550	Tiskilwa	Bureau	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	43	32 25	
Darwin	551	Darwin	Clark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	15 75	
Long Point	552	Long Point	Livingston	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15 75	
Plum River	553	Plum River	Jo Davies	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	48	36 00	
Humboldt	554	Ottawa	La Salle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	26 25	
Dawson	555	Dawson	Sangamon	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	1	6	50	42 00	
Lessing	556	Chicago	Cook	3	4	2	2	1	1	4	3	10	2	1	10	69	51 75	
Leland	557	Leland	La Salle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	16 50	
Thomson	558	Thomson	Carroll	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	30 75	
Madison	559	New Douglas	Madison	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	9	1	1	14	12	38 50	
Trinity	560	Monmouth	Warren	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	6	1	1	14	11	52	39 00
Villa Ridge	561	Villa Ridge	Pulaski	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	5	27	20 25	
Hamilton	562	Otter Creek	Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	4	29	21 75
Winslow	563	Winslow	Stephenson	1	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	38	28 50
Pleasant Hill	564	Pleasant Hill	Pike	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	50	37 50
Albany	565	Albany	Whiteside	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	39	20 25	
Frankfort	566	Frankfort	Franklin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	52	39 00	
Time	567	Time	Pike	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	70 50
Jacksonville	568	Jacksonville	Morgan	3	3	3	2	5	5	1	1	3	13	1	17	34	25 50	
Bardolph	569	Bardolph	McDonough	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	50	42 00	
Gardner	570	Gardner	Grundy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	26	19 50	
Pera	571	Ludlow	Champaign	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	5	1	5	4	47	35 25
Capron	572	Capron	Itasca	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	47	35 25	
O'Fallon	573	O'Fallon	St. Clair	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	38	28 50	
Viola	574	Viola	Mercer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	12	10	34	25 50
Prairie City	575	Majority Point	Cumberland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	42	31 50	
Elbridge	576	Elbridge	Edgar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	37	27 75	
Hazel Dell	577	Hazel Dell	Union	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	7	21	15 75
Dongola	578	Dongola	McLean	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	27	20 25	
Shirley	579	Shirley	Highland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	39	29 25
Highland	580	Highland	Knox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	108	81 00	
Vesper	581	Galesburg	Christian	6	6	6	5	6	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	27 75
Fisher	582	Grove City	Christian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	27 75

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.				Increase.	Decrease.	No. Members.	Amount of Dues.
							Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Total.		
Eldorado.	730	Eldorado.	Saline	...	2	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	30	\$2.50
Harbor.	731	South Chicago	Cook	...	11	14	12	3	...	15	...	4	...	14	...	38	28.50
Carman.	732	Carman	Henderson	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	18.00
Gibson.	733	Gibson	Ford	...	15	7	5	2	...	7	1	6	4	1	12	51	38.25
Morning Star.	734	Canton	Fulton	2	4	5	4	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	68	73.50
Sheridan.	735	Sheridan	LaSalle	...	5	3	3	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	34	25.50
Dennison.	736	Dennison	Clark	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	25	18.75
Arrowsmith	737	Arrowsmith	McLean	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	21	15.75
Sullivan Centre.	738	Sullivan Centre	Livingston	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	22	16.50
Lakeside.	739	Chicago	Cook	...	7	8	9	12	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	94	70.50
Grant Park.	740	Grant Park	Kankakee	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	30.75
New Holland.	741	New Holland	Logan	1	4	4	3	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	23	17.25
Danvers.	742	Danvers	McLean	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	20	15.75
Scott Land.	743	Scott Land	Edgar	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	27	20.25
Goode.	744	Prosperity	Franklin	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	27	20.25
Winnebago	745	Winnebago	Winnebago	...	1	5	5	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	23	17.25
Weldon	746	Weldon	De Witt	...	2	4	2	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	28	21.00
Centennial	747	Philo	Champaign	...	2	2	2	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	15	11.25
Alta	748	Alta	Peoria	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	21	16.50
Akin	749	Akin	Franklin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	23.25
Lyndon	750	Lyndon	Whiteside	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	22	16.50
Lounsbury.	751	Barrington	Cook	1	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	20	15.00
Allendale	752	Allendale	Wabash	...	2	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	19	14.25
Cornell	753	Cornell	Livingston	...	3	2	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	18.00
Ogden	754	Ogden	Champaign	...	7	4	5	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	24	18.00
Pre-emption	755	Pre-emption	Mercer	2	2	4	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	8.25
Hardinsville	756	Hardinsville	Crawford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	19.50
Verona.	757	Verona	Grundy	4	2	6	6	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	37	27.75
Mystic Star.	758	Lake	Cook	2	6	7	5	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	27	20.75
Hickory Hill	759	Keeneville	Wayne	...	14	13	14	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Lodges.....	691
Number represented.....	651
Number Representatives present.....	703
Rejections.....	577
Initiated.....	1,518
Passed.....	1,404
Raised.....	1,392
Admitted.....	659
Reinstated.....	260
Died.....	428
Dimitted.....	1,434
Suspended.....	1,447
Expelled.....	65
Decrease....	1,242
Membership.....	36,374

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

- M. W. Bro. William Lavelly, P. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Ira A. W. Buck, P. G. M., Jerusalem Temple, No. 90.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.
M. W. Bro. Dewitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P. G. M., Friendship, No. 7.
M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Quincy, No. 296.
M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, G. M., St. Andrews, No. 703.
R. W. Bro. W. H. Scott, D. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe, P. D. G. M., Wade Barney, No. 512.
R. W. Bro. Ben. L. Wiley, P. D. G. M., Makanda, No. 434.
R. W. Bro. James H. Matheny, P. D. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
R. W. Bro. John C. Baker, P. D. G. M., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Nathan W. Huntley, P. D. G. M., Hesperia, No. 411.
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P. D. G. M., Centralia, No. 201.
R. W. Bro. Isaac R. Diller, P. S. G. W., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. Andrew J. Kuykendall, P. S. G. W., Vienna, No. 150.
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.
R. W. Bro. Edwin F. Babcock, P. S. G. W., Summerfield, No. 342.
R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P. S. G. W., Lincoln Park, No. 611.
R. W. Bro. Carlton Drake, P. J. G. W., Landmark, No. 422.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Elijah M. Haines, P. J. G. W., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. James C. Luckey, P. J. G. W., Mystic Tie, No. 187.
R. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, S. G. W., Benton, No. 64.
R. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, J. G. W., Metropolis, No. 91.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

To enable us to make a notice of all the Grand Lodges in North America, we lack, as the first installment of our report goes to press, only the proceedings of British Columbia, Florida, Iowa, Nevada, Prince Edward Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. These we hope will come to hand in season to take their proper place in the alphabetical arrangement, to which we shall adhere as usual. Coming too late for that, they will be noticed at the close of the report.

ALABAMA.

The Grand Lodge met at Montgomery, Dec. 2d, 1878.

Two hundred and sixteen lodges represented. The Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was present.

In the outset of his brief address the Grand Master (HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG,) enjoins critical self-examination, and re-consecration to the high privilege and duty of illustrating the excellence of true Masonic character, by an increased devotion to the principles and precepts of the Fraternity.

Finding abundant cause for gratitude in their comparative immunity from the plague which had ravaged sister jurisdictions, he referred with pride to the self-sacrifice of the brethren everywhere who had so unselfishly responded to the cry of the distressed.

He gives a flattering report of the condition of Masonry throughout the jurisdiction. Although convinced that the consolidation of lodges in certain cases would be for the benefit of Masonry, he declined to grant dispensations sought for that purpose because, under the letter of their law the Grand Lodge alone could authorize it. We commend to our Alabama brethren the Illinois regulation on this subject, whereby consolidation can be effected without delay. Every encouragement should be given to any movement which promises to give one strong, independent lodge in place of two or more too weak to reject the fees of questionable material.

The childlike confidence of Grand Master ARMSTRONG in the equanimity of his Grand Lodge when, before reporting the following, he congratulated that body that no questions of a character calculated to disturb the harmony of its deliberations would probably arise, does not seem to have been misplaced:

I received in July last from Washington Lodge No. 36, a request in which seven other lodges joined, to call a special communication of the Grand Lodge to consider a matter that I thought could be disposed of at our regular communication and suffer no detriment by the delay, therefore declined. The purpose that they have in view, as indicated in their communication to me, "is to provide an endowment to the M. M. degree to be paid to the heirs of all Master Masons who participate in the scheme." The object is laudable and praiseworthy, and as a committee has been appointed by Washington Lodge to bring it to your attention, I trust you will give to the matter such consideration as its importance demands.

If for Masonry to become *felo-de-se* is "laudable and praiseworthy," we have some curiosity to know what, from the Alabama standpoint, must be the character of a question calculated to disturb the harmony of the Grand Lodge!

The committee of eminent brethren to which the subject was referred, although appointed at the very outset of the session, does not seem to have had time to find out whether, with Washington Lodge and her seven sisters, it would immortalize itself by its devotion to *speculative* Masonry, and on motion of one of its members was given a year for cogitation. Should this eventuate in affirmative action, we can imagine the ghost of the "Grand Lodge of Ontario" musing on the emptiness of belated sympathy, and repeating those saddest of words,

"It might have been."

The Grand Master recommends action in condemnation of the Grand Orient of France for removing from its constitution an affirmation of belief in Deity. Prior to the change, the paragraphs referred to in the Constitution of the Grand Orient defining Masonry, stood as follows:

"1. Its principles are the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and human solidarity.

"2. It regards liberty of conscience as the common right of every man, and excludes no person on account of his belief."

As amended they read:

"1. Its principles are absolute liberty of conscience and human solidarity.

"2. It excludes no person on account of his belief."

The Grand Lodge resolved:

1st. That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Alabama deeply deplores the action of the Grand Orient of France in the above particular, and fraternally urges upon the said Grand Orient a review of its action and the reinstatement of a firm belief in God as a pre-requisite in every candidate for Masonic degrees.

2d. That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Alabama believes that Masonry does not and cannot exist without this belief, and that any Order so constituted, though similar in all particulars to Masonry, yet is not Masonry, and cannot be recognized as such.

3d. That so long as the Grand Orient of France shall adhere to its present declaration, it is not a Masonic organization, and therefore—

4th. That the Grand Lodge of Alabama hereby ceases all recognition of the said Grand Orient of France, and forbids any Masonic recognition by any of its members of any one claiming to be of the Grand Orient of France, or any of its dependencies, and that this is to continue in force until the Grand Lodge of Alabama shall have been notified of the retraction of the Grand Orient of France, and shall have repealed this action.

We select some of the Grand Master's decisions, numbering them for our convenience:

1. Not less than seven Master Masons can hold a lodge. The charter or warrant authorizing lodges to assemble and work is granted to seven Master Masons, and no less a number can open a lodge and transact business than is required to obtain a charter or warrant.

2. General worthlessness and the reputation of a common liar is good cause for preferring charges, and if sustained, the brother is unworthy Masonic protection, and should be expelled.

3. A non-affiliated Mason is not entitled to, and should not receive, Masonic burial.

4. Ballotings for the degrees should be had at a regular communication of the lodge, but a candidate balloted for and raised at a called communication of the lodge, the membership having been notified by the Secretary of such communication, was legally made and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a Master Mason. His status cannot be affected by any irregularity had by the lodge as to the time or manner of balloting on his application for the degree.

5. A lodge in appointing a committee to investigate rumors derogatory to the character of its Worshipful Master, does not violate or conflict with Article VI, section 25, of the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

No. 1 accords very nearly with our own law, which requires the presence of seven Master Masons to open a lodge in any degree, and for the transaction of any business except conferring degrees, seven members of the lodge. Referring to No. 2, we dissent from the proposition that a brother may properly be put on trial on a general charge of worthlessness and having the reputation of a common liar, unless such charge is supported by allegations of specific acts. As a general proposition, we believe No. 3 is founded neither in equity nor the law of Masonry. No. 4 we accept as good law, believing with the Grand Master that the brother is not attained by any irregularity in his making, provided the lodge is lawfully convened. We don't know what are the provisions of the section referred to in No. 5, but

we had supposed that nowhere, save in Indiana, could a lodge appoint a committee without the consent of the Master.

On the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was recognized, and the question of recognizing either of the rival Cuban bodies deferred for a year.

Of the Scotch invasion, the committee says:

This contest involves, essentially, the integrity of the American doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge territorial sovereignty, although in this as in other recent European invasions of this right of jurisdiction, there are, seemingly plausible prettexts assigned for the act, pointing to other and more creditable reasons for it than that of premeditated disregard and invasion of the Masonic privileges of a sovereign sister jurisdiction.

As far however as your committee have been enabled to investigate the subject they can discover no warrant or excuse for the course pursued by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Scotland, in attempting to *constitute and control Lodges within the territory of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec*, no matter what motive for the intrusion may be alleged by it.

With all due deference to the arguments advanced by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in defense of her act, we see in it only an unwarranted and inexcusable assumption of authority over subjects of a foreign jurisdiction, and a palpable disregard of the principles of Grand Lodge Sovereignty of Jurisdiction.

Your committee therefore commend to the sympathy of this Grand body the M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec in her present struggle to vindicate her rights of territorial jurisdiction against the insidious and unwarrantable attacks of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Scotland.

In the hope however that some equitable adjustment of this controversy may soon be reached, as the result of negotiations now pending, we recommend that this Grand body defer more definite and final action on these aggressive acts of the Grand Lodge of Scotland until its next annual communication.

The Grand Lodge concurred.

The docket of the Committee on Appeals was creditably light, embracing but two cases. Under its lead the Grand Lodge gave notice that for a lodge to wink at, or pass without notice, any public drunkenness or profanity of its members would be considered sufficient cause for arresting its charter.

Two charters were granted to lodges under dispensation, and one granted outright to petitioners who had not thus been put on probation. The work was reported on and agreed to in the three degrees; an improvement in lodge nomenclature inaugurated by changing the name of No. 193 from High-log to Hopewell; codification and weeding of laws and edicts provided for; a service of plate presented to Past Grand Master PILLANS; and the ceremony of installing the Grand Officers omitted, because neither election nor appointment wrought any change in the list of the preceding year, which had it occurred in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, we should have called a slipshod method of doing business.

Among the matters on which the Committee on Jurisprudence was given further time to report, was the following:

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution, subordinate lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge may, at any time, suspend dimitted or unaffiliated

Masons, who shall have resided continuously within their jurisdiction for twelve months or more, and have made no application to any lodge for affiliation during that time, *provided*, however, that due and timely notice shall always be given to the brother against whom such action is about to be taken, and he shall be permitted to attend and satisfy the lodge against such action.

It is our settled conviction, confirmed and strengthened by reflection and by every new discussion of this subject, that the assumption by lodge or Grand Lodge of the right to deprive a brother of any of those rights which belong to him as a Mason—as distinguished from the rights which pertain to lodge membership—for no other offense than unaffiliation, not only does violence to the spirit of the institution, but is an act of flagrant usurpation from which evil and only evil can result; and that such a proposition as that contained in this resolution should not be entertained for a moment by any Masonic body. Utterly indefensible as we believe it to be, however, it is entitled to respectful consideration as compared with the deprivation by laws or edicts of the Grand Lodge, of rights which can only be lawfully impaired by the judgment of a lodge, delivered in punishment of an offense, whereof the party has been duly convicted.

HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG, of Notasulga, was re-elected Grand Master; DANIEL SAYRE, Montgomery, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 104) is again from the pen of Bro. OLIVER S. BEERS, reflecting in his pleasant style, but with sparing comment, the doings of forty American Grand Lodges, and noticing also the Colon-Cuba hybrids, and the Grand Orient of France.

Illinois receives extended and very complimentary notice, from which we learn that the ethnological propositions which engaged the attention of our Alabama brethren in 1876 and 1877 have since that time slept on the table.

Of the conclusion of our Grand Lodge that neither of the so-called Grand Lodges of Cuba and Colon are lawful bodies of Craft Masonry, he says:

This is more exclusive than we are yet prepared to accept. It goes too far, we think, when it is remembered that in this matter we are traveling in foreign countries, where American ideas are unfamiliar to the races who build the "Grand Orients" and delight in a composite style of architecture.

Illinois is of the opinion that she is not much in advance of her sister Grand Lodges in reaching the conclusion that the races who build the Grand Orients will not only have to delight themselves with a less composite style, but put their architecture on a different foundation before it can be recognized as Masonic. The signs of the times indicate that pretenders as well as lawful heirs will be required to prove their genealogy.

The defeat of our Widows' and Orphans' Home project leads Bro. BEERS to exclaim, "Alas! for associate Masonic benevolence."

We do not share our brother's mournful feelings under this dispensation, but view with great equanimity the refusal of Illinois to risk the danger of

unmasonic jobbery (so happily but unaccountably escaped by other jurisdictions having institutions more or less akin to that proposed,) and of producing a crop of able-bodied eleemosynaries—superintendents, agents, solicitors and the like—to levy tolls on the benevolence of the Craft on its passage *towards* the widow and the orphan. The escape from this danger is, however, by no means the chief cause of congratulation. We find much more satisfaction in the belief that we may justly attribute the failure of the project in large measure to a wide and growing perception among Illinois Masons of the fact that such an institution, supported by taxation which in the nature of things cannot discriminate as to the relative ability of individuals to pay, does not conform to any *Masonic* design.

BIO. BEERS has faith—the like of which we may remark has not been seen out of Israel—that the Grand Orient of France will speedily withdraw its atheistical deliverance; has not yet reached the point of admitting what we think he will ultimately see clearly, that all measures tending to change the obligation of Masonic charity and benevolence from the *individual* to an *association*, are really subversive of the ancient plan of Masonry; concurs with a Grand Master who deprecates the use of lodge rooms for profane purposes; in aiming a thrust at the Grand Master of Nebraska on the color question, unwittingly, we inter, gives that Grand Lodge a keener thrust for tolerating the unmasonic use of the motion to lay on the table; thinks it of doubtful expediency to enact that the reversal or abrogation of the decision of a lodge by the Grand Lodge, on appeal, shall really work reversal or abrogation; and characterizes his own report as “tedious,” a remark which gives point to the old saying that a man is not always the best judge of his own work.

ARKANSAS.

The Grand Lodge met at Little Rock, Oct. 14th, 1878, was opened, and at once called to refreshment until Jan. 14th, 1879, when the business of the Annual Meeting was transacted.

The Grand Master (JOHN F. HILL) announces the demise of JONATHAN W. JORDAN, Past District Deputy Grand Master, and WILLIAM H. SUTTON, Past Grand Lecturer, and referred also to the death of Past Grand Master WHEELER of Tennessee, who had a wide personal acquaintance among Arkansas craftsmen. In the emergency presented by the yellow fever epidemic, he took the responsibility of drawing on the Grand Lodge Treasury for \$400, rightly divining that his action would be approved by the Grand

Lodge. He granted fifteen dispensations for new lodges; reports five decisions, none of which require comment; and recommended an appropriation to pay the debt still hanging over St. John's College.

The President of the Board of Trustees of the College, Past Grand Master ENGLISH, (the representative of Illinois,) made a vigorous report, showing that from the resources of the corporation the institution had been supported for the collegiate year, current expenses paid, the usual number of free students carried, the interest on the college debt promptly met, and \$1,000 of the principal paid. Among other things, he says:

And now, since the Grand Lodge has decided no longer to donate its surplus revenue to the college, but to appropriate it to other purposes, it is to be hoped that as the college costs the Grand Lodge nothing, is no burden upon it, the Grand Master and Masonic Orators will cease to speak dolefully of it, and no more call it an "Elephant," but that all Masonic Bodies, and all Masons, as well as friends of education, will cheerfully award to it moral encouragement and support; and may the time come when the whole Craft will join with multitudinous people in clapping their hands, and hailing it as a *shining light* in the field of Education.

The Grand Orator, Bro. FAY HEMPSTEAD, delivered a stirring oration, in which he laid down, and happily illustrated, two propositions:

First—That to make voluntary associations successful, it is necessary that the individuals composing them, should enter into the cause with their utmost zeal; and

Second—That to keep them strong, it is necessary that the members thereof should be actuated by high and pure principles.

The docket of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances was small, but its work important. In one case where a brother had been convicted, and the lodge failed to assess punishment, on the committee's recommendation the penalty of reprimand was ordered, and he was thereupon introduced and reprimanded in open Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge granted thirteen charters for new lodges, changing the name of one of these from "Greasy Valley," as originally christened, to A. J. WHEELER, in honor of the lamented Past Grand Master of Tennessee; established a system of mileage and per diem; conferred honorary membership upon Bro. R. L. DODGE, who, before his health failed, had been Grand Treasurer for twenty-five years; forfeited the charter of a dormant lodge; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, and deferred action as to New South Wales; answered in the negative the question whether a lodge could grant a new trial to a convicted brother; concurred in the report of the Committee on Law and Usage that an appeal to the Grand Lodge does not suspend or vacate the sentence of a lodge; approved the work and lectures of the several degrees as exemplified and recited by the Grand Lecturer, and referred the question of its relations to the Grand Orient of France to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for report next year.

GEORGE THORNBURGH, of Powhatan, was elected Grand Master; LUKE E. BARBER, Little Rock, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 85,) by Bro. GEORGE E. DODGE, the permanent chairman of that committee, reviews the proceedings of forty-two American Grand Lodges. Illinois is among the number, and receives ample notice. With none of the thirty-two decisions confirmed by the Grand Lodge does he find occasion to quarrel Masonically. Lest he should really infer, as he seems to, from our remarks relative to physical fitness that we regard the loss of one eye only as disqualifying, we take occasion to repeat what we have often said, that we think such a defect does not render a candidate "incapable of conforming *literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him," which we hold to be the correct interpretation of the landmark which requires that he shall have "no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art."

Of the remarks relative to "side degrees," made by our distinguished predecessor in this department, in his review of Arkansas, Bro. Dodge says:

We can understand how he conceived a wrong impression from the quotations he makes from the report of our Committee on Law and Usage. We hasten to assure our brother that the idea *intended* to be conveyed, was that our Grand Lodge should take *no notice* in any shape, of what we all agree are "excrescences," and form no part of Masonry.

There does not seem to have been any misconception on the part of Bro. GURNEY. The fact that the Grand Lodge takes "no notice" and thus tolerates the use of lodge rooms for the nonsense of side degrees, is the very point at which he let fly his arrow.

Bro. DODGE thinks the Connecticut decision that a lodge cannot be primarily opened on the Entered Apprentice degree can serve no good purpose, and even if it did, he would still regard it as wrong in principle, which gives us an opportunity to say—without especially aiming our remarks at him—that this subject affords an excellent illustration of the bias a Mason gets from the practice with which he first becomes familiar. Being taught that Masonry is unchangeable, whatever he finds in vogue upon his admission, though it got itself established but a week before, comes to him with all the force of immemorial law. It is the usage in this jurisdiction to open on the several degrees, beginning with the first, and every stated meeting, and we have heard oceans of grave nonsense aired to prove that this practice of "opening up" involved some occult principle which no Mason might violate without danger of falling into uncanny clutches; and now comes a pundit from the nutmeg state, who tells us that we must begin at the other end of the ladder, and we doubt not there are many who would shudder at the possible consequences of a failure to "open down." We presume the Connecticut decision reflects the prevailing practice there, as we infer that it passed muster in Grand Lodge whereas a similar decision was vigorously sat down upon a dozen years ago in the Grand Lodge of Missouri, where the first lessons of a majority had been the other way. Apart from local regulations, we know of no reason why the Master should not open his lodge directly on any degree most convenient.

Bro. DODGE wishes that in his own jurisdiction, as in Michigan, a dimit could not be granted unless the applicant assigned some reason for asking it, but we think Arkansas takes the true view of the nature of the bond of affiliation: is a stickler for the "perfect youth" theory regarding physical fitness, and we might find it in our heart to agree with him if we knew of any youth answering to that description, but we don't; can see no propriety in the ancient rule of one ballot only for the three degrees as practiced uninterruptedly by the original Grand Lodge, and by the oldest Grand Lodges in this country; dissents, as we are inclined to, from the Texas regulations that the legally adopted child of a Master Mason is not entitled to the same consideration from the Craft as children by blood; agrees, as we do not, with Bro. DRINKARD, of Virginia, that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts have no rights that a Master Mason is bound to respect; and expresses the opinion that a brother under charges ought to be disqualified from voting or holding office. In Illinois a Mason is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty.

CALIFORNIA.

The Grand Lodge met at San Francisco, Oct. 8th, 1878.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN MILLS BROWNE) is characterized by the same ability, dignity, and excellence of style that have heretofore marked his executive papers. The following, so well said, was not written for padding, but came out of his official experience:

Certain Masons have erroneous ideas as to the true intent of practical Masonry, and these ideas, when entertained by the outer world, become in its estimation, facts. Now it is not a fact that it is a system of benefits and endowments, that it is a membership to promote business interests, or that in any way its workings recognize its receipts as loans, from which a proportionate benefit, in manner of a return, may be derived. It is purely and simply a system of practical charity in its highest sense, disbursing its funds for the relief of the poor and suffering, without specific amount or defined allowance, but corresponding in sums to the actual want.

There is a popular belief that Masons, when acting as judges, jurors, or citizens, frequently permit the guilty members of the Craft to escape such justice as they would measure to those not members of the Order. An eminent officer of the Government addressed me on this subject, and although believing that such conduct was in opposition to the law of Masonry, yet he had no faith that it was adopted by many as the rule for their guidance. Not long since one of the craft was tried in this State for murder. The evidence adduced was such as would authorize conviction, yet the jury failed to agree, nine being in favor of a verdict for murder in the first degree, and three for it in the second degree. Of the nine, four were Masons—of the three, two were Masons; and the public generally believed that the disagreement was occasioned by Masonic influence in behalf of the accused, because he was a Mason. If the brothers who adhered to the lesser finding were controlled by the fact simply that the accused was a Mason, then it is hardly necessary to inform you that they failed to do their duty as jurors, and had no precedent for such action in Masonic law.

There is no condonation of crime in Masonry. One is first a citizen, then a Mason. Bad citizens make bad Masons. Good Masons are always good citizens. They recognize their duties to society as paramount, and are aware that the general welfare reaches them as well as others; that, as all is more than a part, their duties as good citizens to the common community are among their primary obligations; and that support to the laws and the punishment of law-breaking is alike expected, irrespective of the professions of the offenders. It is time that less informed Masons and the non-Masonic community should be told that neither judge nor jury, as Masons, have a right to avert a merited punishment from a guilty Mason, or in any civil procedure to have their verdicts influenced in favor of a party because he is a Mason. This is not Masonry, and if it were, then Masonry would be justly doomed.

He condemns the disposition manifested by some lodges to accumulate money apparently for the sake of accumulation, and to avoid as far as possible its disbursement in the care of the sick and burial of the dead, and inveighs against the meagre attendance at funerals of craftsmen, a shortcoming mainly occurring in large communities, and truly says that these duties cannot be omitted without injury to the fraternity. He reports having visited, finally, every one of the thirty-two districts of their large jurisdiction, including that of the Hawaiian Islands, traversing in every direction, in this self-imposed duty, a territory large enough to form twenty-four States of the size of Massachusetts. To the causes interrupting the harmony and impairing the efficiency of lodges to which he had referred on previous occasions he added another, and drew a graphic picture of the clique or ring, whose central figure is the brother who has failed of preferment for office, or who has a friend who has failed or has been rejected, or who cannot control the action of his lodge. Referring to the case in which the Grand Lodge had successfully pressed the claim of one of its constituent lodges for re-imbursement for relief extended to a distressed brother, a member of a lodge in Montana, as noticed by our predecessor, after detailing how seventeen members of the Montana lodge had contributed \$200 of the amount, and the Grand Lodge of Montana had emptied its treasury to make up the balance of \$369 20, he asks, "Can language add to the force borne in the simple recital of the act?" For one, we feel bound to say that we don't think it can. The Grand Master adds: "For you I now publicly render to the Grand Lodge of Montana, and its subordinate, Silver Star Lodge, your grateful appreciation of their prompt and praiseworthy action."

It would seem to be the proper and grateful thing, that all those who view with satisfaction the establishment of a Grand Clearing House for the settlement of CHARITY-BALANCES, should unite in rendering to the Grand Lodge of California their appreciation of the dignity with which, in this instance, it received the pound of flesh.

The Grand Master, referring to lodge by-laws, submitted to him for approval, says:

Proposed amendments for the establishment of life-membership were presented, hampered with conditions. It was provided that, *in the event of the death of the holder of a life-membership, the sum originally paid should be paid to his widow, heirs, or assigns*; in the

event of a withdrawal from the Lodge, one-half of said sum should be refunded to the withdrawing life-member; and, in the event of an expulsion, the whole amount to be forfeited by himself and heirs. These were not approved, although it was alleged in support of them that a neighboring Lodge had a life-membership with similar conditions, *which had been approved by the Grand Lodge*. I am in favor of life-membership, but, whenever this project is entertained, it should consist simply of the payment of the sum determined, without conditions, save the perpetual exemption from dues and the issuing of a suitable certificate. This is the system adopted by some of our Lodges, and its very simplicity and effectiveness seem to make it unsusceptible of improvement. I am also in favor of the establishment of new Lodges on the principle of life-membership, the moneys thus received to be funded, and the interest derived therefrom, together with the fees, to be available for ordinary expenses and for charity

The italics are ours.

He noticed and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence the complaint of Quebec against Scotland for invasion of jurisdiction, but no report was made or action had. He thinks that when a lodge is unable suitably to care for its own needy, it is proper that assistance should come from the Grand Lodge, and therefore suggested a deliverance by that body discountenancing the sending forth of money-soliciting circulars, referring to two instances in which such had been sent out by lodges to the fraternity within the State, asking aid for indigent members, without his knowledge or sanction. This also went to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which did not report on it, but did take up the question referred to it the preceding year, as to the propriety of lodges asking aid from the fraternity in other jurisdictions, and while approving the Grand Master's negative answer, proceeded to cite circumstances under which it thought it might be necessary.

In Illinois the practice of lodges sending out appeals to sister lodges within the State for pecuniary aid is quite common, and it has always been held that the lodges receiving them were competent to dispose of them without supervision.

The subject of the incorporation of lodges was brought before the Grand Lodge by his predecessor, and again by himself, in 1877, when it went to the Committee on Jurisprudence for report at this session. The committee did not touch the question, however, except to approve the action of the Grand Master in requiring a lodge which had become incorporated, to disincorporate itself, saying that while the question was before the Grand Lodge no lodge should attempt to forestall its action. The Grand Master expresses himself strongly averse to incorporation.

Relative to the scandalous use of the name "Masonic" by a banking institution, the Grand Master says:

Your requirement that a notice be published in three prominent newspapers to the effect that this Grand Lodge is not, and never has been, in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in the business or management of the Masonic Savings and Loan Bank of San Francisco, was complied with by the Directors of said Bank, and the notice duly appeared for the period of six months.

The absence of the Deputy Grand Master at the opening of the Grand Lodge finds explanation in the address of the Grand Master, who reports his expulsion by his lodge on charges of malfeasance in office while serving as Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery and Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter.

Grand Master BROWNE again strongly urged the creation of a Grand Lodge Charity Fund, but the Grand Lodge through the Committee on Finances expressed the opinion that charity could be much better administered by the lodges and boards of relief.

He thus eloquently refers to the decease of two honored members of the Grand Lodge:

For years Bro. William Edward Moody gave his labors to this fraternity, in the Lodge, in the Chapter, in the Council, and, by virtue of his position as Assistant Grand Secretary, in the Grand Lodge. How well he executed his various duties is known to the officers of these several bodies. Though assailed by an insidious disease, yet with failing strength and haggard countenance, he faithfully remained at his post until, stricken by the fatal hand of paralysis, he succumbed, and lost strength, consciousness, and finally, life. His nature was of a gentle, amiable and humane quality, with frank cordiality of heart, and genial manners. He knew the world, and had experienced its trials, its temptations, and its disappointments. The mystery of life to him has been revealed; to us that mystery remains unsolved, and continues so inexplicable in its tangled mass, that, toiling ever throughout all there may be of life, with all our own soul and strength, we cannot unravel its sorely twisted threads.

"As in the Autumn time the leaves fall off,
First one and then another, till the branch
Unto the earth surrenders all its spoils."

On the day following the obsequies of Bro. Moody, suddenly died Bro. Henry Huntley Haight, ex-Governor of the State, and Grand Orator of this Grand Lodge in 1874. Eloquent eulogies have been pronounced in memory of this distinguished executive, able lawyer, and most estimable citizen, whose administration was characterized by honor and purity, whose "great duties were greatly done," and whose integrity, which nothing could corrupt, and whose independence, which nothing could shake, secured to him the confidence of the public, and made him trusted alike by friend and opponent. We eulogize him as a brother - modest, unselfish, earnest, and true hearted—with a moral rectitude outlining his high character, pure in personal qualities, with manly force softened by gentleness, pursuing the practical, active in humanity, sympathetic and charitable. His habits of life were simple, temperate, and never subjects of display; and his excellencies of heart came from a generous nature. He was a good man, and no tear of bitterness was shed over his grave.

Grand Secretary ABELL presents another of his remarkable epitomes of the business of his office. The usual additions have been made to the Grand Lodge library, and the effort to make it the repository of the most complete collection extant of the proceedings of the various Masonic Bodies in existence, has not been relaxed. He expects soon to be able to announce their possession of the complete transactions of nearly, if not quite, all the Masonic Grand Bodies of North America. He reports the issue, by direction of the Grand Master, of five dispensations for new lodges, and the voluntary surrender of one charter; the re-reference to the Committee on Jurisprudence of sundry matters and questions on which it had failed to report; and

that as usual for a long time past, the returns of all the lodges had been received, and their dues all paid.

From his special report as custodian of the fund for the relief of sufferers from the yellow fever epidemic, we learn that the contributions, including \$1,500 drawn by the Grand Master's order from the treasury of the Grand Lodge, amounted to \$7,318.50, of which \$3,500 had been forwarded when information was received that further aid was not needed, leaving a balance in his hands of \$3,818, which he recommended be returned *pro rata* to the donors. This the Grand Lodge directed should be done as soon as all reasonable apprehension of further need should have passed away.

The generous response of the California craftsmen fully justified the Grand Secretary in expressing his gratification that the lodges of their jurisdiction had so well maintained its reputation for its ready sympathy with the distressed, whether by fire or pestilence, and of his pride that he was the honored servant of such a body of Free-Masons as composed it.

From the report of the Masonic Board of Relief, San Francisco, we learn that eight cases from Illinois received aid to the amount of \$277.85, and that one brother from this jurisdiction, (HENRY C. ROTII, Illinois Lodge, No. 263,) was buried under its direction with Masonic honors.

The docket of the Committee on Grievances embraces sixteen cases, besides which the committee examined the transcripts of trial-records of fourteen cases wherein no appeal had been taken. In this department the Grand Lodge of California, like our own, finishes up its work as it goes along, reversing acquittals and inflicting punishment, or augmenting or diminishing the sentences of the lodges.

The work of the committee is well and discriminately done. We select one queer case:

Your committee have had before them a communication from Bro. John S. Woolsey, formerly a member of Keith Lodge, No. 187, stating that, being dissatisfied with the action of the Lodge in the case of another brother thereof, against whom charges had been preferred, he, in a casual conversation upon the street with the then Master of his Lodge, made the remark thoughtlessly that "if such was the way in which so serious a charge could be disposed of, his name might be scratched from the books;" and that, at the next stated meeting of the Lodge, he not being present, the then Master asked for the complainant's dimit, which was granted in good faith by the Lodge, although he never had had any intention of asking therefor. This statement is confirmed by the present Master. Now our constitution provides that any brother desiring so to do, "may withdraw therefrom (from his lodge at any time by giving notice of his intention so to do at a stated meeting." It seems evident that the brother not only does not desire to withdraw, but that he never gave any legal notice to his Lodge that he had any intention of doing so, and consequently that the action of his lodge in granting the dimit was utterly void and of no effect.

Through the Committee on Jurisprudence the Grand Lodge approved the decisions reported by the Grand Master one year before, and also those reported at this session.

It was decided that only the accused in person may at a trial enter a plea of "guilty," that it would be unsafe to permit another to do it for him; that when a Mason is in prison, under indictment for murder and awaiting trial by a proper court, his lodge might properly wait before proceeding against him until his guilt or innocence had been determined by the civil tribunal, and on this point the committee says:

The committee concur in that decision. It does not necessarily follow that a party is guilty because an indictment for even the gravest of offenses has been found against him. Men have from time to time been indicted for murder when the circumstances of the killing were such that we should all consider it entirely justifiable, and the party free from moral as well as legal stain. An indictment should create so strong a presumption of guilt as to demand an investigation at our hands, but, as said by the Grand Master, the courts of law have better facilities for procuring the attendance of witnesses than we have, and we may ordinarily wait till the result of a trial in the courts has been announced.

It was further decided that when charges have been preferred and entertained, the fact that a grand jury had ignored a bill against the party for the offence charged, does not relieve from the necessity of proceeding with the trial.

The following, from the same report, is in full accord with our own law:

If one Mason buys goods from another and subsequently leaves the State without paying for them, should the Master of the Lodge having jurisdiction entertain charges against the debtor for his failure to pay the debt?

The Grand Master decided that in such a case charges should not be entertained unless the transaction was fraudulent; that Lodges were not instituted for the purpose of collecting debts; and that, up to this time, no procedure had been devised looking to such a purpose.

Your committee most heartily indorse the decision. There is an old law maxim that the buyer must look out for the thing he buys. They think that the seller may be advised to look out to whom he sells and for what he sells. Masonic law punishes men for offenses against the moral law, but does not attempt to enforce the payment of debts.

The following is the reference to the only case in which the decision of the Grand Master was not unquestionably endorsed:

When charges have been preferred by one Mason against another, is it competent for the accused to adjust the differences and then withdraw the charges?

In the particular case brought to the attention of the Grand Master, his decision may have been right, but would it be a safe rule to adopt to allow the accuser to settle and dismiss the case? Your committee think not. Whenever charges have been preferred, which ought to be entertained at all, the Lodge and the whole body of Masons are interested in the result; and it ought never to be permitted that any Mason should make use of the procedure of the Lodge for the adjustment of his private business affairs. That procedure is criminal and is intended to punish offenses. When offenses have been committed we are all interested to see that the offender is punished, and it should never be left to the accuser to determine whether or not the trial should proceed. The Master of the Lodge should in the exercise of a proper discretion, determine whether the offense charged is of such a character as to demand investigation, and in that he will look to the interest of the Craft and not to the private interests of the accuser.

In Illinois charges once entertained can only be withdrawn for cause shown, *and* the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members present.

From the same report, and from sections of the constitution cited by it, we learn that it is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some lodge, for a violation of which he must be "deemed unworthy of Masonic consideration, and should not be entitled to nor be the recipient of any of the rights, privileges or charities of the order." We further observe, however, that he can condone a crime so serious as to merit this penalty and at the same time render himself worthy of Masonic consideration by the payment of cash, equivalent in amount to the regular dues of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides. As no fixed sum is mentioned, we presume the market price of the "charities of the order" varies with locality, a matter of possible interest to emigrants.

The Grand Orator, Bro. THOMAS GUARD, although apparently holding the theory of the Solomonic origin of Masonry, was not so hampered by it as to prevent his delivering a very excellent oration, timely and practical.

JOHN MILLS BROWNE, M. D., of Vallejo, was re-elected Grand Master; ALEXANDER G. ABELL, San Francisco, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. WILLIAM H. HILL, whom we first had the pleasure of reviewing ten years ago, presented the Report on Correspondence, (pp. 125', embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-two American Grand Lodges, four of them for two years, and an abstract of the proceedings of several Foreign Grand Bodies, taken from the New York and Tennessee reports. Bro. HILL fully maintains his reputation in this department. Indeed we are tempted to say that he grows ripper and mellower with age, but we desist lest he turn and rend us as he did Bro. TAYLOR, who alluded to him as the "*old* man eloquent." Neither dare we suggest that he betrays the crow's-feet when he characterizes Bro. DEMENT'S oration as a very good one, except that it contains a little too much poetry to suit his "old-fashioned notions."

Illinois gets liberal notice, and in the line of compliments our brother makes what the devotees of the national game would call a neat double play. Side out!

Quoting the conclusion of our remarks on Masonic prayers he asks, "*Cui bono* any such discussion or decision?" and remarks that it is a two-edged knife and dangerous to handle. The Grand Master does not always have his choice of blades to handle, and did not in this matter. The question was an actual, not a hypothetical one, and he had to answer it.

On several points Bro. GURNEY'S report is laid under contribution, but, as is Bro. HILL'S usual habit, without comment, favorable or adverse.

Bro. HILL remarks of the Alabama lodge which acquitted an accused brother of charges brought against him, and then censured him for drinking too much, that it unquestionably deemed itself to be a court of equity as well as of law; confesses to having supposed that the foolish custom of repeating the burial service over the grave of a brother buried months before had become

obsolete everywhere, and while we too wish it had, we think it better than circumambulating sham coffins with bell and candle, and other ostentatious manifestations of grief in so-called "lodges of sorrow;" thinks that the Grand Master has hit the nail on the head who proposes to deprive unaffiliated Masons of their rights, (alienable only by a judgment,) without trial or the benefit of clergy, and without, as we infer, the California option of commuting their punishment by cash payments; wants to know what objection there can be to the conferring of degrees by one lodge at the request of another, as a matter of courtesy, neither claiming nor having any future jurisdiction over the material, to which we answer that we know of none but the "Maine Law;" as an individual is rather inclined to coincide with Bro. DRUMMOND, who, inasmuch as the proceedings are all published in the Text Books, thinks that 'there is no more impropriety in public installations than in funerals or laying of corner-stones,' but as a reporter feels bound to stand by the adverse opinion of his own liege and master, wherein he indicates that his opinion of the scope of a reporter's privilege and duty differs from ours most radically; wants to shake—without stopping to enquire whether it is "two-edged" or not—the hand of a good brother who believes "true Masonic toleration is to allow every brother to approach the Supreme Being in the manner in which he conscientiously believes he is required to do;" receives with meekness and with the confession that it was a *lapsus peuna* a gentle rap on the knuckles from Bro. TAYLOR for applying the word "Order" to Masonry; agrees as we do, with New Hampshire, that a plea of *nolo contendere* should not be accepted in a Masonic trial, and that if the accused fails to plead otherwise, a plea of not guilty should be filed for him; says such a rule as that involved in the suspension (set aside by the Grand Lodge,) by a Jersey lodge of a brother for taking usurious rates of interest, that it would "make Rome howl" in certain quarters he wots of; thinks the Texas decision that a legally adopted child is not entitled to be classed as the orphan of a Mason upon the decease of his adopted father, does not square with the claims of equity and the eternal fitness of things; fails to add Illinois and a large majority of Grand Lodges to Utah and Oregon as jurisdictions between which "one-eyed applicants" can take their choice; properly holds that maiming is no bar to advancement; and with the gallantry of his cloth stands up for the right of a wife to testify *for* as well as against her husband.

CANADA.

This pamphlet contains the records of five Special Communications, four of which were for the laying of corner-stones of churches—one Methodist, one Presbyterian and two Episcopal—and one for the dedication of a Masonic hall.

The Annual Communication was held at Toronto, September 11th, 1878. Among those present was the Representative of Illinois. The Grand Master (W. H. WELLER) had granted eight dispensations for new lodges; gives a good report of several District Lodges of Instruction visited by him; had been obliged to disallow many of the by-laws of lodges submitted to him for confirmation, in most instances because the laws sought to impose duties upon or limit the powers of Masters of lodges, remarking that it should be borne in mind that the Master is bound only by the ancient landmarks and the constitution and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and that the appointing power rests wholly with him, except where it is expressly taken away by the authority of Grand Lodge; reports that under the special authority conferred on him by the Grand Lodge, he had, on application, restored to good standing a brother who in 1876 was expelled for his connection with the spurious body calling itself the Grand Lodge of Ontario, and had lately, on petition, healed, with one exception, all the members of an organization created by that body in Toronto, called "Heathcote Lodge," and this he trusts is the beginning of the end of the "Ontario" movement. He announces the death of past District Deputy THOS. M. ANDERSON, Past Grand Chaplain, JAMES A. PRESTON, and Past Grand Steward, HUGH O'NEILL. Alluding to the Scotland-Quebec unpleasantness, he thinks that neither active interference nor the expression of an opinion is desirable. He advises that recognition of either Colon or Cuba be deferred.

He had felt it his duty to withdraw the credentials of the Representative of Canada near the Grand Orient of France because of the repeal by the latter body of that clause of its constitution asserting a belief in God as a fundamental principle. "The previous abolition by this body of the Grand Mastership," he says, "the Masonic world had submitted to, but it was horror-struck at this last audacious innovation." We think the statement that the Masonic world had submitted to the abolition of the Grand Mastership by the Grand Orient is not warranted by the facts. For other reasons a preponderating portion of the Masonic world had severed Masonic relations with the Grand Orient prior to its abolition of the Grand Mastership, and very properly ignored the subsequent antics of that body, so far as any official notice of them was concerned; but we have sadly misjudged the drift of Masonic opinion as indicated in correspondence reports and in the periodical literature of the fraternity, if—since the abolition of the Grand Mastership

by that body—it would have been possible for the Grand Orient to again secure recognition as a Masonic body by the Grand Lodges that had cut loose from it, no matter how squarely it had backed down from its position on the jurisdiction question which had impelled them to act.

That portion of the Masonic world represented by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the few Grand Lodges on this side of the Atlantic that still maintained relations of amity with the Grand Orient after the general judgment of outlawry which its action in Louisiana invoked, may fairly be held to be accessories to the Masonic *felo de se* involved in the abolition of the Grand Mastership in France; but they are far from being entitled to speak for the great world of Masonry.

It is very proper for these bodies to now place the Grand Orient under the ban for its atheistical departure—although we must say that had they passed sentence of outlawry upon the equal provocation of abolishing the Grand Mastership, they would have been less open to the suspicion of being more solicitous about their own reputation for orthodoxy than for the integrity of the institution—but it does seem to us a not very dignified position for those Grand Lodges to occupy which had long ago agreed that the Grand Orient had ceased to be a Masonic body, to make themselves the echoes of the few who only through repeated kickings and cuffings have been tardily brought to the same conclusion, and to take official cognizance of the acts of a body which they had already declared should not be recognized under any circumstances. Having outlawed them, we have no more interest in their antics than in those of the Carbonari of Italy, or the Nihilists of Russia, and should as soon think of fulminating a bull against the one as the other.

The Grand Lodge decided no longer to recognize the Grand Orient of France as a Masonic body, and directed the lodges henceforth to admit no person as a Mason hailing from any of its subordinates, unless his certificate shows that he has been initiated according to ancient rites and ceremonies in a lodge professing belief in the Grand Architect of the Universe, nor unless such person shall acknowledge this belief to be an essential landmark of Masonry.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters indicate a generally prosperous condition of the lodges. One of them complains that his attention has been very much taken up with the tramp nuisance (impostors), and urges the necessity of Grand Lodge action to abate it.

The Board of General Purposes sitting as a Committee on Appeals and Grievances, considered thirty-one cases. We copy the substance of one, well settled:

Upon a consideration of the evidence, it appears that Bro. Rodden was a member in good standing of King Hiram Lodge at the time of the surrender of its charter in 1866. Upon its resuscitation he was refused admission as a member, and then applied for affiliation under mistaken advice that that would be the best way of settling the difficulty. He was rejected, and now applies to the Board for a ruling as to his standing in that Lodge.

The Board are of the opinion that as he was a member of the Lodge when the warrant was surrendered, he was still a member equally with the other members when the old warrant was re-issued to them; that he now is a member of King Hiram Lodge; that the Lodge should admit him as such; and that he is not liable for dues during the time he has been deprived by the Lodge of his rights as a member.

The Board reported \$2,860 paid for benevolence, and the number of parties remaining on the Benevolent List, considered as future applicants, 231, including ten local boards of relief; and on its recommendation \$1,000 was appropriated for the relief of sufferers from yellow fever.

Eight lodges were chartered: an unsuccessful attempt made to require all routine business in lodges to be transacted in the third degree: steps taken to form a Grand Lodge Library: steps taken to secure the collation and publication of the records of Masonry in Canada prior to the organization of the Grand Lodge, a timely and most important undertaking: the Grand Lodge of Egypt and the Grand Orient of Spain recognized: and an emollient application compounded for the Scotland-Quebec irritation, to-wit:

It is with regret that we have learned that difficulties have arisen between the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but we trust that by the exercise of mutual forbearance on the part of the rulers of both Grand Lodges, they may be enabled to restore the fraternal relations which had been established, without sacrificing the honor of either of these grand Lodges, both of which are held in such high esteem by the Craft all the world over.

W. H. WELLER, of Coburg, was re-elected Grand Master: J. J. MASON, Hamilton, Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 152) comes to us in a separate pamphlet. It is from the experienced hand of Bro. HENRY ROBERTSON, consists largely of selections, and passes in review the proceedings of fifty-nine Grand Bodies, thirteen of them for two years. Several pages are devoted to our proceedings for 1877, and the Illinois view of the question of reimbursement for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead is cordially approved.

The propositions and resolutions presented by Bro. GURNEY relative to Cuba and Colon, and adopted by the Grand Lodge, are quoted without comment.

The Grand Lodge did not, as has been seen, stickle at the difficulty suggested by him relative to the Grand Orient of Spain. He says:

The difficulty as to our recognizing this Grand Body will arise from the fact that the Grand Orient controls and works degrees which our Grand Lodge as such, knows nothing about. All the degrees outside of Symbolic or Craft Masonry form a *terra incognita* to our Grand Lodge.

We are glad to note that he has an individual opinion relative to the Scotch invasion of Quebec, upon which he says much in a very few words:

Our opinion of this unfortunate difficulty is that Scotland is clearly in the wrong. Whatever may be said as to her right to protect her daughter Lodges, which were in existence

when the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, it is beyond a question that she had no right to establish any new Lodges in that territory, after her recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The excuse offered, that they were "not informed of the claim advanced by Quebec to exclusive jurisdiction," seems to us childish in the extreme, and the formation of new Lodges and the attempted creation of a Provincial Grand Lodge look like measures of retaliation dictated by feelings of vindictiveness which should find no place in the Masonic Brotherhood.

We regret exceedingly that Bro. ROBERTSON does not give himself freer rein, and thus add greatly to the value as well as to the interest of his report.

COLORADO.

In the elegant pamphlet before us we have the records of two Emergent Communications, the first held at Fort Collins, July 17, 1878, to lay the corner-stone of the State Agricultural College, the other held at Denver, August 5th, 1878, called at the request of Past Grand Master TELLER, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Colorado, to perform the burial service over the remains of Past Grand Master LOUNSBURY of our jurisdiction. Among the pall bearers was Bro. JOHN L. ROUTT, late Territorial Governor, and formerly a citizen of Illinois. The Annual Communication was held at Denver, Sept. 17th, 1878.

The Grand Master (CORNELIUS J. HART) alluded to war in the old world and pestilence in the new, and by a natural transition, to the fraternal dead. Of Bro. LOUNSBURY, he says:

But I must be pardoned for mentioning one, our late friend and genial Brother, George E. Lounsbury, Past Grand Master of the State of Illinois, whose personal associations with many of the members of this Grand Lodge and many Masons throughout this jurisdiction, and whose bright intellect, genuine moral worth, and earnest devotion to the Craft had secured to him a place in the affections of all who knew him.

Early in '76 Brother Lounsbury was attacked by that fell destroyer, consumption, while presiding over the Craft in Illinois, and although warned by his physician, continued to discharge the onerous duties resting upon the Grand Master of that large and important jurisdiction, until, utterly prostrated, he was compelled to surrender his work to the hands of another, and in the invigorating climate of Colorado endeavor to regain the health which was denied him in his own State. In '77 he moved with his family to Denver, where for a while he seemed to improve, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery; but late in the Fall of that year, while on a visit to Pueblo, he was taken with a hemorrhage, which was followed by a series of others, and after lingering, utterly prostrated and helpless for many months, on the morning of the 4th of August, '78, at his residence in Denver, surrounded by his family and a circle of friends, he was released from his sufferings, and gently passed from labor in this earthly Lodge to refreshment and rest in the Lodge above.

Kind and courteous, with a great, loving heart in which there was room for the entire Craft, clinging with a devotion unsurpassed to the institution that he delighted to honor, and in

whose service he had spent his strength, he has left an example worthy of our imitation, and a name honored and revered by the Craft in his own jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following, reported by a special committee appointed by the Grand Master on the day of the funeral:

WHEREAS, Our esteemed R. W. Brother, George E. Lounsbury, Past Grand Master of our sister Grand Lodge of Illinois, has been called by the Supreme Architect of the Universe to leave this transitory sphere, and partake of that eternal refreshment prepared for the just, in that House not made with hands, therefore be it

Resolved, By the M. W. Grand Lodge of Colorado, that we recognize in our deceased brother one whose exalted personal character, whose Masonic attainments, whose long devotion to the principles of Masonry and the glory of the Craft entitles him to our highest consideration; and whose memory should be cherished by all members of the fraternity wherever he was known.

Resolved, That in his fortitude and patience during months of illness and suffering, and in his cheerful obedience to the summons of that inexorable messenger, before whom all must yield, he receives our profound respect, and we direct attention to his example as one from which every brother may be taught a useful lesson.

Resolved, That we commend the brethren of the State of Illinois for the alacrity with which they so nobly responded to the necessities of a sick brother when far away, and for illustrating in so forcible a manner that the widow and fatherless shall not cry in vain for the necessities and comforts of life.

Resolved, That we tender to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois our sincere and fraternal condolence in its loss of a brother, twice chosen Grand Master, a brother of such eminent worth and excellence, whose example and teachings were a shining light to the Craftsmen of that distinguished jurisdiction.

Resolved That we do sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family from which he has been severed, and while bowing to the order of Divine Providence, we offer them our sympathetic condolence, with the benediction of the Great Master: The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord cause His face to shine upon thee; the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.

Resolved, That a page in the published proceedings of this Communication be dedicated to the memory of our deceased brother.

On behalf of Mrs. LOUNSBURY a number of bound volumes (Masonic) and a miscellaneous collection of proceedings of various Grand Bodies were presented to the Grand Lodge, and its thanks returned.

Grand Master HART also announced the death of Past Grand Master ANDREW MASON, who figured conspicuously in the early history of Masonry in Colorado, and served in the Grand East in 1865.

The Grand Master had granted three dispensations for new lodges and refused four: had made no decisions, though he had answered a great variety of questions by simple reference to the page and section of the laws, and, apparently with a sigh of resignation, presumes it to be the province of the Grand Master to patiently submit to and acquiesce in the custom adopted by the Masons of that as well as other jurisdictions, of making him the general index book for such reference.

BRO. GEORGE WALLACE delivered an oration, a mosaic of marvelous construction, in which many sources of a very various sort of information are

laid under contribution by one who probably hadn't a very clear idea by what steps he should reach his conclusion, but who had in view the connecting with Masonry of certain dogmas which it is its special business neither to affirm nor deny.

Two charters were granted, and the Grand Master authorized to issue another when the lodge should have sent up a petition in proper form in place of a defective one: an attempt made to secure uniformity of work through a Grand Lecturer and Deputies, who will travel under the direction of the Grand Master and receive mileage and per diem from the lodges visited; the Grand Lodge of New Mexico recognized; and the lodges notified that only in cases of appeal need they furnish the Grand Lodge with copies of their proceedings in Masonic trials.

ROGER W. WOODBURY, of Denver, was elected Grand Master; ED. C. PARMELEE, Georgetown, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence, (pp. 142) by Bro. LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF, reviews the proceedings of forty-eight American Grand Lodges, five of them for two years.

There is a good deal of wisdom, as well as wit, in the opening sentences of Bro. GREENLEAF, thus jauntily tossed off:

There is a wise saying to the effect that, when you have important business to entrust to another, never leave it to one with plenty of time, but to him of all others, who has never a moment to spare.

Our Grand Lodges must certainly act upon this theory, for, who ever heard of a Committee on Foreign Correspondence that did not have "forty other things" to attend to? They all have—and their apologies show it!

Now we must say, that we fail to see any necessity for an apology as a preface, especially when it is remembered that, if there is any one thing which a Grand Lodge really admires in a committee of this kind, it *is* their short-comings! Do not therefore accuse us of "making a flourish," when we simply *waive* an apology!

Illinois receives full and appreciative notice. He copies our remarks on re-imbursement for the care of the sick and the dead, and adds:

The above is without doubt correct in theory, but impracticable in its application, according to locality. The lodges of Colorado and other frontier jurisdictions would have been rendered hopelessly bankrupt years ago, had they been governed by such a rule.

He endorses as correct the position of Illinois relative to the use of sectarian prayers in Masonry; coincides with our views as expressed on the subject of Grand Lodges embarking in large moneyed enterprises, and promises Bro. GURNEY that his advice to the Colorado brethren to turn over in their minds many times their Masonic Asylum project before proceeding to tax not only their pockets but their amiability, shall be heeded. Bro. DEMENT'S oration receives favorable mention.

To Bro. WHEELER'S expression of the hope that the parade of the Denver lodges at the centennial celebration would not be adopted as a precedent. Bro. GREENLEAF responds, "Vain hope! alas, the precedent *is* established,

and there will be a bigger turn-out by all odds at the next one—in 1976!”—and bids him consider himself invited, and not plead a previous engagement. Our brother confesses that the “Watson” letter is a raw spot, but we notice that such abrasions generally heal; prefers the word “compass” to “compasses” for Masonic use, and says it has the merit of *ancient* if not of common usage, with which we agree: says on the adoption of the Michigan resolution prohibiting the exhibition of Masonic regalia, jewels, or other merchandise in the ante-room of the Grand Lodge, that the money changers appear to have been again driven from the temple, and hopes they will never again invade it; condemns the legislation of the same Grand Lodge relative to the liquor traffic, as *ex post facto* and ill digested; thinks that while all should be required to vote on petitions for the degrees, or for affiliation, a brother may properly exercise his own pleasure as to voting on ordinary questions: says of the Parvins, Caldwells and Drummonds that they have grown old in the service, have found their audience, and no matter what they write it will attract wide attention and appreciation, but he tempts the forbearance of the gods by adding, “He who fondly imagines himself a *new Parvin*, will discover he is only a *parvenu*!”

Of the Texas edict denying the right to vote upon any question to members more than six months in arrears for dues, he properly says that no resolution or edict can supersede a trial in depriving a member of his rights. In conclusion he says—“but here we find that the binder has either cut off the remainder of his report, or that at this thrillingly interesting point it is ‘to be continued.’”

CONNECTICUT.

The Grand Lodge met at New Haven, Jan 15th, 1879.

The address of the Grand Master is brief and business-like. He announces the death of JOHN W. LEEDS, Past Junior Grand Warden; SETH E. MARSH, Master of St. John’s Lodge, No. 4, and GIDEON WELLES, a member of the same lodge, with whose record as Secretary of the Navy the country is familiar. He had been fifty-two years a Mason.

In submitting the complaint of Quebec against Scotland, the Grand Master urged that it was the duty of every American Grand Lodge to unite with the Grand Lodge of Quebec to protect themselves against the invasion of Foreign Grand Bodies, and on this subject the Grand Lodge adopted the following from the Committee on Jurisprudence;

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge must insist upon the observance on this continent, of the principle of the exclusive territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, and express the hope that the Grand Lodge of Scotland will reconsider its action, and withdraw the charters granted for lodges to be held within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and that friendly relations may be restored between the Ancient Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the younger sister, the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Resolved, That however well the doctrine of concurrent territorial jurisdiction may meet the requirements of Grand Lodges elsewhere, the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction is so firmly established upon this continent, and has conduced so largely to peace, harmony and fraternity, that on the one hand American Lodges will not intrude upon the jurisdiction of other Grand Lodges: nor on the other, peaceably suffer their jurisdiction to be invaded.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge cannot recognize as regular Masons those who have received degrees in lodges not acknowledging the authority of the Grand Lodge legally established and duly recognized by this Grand Lodge, over the territory in which said lodges are situated.

Pythagoras Lodge complained that Mount Olive Lodge had initiated a candidate living within the jurisdiction of the former. Investigation showing that Mount Olive Lodge had rejected him eight years before, the Grand Master decided that it still had personal jurisdiction over him, and therefore had a right to confer the degrees on him.

The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended that his decision be disapproved, saying:

That the provision of the by-laws, section 38, which requires a residence of one year in the State, and within the limits of the lodge to which a candidate for Masonry applies, at least six months previous to his application, apply to a candidate rejected by a lodge, and afterwards having changed his residence, making a new application to it.

The right and jurisdiction of the rejecting lodge are confined to its consent or refusal to the candidate receiving the degrees in another lodge.

This is precisely in accordance with the Illinois decision (No. 20) of 1877 on the same subject. The committee were not at first sustained, but subsequently, on reconsideration and further discussion their report was adopted and the Grand Master's decision disapproved.

His decision that dues do not accrue against a brother during the time that he is unaffiliated, was very properly approved, as also, with equal impropriety, the following:

That a lodge can (without previous notice), at any stated communication, lawfully make an assessment to provide money to aid a distressed brother, and enforce its collection.

Local law may have required the approval of this decision, but if so, the law needs amendment to bring it into harmony with Masonry, by taking into account the relative ability of brethren to contribute in aid of the distressed, and the right of each brother to judge of his ability for himself.

The Grand Master's appeal in behalf of the sufferers by the yellow fever, was responded to with contributions, as shown by the Grand Secretary's report, amounting to \$2,307 40. Contributions to the Masonic Charity and

Foundation Fund, made at the annual meetings of the lodges, amounted to \$323 75-

The Grand Secretary reports the returns from the lodges all in, and dues all paid. Will Bro. ABELL think that Bro. WHEELER is infringing on his patent?

The Grand Lodge granted one charter; provided that no Master Mason of thirty years' good and regular standing should be subjected to discipline for non-payment of dues; reduced its *per capita* tax from twenty to fifteen cents; took the Colon-Cuba tangle under advisement for another year, as it did also a proposed statutory change, providing for alienating the personal jurisdiction of a lodge when three years have elapsed since the rejection; and by resolution required a lodge to so amend its by-laws that no fee should be charged for a dimit.

ISRAEL M. BULLOCK, of Bridgeport, was elected Grand Master; JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Hartford, re-elected Grand Secretary.

To say that the Report on Correspondence (pp. 91) is by Grand Secretary WHEELER is a guarantee of its excellence. He reviews the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges in North America, and devotes considerable space to several foreign Grand Bodies.

Illinois is of the forty-seven, our proceedings for 1877 and 1878 both receiving attention. The discussion of the subject of reimbursement for relief, in the former year, is especially commended, meeting his views precisely. He thinks a Masonic Congress, the feasibility of which was mooted in our Grand Lodge, in 1877, savors too much of a General Grand Body to be concurred in by many of the American Grand Lodges, and we suspect it was because this "savor" grew upon the proposer of the project, that led him to drop it.

In noticing our proceedings for 1878, touching the invasion of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, he says;

The Grand Master recognizes in this act a deadly menace to the sovereignty of its own jurisdiction, and in fact to all Jurisdictions: and the Grand Lodge from necessity, though reluctantly, firmly meets the question of adhering to the principles it has ever expressed, and again emphasized its devotion to the doctrine of absolute territorial jurisdiction. We can see no safety in any other conclusion. It is the fundamental principle which underlies the system of Freemasonry as practiced on this continent, and we never can afford to allow any infringement either directly or indirectly.

Referring to Bro. GURNEY's report for 1878, he says:

The decisions of Grand Master Rowe are quoted, but with the first (on personal jurisdiction,) he does not agree, notwithstanding it is generally accepted as good law. He believes that all regulations on personal jurisdiction should be to prevent bad men from being admitted, and should not apply where a candidate has been elected. He is a strong advocate for the law of *perfect* physical qualifications, "that the candidate should be without defect, for the reason that practice under an important landmark should be uniform." He asks, "under the decision of Grand Master Rowe, how much of an infirmity does incapacitate a man from receiving a proper knowledge of the degrees? Certainly not the loss of a toe or

two from either or both feet; nor the loss of a finger from either or both hands; neither the loss of an eye."

How well he steers clear of the thumbs, and total loss of sight. He says, "he knows a brother who lost a foot in battle, but the skill of the artificer has furnished a substitute so perfect that he complies with *necessary requirements* without difficulty." We have some doubts whether such a brother could comply with *all* the requirements, if so we should not "consider such dismemberment to be of too large proportions," but could he under any and all circumstances comply with the hailing sign of distress; and for this purpose would not the natural foot be better than the artificial? We think so.

The ancient charges give a pretty good definition of the subject, though we do not put as much stress on "*maim or defect in his body*" as Brother Gurney does, by his italics; and when the charges are adhered to we cannot get much astray, *i. e.* "apprentice must be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body *that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord, &c.,*" (italics ours). Now, Brother Gurney, compare our italics with your italics, and you will discover why it is Connecticut is governed by the following rule relating to physical qualifications. "That he shall be a man—not a eunuch, nor a woman—and that he shall possess the full enjoyment of all those faculties, organs, limbs and members which are necessary for the *reception and imparting* of Masonic knowledge, and for a full compliance with all the forms and ceremonies employed in such reception, or imparting, as practiced from time immemorial among Masons."

BRO. WHEELER'S italics are placed where we put ours; and we may add that on this point the laws of Connecticut and Illinois are in substantial accord.

With reference to the question of personal jurisdiction we are aware that the decision of Grand Master ROWE, that "after a candidate has been elected, he cannot receive either of the degrees in any other lodge without the consent of the lodge that elected him," is generally accepted as good law. We so accepted it until called upon during our service as Grand Master to examine the subject more critically, and found ourself, with somewhat of surprise at the result, led to a different conclusion.

Our Grand Lodge dissented from our view, and held that an elected candidate must be regarded as the "unfinished work" of the lodge electing him, and as coming within the meaning of our law forbidding its completion by any other lodge without its permission, a result which we viewed with complacency, because on the one hand of our reluctance to precipitate the unsettling of anything so generally accepted, and because on the other we felt that if our conclusions were correct the future would justify them. We are still of the opinion that the law rests on no sufficient foundation.

BRO. WHEELER reproduces the circular letter from the Grand Orient of Spain alluded to in the address of the Grand Master of Illinois last year, and after having said that in considering claims for fellowship made by bodies in those jurisdictions where the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite is the only rite practiced, we should be satisfied that the government of the first three or symbolic degrees is under the direct and absolute control of a Grand Lodge, and in no way connected with a Supreme Council which exercises jurisdiction over what are termed the ineffable or superior degrees, he continues:

We understand that such is the fact, and in no country where the A. A. S. R. is practiced, does the Supreme Council pretend to have any authority over the three degrees conferred by Blue Lodges; and in the Grand Orient system, as practiced in these countries, the Grand Lodge does not become subordinate to the Supreme Council, but is only associated with it in some general matters appertaining to the Craft, but retaining full control over the first three degrees.

In extending recognition, it must, therefore, be to the Grand Lodge, and no other authority, which would be as impolite as to recognize Grand Commanderies or Grand Chapters; which, though tacitly recognized as Masonic and a part of the American system, cannot be recognized in the sense that one Grand Lodge recognizes another, and an interchange of representatives effected. Neither does it become us to denounce Grand Orients and Supreme Councils as no part of the Masonic institution, any more than to heap ridicule upon the Chapters, Councils and Commanderies of the American system, for each are peculiar to the country in which they are located, and each have their peculiar attractions and various spheres of usefulness. Our duty is to confine our actions and tokens of recognition only to those bodies we know to be in possession and control of the first three or symbolic degrees, for, as a legislative body of Master Masons, we have no knowledge of anything beside, which may be termed Masonic.

Neither should we expect that all the local regulations and manner of conducting their internal affairs, must coincide exactly with American views. Education is a powerful lever in moulding the thoughts and opinions of mankind upon any subject, whether social, political or religious, and applies to Masonry with equal force.

For this reason, the government of a Masonic power located in a country not republican in its government, would naturally be tainted with some of the principles which are peculiar to the government, and which would not correspond with those of a free republic like the United States; but would such a fact preclude the right of extending recognition?

It is not so much the principles of Masonic law that govern them that ought to govern our actions, as the principles of Masonry, which are embodied in the tenets of our institution.

For these reasons, and believing that the Grand Symbolic Lodge of Spain is the only authority exercising control over the three symbolic degrees of Masonry in Spain, and that her efforts to establish the Fraternity on a firm footing where Masonry has heretofore been crushed out by the strong arm of government authority, we believe recognition should be extended.

Pausing first to ask what general matters appertaining to the Craft can remain after the three degrees and the full control thereof have been eliminated, to form the basis for an association in which a Grand Lodge—whose sole function, and if it be sovereign and independent whose unquestioned right, it is to administer and control these degrees—could possibly be interested?—we repeat what we have elsewhere said, that—whatever may be the practice in other foreign countries—in the so-called Masonry of Spain the Supreme Council is the governing body, of which all other bodies composing the Grand Orient are dependents; and that the Grand Mastership is simply an appendage of the office of Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council.

In the light of these facts can it be said that the Symbolic Lodge of Spain is the only authority exercising control over the three symbolic degrees of Masonry in that kingdom?

BRO. WHEELER devotes considerable space to the Colon-Cuba question, and arrives at the conclusion that the Grand Lodge of Colon is the rightful

possessor of the Island, and is entitled to the sympathy and encouragement of other Grand Lodges for the vigorous manner in which it resisted the attempted usurpations of the Supreme Council: while the Grand Lodge of Cuba he thinks should be relegated to outer darkness, as the offspring of sedition.

BRO. WHEELER thinks there is only one way to manage Masonic charitable institutions—raise the money first, and build afterwards: sensibly holds that the court room, and not the lodge room, is the proper place to institute law-suits; that a member is entitled to dimit when he chooses, whether he wishes to join a lodge or not, wherein he endorses our written law; pithily says, referring to Minnesota and Dakota, that Grand Lodges, like doctors, dislike to take their own medicine, and are never as ready to relinquish their control over subordinates, chartered in unoccupied territory, after a Grand Lodge has been established therein, as they are to prescribe the doctrine for others to follow; regards ritualistic uniformity as of secondary importance, so long as the essentials are intelligibly taught; logically doubts the propriety of suspension from Masonic rights for non-payment of those dues which are simply an equivalent for the limited rights of lodge membership; lets out the fact that the Connecticut custom of the Grand Wardens submitting reports is but a relic of some occasion when the Grand Officers got the speech-making fever on, and is not required by the regulations, yet we venture to say that many of our brothers in the land of steady habits regard it as a land-mark; sees the ludicrous side of the performance when a Grand Lodge that has already decried a severance of all fraternal relations with another body, again solemnly fulminates a like decree against the same body; doubts very much, and we share the doubt, whether if a charter should be lost or destroyed, that the lodge would become extinct in consequence; spells negro with a double g, which leads us to fear that the old-fashioned spelling school has died out in New England; fails to see any particular reason for the ruling—in Nebraska and some other jurisdictions—that no officer above the rank of Grand Treasurer can at the same time be a Master or Warden of a lodge; and predicts that if Scotland persists in her present course in the Quebec matter, Connecticut will not be the last to follow the steps initiated by Illinois.

DAKOTA.

The Grand Lodge met at Sioux Falls, June 11th, 1878.

The address of the Grand Master (GEORGE H. HAND) is mainly devoted to the unfortunate relations of Dakota and Minnesota, which he discusses

with marked ability and a thorough appreciation of the merits of the controversy. He thus opens the subject:

I regret to say that the subordinate lodges at Fargo and Bismarck, which were chartered by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, have not yielded obedience to this Grand Lodge, nor has the Grand Lodge of Minnesota changed its attitude toward us, but on the contrary has failed to recognize the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and treated with studied silence our request that they should do us justice in the matter of these two lodges. While it may not be a subject of regret that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota should fail to recognize the Grand Lodge of Dakota, it is a cause of profound sorrow that one body of Masons should evince toward another that cold and supercilious manner which has characterized the course of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota toward the Grand Lodge of Dakota.

The Grand Lodge of Dakota, as to the regularity of whose organization there can be no question, was organized June 21, 1875, and constituted one month later. The lodges at Fargo and Bismarck were notified of its organization and requested to yield obedience thereto, but to this request no reply was ever returned. Six months later (Feb. 8, 1876) Grand Master BROWN, of Dakota, communicated with the Grand Master of Minnesota, and requested him to advise these lodges to transfer their allegiance to the New Grand Lodge. The Grand Master of Minnesota replied on the 20th of March, 1876, declining to so advise the lodges for the following reasons:

1st. Because the lodges in northern Dakota were not invited to participate in the convention that formed this Grand Lodge.

2d. Because Grand Master BROWN proposed to issue dispensations to the lodges in northern Dakota, which were already chartered lodges under authority of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

On the 10th of April Grand Master BROWN replied, showing that the lodges had been invited; and on the 19th of the same month again addressed the Grand Master of Minnesota, acknowledging the error of his proposed method of affiliating the lodges, and proposed if they would surrender their charters, to have them properly endorsed and re-issued, thus placing the lodges on the same footing as the lodges participating in the formation of the Grand Lodge. At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, held in the following June, resolutions reciting the facts in the case, and protesting against the action of Minnesota, were adopted, and re-adopted in 1877.

Neither these resolutions nor any of the letters of Grand Master BROWN, save his letter of Feb. 8th, 1876, have been noticed by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, or its officers. Of the spirit thus manifested, Grand Master HAND says:

No good or legal reason is given for this unkind and uncharitable spirit. All I have ever been able to learn why this extraordinary course has been pursued, is from the report of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, of Minnesota, who vaguely hints that the Masonic world has only heard "one side of the story," and intimating that the brethren of this Grand Lodge will know more when they grow older, and that they should not (in his classic language) "pitch into matters" they do not appear to understand. We have waited patiently for nearly three years to hear the other side of the story, but without avail. So far as the knowledge of the members of this Grand Lodge is concerned, it is not

to be supposed that they should know as much as the venerable Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, but it is to be hoped that they have more of that "charity which is the bond of peace and the perfection of every virtue," and less of egotism than has that distinguished Mason.

He then proceeds to impale Minnesota on its own law:

We only ask that in the settlement of this question the same principles of Masonic law may be applied that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota has laid down and reiterated, as the rule for the adjustment of its own rights and authority, and the determination of its own jurisdiction.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, adopted in 1856, says that, "A Grand Lodge has supreme and exclusive jurisdiction within its territorial limits over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry." When the Constitution was revised, in 1868, this paragraph was re-enacted, so that it has always been the declared law of that jurisdiction.

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, held in 1877, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge cannot recognize charters as having any validity in this State, except those issued by its authority, and that it cannot issue charters except to such Masons as are of its obedience."

This is what Minnesota declares—and we accept—as the correct Masonic Law upon this subject.

After saying that the Grand Lodge of Dakota has been recognized by nearly or quite all of the Grand Lodges of America, Minnesota excepted, and that instead of being the last to extend recognition that Grand Lodge should have been the first, the Grand Master complains that not only with reference to its lodges in Dakota has Minnesota dealt unjustly, but that she has gone further. He says:

On page 39 of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, 1878, I find the following letter addressed by the M. W. Grand Master of Manitoba to the M. W. Grand Master of Minnesota:

WINNEPEG, MANITOBA, March 3, 1877.

JAMES C. BRADEN, *Litchfield, Minn.:*

DEAR SIR, AND M. W. BROTHER:—A lodge having been formed in connection with our Grand Lodge at Emerson, in the southeastern part of our province, adjoining the boundary line, and as application has been made by some residents of your jurisdiction in Dakota, across the boundary, to be installed as members, I have the honor to request that the requisite authority may be granted by you. I am also making the same application to the Grand Master of Dakota. There is no lodge south nearer than 150 miles, so that it may be considered in the nature of an International Lodge, although in our territory. When we were in connection with the Grand Lodge of Canada, the permission was asked and granted, but I have thought it better to make the same request under our new relations. I am, dear sir, and M. W. Brother,

Yours Fraternally,

W. W. KENNEDY,
Grand Master, Manitoba.

Whereupon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the request of the M. W., W. W. KENNEDY, Grand Master of Manitoba, be granted.

He states as a matter of fact, and after investigation, that the persons referred to, and who sought initiation, were residents of Pembina, Dakota, and pertinently asks:

I should be pleased to know upon what principle of Masonic law this action of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota can be defended or maintained. The letter from the M. W. Grand

Master of Manitoba clearly shows that the persons whom he desired to have initiated lived *in Dakota*. It cannot be successfully denied. What, then, had Minnesota to do with it? It certainly will not be claimed that Dakota was an unoccupied territory two years and a half after the formation of this Grand Lodge. If it were, then the Grand Master of Manitoba did not need to request permission from anybody to make Masons out of material within such territory. If the Grand Lodge of Minnesota has the right to grant permission to any Grand or subordinate lodge to initiate persons living in this jurisdiction, without the consent of this Grand Lodge, it follows that it also has the right to charter lodges and grant dispensations within the jurisdiction of Dakota. And if this be true, it inevitably follows that the Grand Lodge of Dakota can exercise the same privileges in Minnesota, which would lead to inextricable confusion, and subvert the doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, as held in America.

The report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address, relating to this subject, is a model of temperate and dignified discussion, as will be seen from the extract we make:

There are different lines of action open for the sovereign authority of this M. W. Grand Lodge, and while there have been provocations toward prompt and rigid measures, we recommend that forbearance and fraternal appeal be continued, in the firm belief that more serious consideration will bring the recognition of our claims, or out of the wisdom that is claimed by others there may come enlightenment for the darkness that is attributed to our counsels.

It would seem to be within our powers, as it may hereafter appear to be our duty, to declare clandestine the lodges which are within Dakota, and hostile to our Grand Lodge. But the lodges in question are not primarily responsible. They feel a natural affection, no doubt, for their origin and early associations, and may think the larger numbers in that Grand Lodge promise them greater aid and more protection than we could give, and they are apt to find excuses for their abnormal legal status in deference to such power, or in these suggestions of convenience. A Grand Lodge of high standing naturally seems good authority to the lodges it has constituted. Thus, there are many reasons against hasty action toward the subordinate lodges. When they shall have had ample time to consider their relations and learn their duty, such forbearance would be no longer justifiable.

It is, then, plainly more natural, and it comports more with the dignity of this Grand Lodge, to deal with the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, upon this subject, as the body which is a peer, and over which it could not be averred that a shadow of coercion can be exercised by us, while we might be charged with a degree of severity toward a subordinate lodge.

As the lodge which took the initiative, and now holds the right of free action, this appeal should not be lost upon the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. It can with complete dignity and entire freedom, and without a form even of concession exercise its sovereign power, release those lodges at Fargo and Bismarck, and direct them to the proper jurisdiction for their allegiance. Thus directed, those bodies would observe that fealty which is so marked a character of good Masonry, and come with us and be received as freely, legally and equally as though they had originated the organization of this Grand Lodge, or responded then to our invitation.

Such action must of necessity ultimately occur, as like adjustments have so often occurred. If that result has been so uniformly reached heretofore, it must rest upon some good law of reason and good conscience. Whatever force that law has had or shall have in the future, it now has, and the right action should now occur.

The committee reported, and the Grand Lodge adopted resolutions reaffirming the doctrine of the sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction of every Grand Lodge within its territory, and fraternally appealing to the Grand Lodge of Minnesota to cancel all charters from it within the Territory of

Dakota, or take such other action as will release the lodges holding them, and direct their fealty to the rightful authority of the jurisdiction.

GEORGE H. HAND, of Yankton, was re-elected Grand Master; CHARLES T. MCCOY, Bon Homme, elected Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge decided that it was not possessed of sufficient information to warrant action on the rival claims of Colon and Cuba; continued a dispensation issued by the Grand Master for a new lodge at Pembina, but received by the brethren there too late to organize; received an encouraging report as to the condition of its library; and prohibited the admission of any one claiming to be a Mason who holds fellowship with the Grand Orient of France.

There is no Report on Correspondence, but a committee was appointed for next year. With the author of the report on the Minnesota controversy as a reviewer, Dakota ought to take a leading place in this department.

DELAWARE.

The Grand Lodge met at Wilmington, October 2d, 1878.

The Grand Master (THOMAS N. WILLIAMS) announced the decease of Past Grand Master GEORGE W. CHAYTOR, and a special committee submitted an appreciative notice of his life and character. He was made a Mason at the age of thirty, and for over thirty years was an active worker in the institution, always occupying a commanding position in the Grand Lodge. He was Grand Secretary for five years, beginning with 1849, and was elected Grand Master in 1875. For many years he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and his cotemporaries in this department will feel his loss as that of a personal friend. They will recognize the justice of the remark of the committee, "He stood in his knowledge of Masonic law and all that pertained to the rules, regulations and usages of this jurisdiction, without a peer;" and we doubt not that, like ourselves, they will find the following to agree with their conception of his character as an individual:

As a man, he was upright and just; he contemplated death calmly and without fear, conscious of the integrity of his heart and purpose. A man of strong prejudice and iron will, yet, withal, of grace sufficient to acknowledge to, and atone for, errors committed.

The Grand Master reported that in accordance with a resolution of the previous year he had appointed a Grand Lecturer, and the zeal, ability, and efficiency with which that functionary had prosecuted his official duties was formally acknowledged by the Grand Lodge; but either because of the manner of his remuneration (we infer that the lodges were required to pay

him', or because of some inherent quality in the subject of work, whereby it becomes an excitant upon bare mention, the subject made the session a breezy one.

The Committee on Grand Master's address expressed the opinion that the office of Grand Lecturer was "superfluous, and, therefore, unnecessary," (and if one accepts the premise it is difficult to see how he can escape the conclusion,) and on its motion the Grand Lodge resolved, "That the office of Grand Lecturer, being extra-constitutional, superfluous, and unnecessary, is hereby abolished;" and while it was in the mood it proceeded to knock the under-pinning from under the committee on work by rescinding the resolution of 1874 under which it was appointed: and, finally, the Grand Lodge adopted another report whereby it agreed that in abolishing the office of Grand Lecturer because it was *extra*-constitutional, superfluous, and unnecessary, it had decided that the resolution authorizing and requiring his appointment was *un*-constitutional, and the acts of the Grand Master and Grand Lecturer done thereunder, null and void.

We fear that our "finally" was premature, for we notice that a proposition was made to credit the lodges on their next year's dues the amounts paid to the Grand Lecturer, and we fear that the vexed question became a factor in the decision—arrived at during the discussion of the tax levy—to reconsider the vote whereby the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was authorized to print its general report with the proceedings, and then kill the pending motion to print.

JOHN TAYLOR was elected Grand Master; WILLIAM S. HAYES, re-elected Grand Secretary; both of Wilmington.

The Grand Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the Illinois Proceedings for 1877, and a bound volume of the Ceremonials.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submitted a special report on the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Lodge evinced its continued interest in the body which it had excommunicated four years ago, by adopting the condemnatory resolution reported.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

We have before us the records of no less than seven Communications of the Grand Lodge, held during the year 1878, three of which were special, and of interest only to those within the jurisdiction. At the Stated Communication, held January 9th, a provision in the by-laws of one of the

lodges, that no member should be eligible to the first three offices until he had been a member for six months, was disapproved; resolutions referring to the death of Grand Secretary HARRIS, of New Hampshire, adopted; and one appeal case disposed of. The session was mainly occupied with library matters. The Library Committee reported the acquisition of a copy of the "Constitutions of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, collected and digested from their old records and traditions, compiled by Rev. T. M. Harris, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in 1798."

At the Semi-Annual Communication, May 8, in an appeal case, the dismissal of charges after the testimony was in, was held to be irregular, and the lodge directed to complete the case by voting on the question of guilt; the action of the Grand Orient of France in ignoring a belief in God and in the immortality of the soul, formally disapproved; a plan for a general system of dispensing charity—intended to be uniform in the district—adopted; and a resolution that "a person not able to comply literally with all the requirements of the fraternity, shall not be eligible to receive the degrees," laid on the table, for the reason—as the record states—that it was conceded that the Grand Master could overcome disabilities by dispensation.

If this really is conceded, then it is evident that some of us in this longitude, who have held that the Grand Master is as much bound by the landmark as the humblest Mason in his jurisdiction, had sore need of enlightenment

The Annual Communication was held Nov. 13th, 1878.

The Grand Master (E. G. DAVIS) was able to say that, during the year, not a single member of the Grand Lodge had been removed by death. He gives on the whole a very flattering account of the condition of the lodges, all of which he had visited; reports the contributions of the Masons of the jurisdiction to the yellow fever sufferers, as \$1,522; decided that an obligation given by a Past Senior Warden—under the direction of the Master—was valid, and he might have added that it would have been equally valid if given by any other brother under similar direction; gives the brethren some excellent advice on subordinating their own prejudices to the general good; and before indicating his retirement from office, paused to supplement the prior action of the Grand Lodge by giving the Grand Orient of France a vigorous kick.

A Senior Warden of one of the lodges having been commissioned as Grand Representative of Utah, his reception was deferred until the Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom the question of the propriety of receiving Representatives who are not members of the Grand Lodge had been referred, should have reported.

HORACE A. WHITNEY (No. 1503 Vermont Avenue), was elected Grand Master; WM. R. SINGLETON (No. 907 F Street, N. W. Masonic Temple), re-elected Grand Secretary.

From the inaugural address of the Grand Master, at the Installation Communication (Dec. 27,) we take the following:

Who of us would not feel grieved to see a worthy case of charity turned away unassisted by reason of there being no funds in the treasury from which to appropriate? And yet you must admit that your lodges rely mostly for their income upon the yearly dues of members. I doubt if there is a jurisdiction in the United States—I may say in the world—where there are so many appeals for assistance as in this of ours, where are gathered so many from all parts of the country, in the oft delusive hope of obtaining situations, and failing therein, many have been obliged to turn to us for aid, and we all know how nobly such appeals have been responded to; hence, I say, do your duty to your lodge, that it may do *its* duty in perpetuating that great bulwark of Masonry—Charity!

The report of the Grand Treasurer shows that the twenty lodges disbursed \$3,825 65 for charity during the year.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 115) is as usual from the pen of Bro. WM. R. SINGLETON. It embraces a notice of fifty American Grand Lodges and the Grand Lodge of England.

Illinois receives quite full notice. He makes his own the remarks of Bro. SIMONS, dissenting from our view of the prerogatives of the Grand Master, especially in the matter of dispensations to erect new lodges, and holding that the Grand Lodge may make such regulations as it chooses respecting the creation of new lodges, the Grand Master's prerogative extending only to deciding whether he will or will not grant the prayer of the petitioners when the regulations have been fully complied with.

He however agrees with us that the election of a candidate by a lodge ought not to debar him (if no degree has been conferred) from applying elsewhere, should convenience or inclination dictate, and he possess the proper domiciliary qualification.

He quotes the conclusion of our remarks on Masonic prayers, and again quotes it while reviewing Minnesota, to record his dissent, as follows:

Masonry allows each and every brother to exercise his own "faith" upon the subject of religion.

That brother who does not admit the necessity of praying in the name of Jesus Christ must not be *compelled*, when he leads in the lodge prayer, to repeat that formula, "All of which we ask for Christ's sake," because it would hurt his conscience; and *per contra*, if a clergyman or chaplain who sincerely believes that no prayer can be answered unless in that all "*prevailing name*," as he thinks, be compelled to omit that. Are you not forcing his conscience, in its omission, as much as the other by its use? Now, our view is that each brother, when called upon to *pray*, should address his petition in the form which, to his understanding, is the one which will be most acceptable.

Visit, if you please, a lodge in any cosmopolite city in the world, and when the prayer is made you will observe the *charity* of the brotherhood, for each one then and there places himself in the attitude and uses the language by and on which he alone can address the G. A. O. T. U.

That is Masonry, and any other compulsory measure, either one way or the other, detracts from that "toleration" which Masonry *alone* has taught the whole world. Let us not, then, under the plea of toleration, bind one man's conscience by loosing another's, for, by giving one a liberty, we enslave the other.

To his truly Masonic prayer, "Let us not, then, under the plea of toleration, bind one man's conscience by loosing another's," we respond with a hearty amen. The plea of toleration has no place in Masonry. The word is not in its vocabulary. A Mason, no matter how small the majority with which he stands, does not hold his religious opinions by sufferance, but by absolute right. In order to secure harmony within, and as the only possible means of securing it amid the wide diversity of religious belief among those composing it, Masonry has agreed that its one religious requirement shall be that one which is common to all systems of religion—a belief in Deity. With how much else this point which all hold in common may be overlaid, in the case of any individual member, or of all members, Masonry does not inquire and will not permit the inquiry to be made in its name; but insists that whether overlaid much or little, its members shall, in either case, stand upon its common floor upon a footing of perfect equality—meeting as "good men and true, or men of honor and honesty," and not as theologians. To what end? Because thereby "Masonry becomes the center of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among those who must have remained at a perpetual distance." If under the guise of praying *to* God, all the brethren are to be permitted to air their varying notions not only *about* God, but about his plan of salvation, what is there left to make Masonry a center of union, or to distinguish it from the numberless associations that have been wrecked upon the rock of theological discord?

If in the matter of prayer a brother may depart from the plan of Masonry, because he conscientiously believes that he ought to, why should he not in other matters as well? It is well known that there are many who as conscientiously believe that it is absolutely essential to right action in any direction, that the individual shall have been transformed by redeeming grace. Do we "force" their consciences by denying that the open lodge is the place for them to enforce their views upon those who differ, by preaching and exhortation? We do not believe that the most strenuous advocates for tolerating sectarian assumptions in Masonic prayers, would defend undisguised proselyting by hortatory preaching in the lodge. Most certainly we should not regard their failure to defend it as indicating any lack of charity. Our view of the subject is that when called upon in the work of Masonry, whether to pray, to talk, or to do, the prayer, the speech, the act, should be simply Masonic.

Among other things in reference to Bro GURNEY's report Bro. SINGLETON has this, which is enough to whet the impatience of the entire fraternity:

We regret our limits this year again, which forbid an answer to the good brother on our jurisdictional question; while he has answered our objections to Bro. Drummond's position, he left open a wide door, into which we could enter and take his "strong man" and cast him out, but must forbear, as we have in view a scheme by which we hope to reconcile all conflicting opinions on the Jurisprudence of Masonry, for this country at least.

Bro. SINGLETON says anent the Connecticut decision that a lodge cannot be primarily opened in the Entered Apprentice degree, that to so open

was the ancient method, changed only since 1840, and he certainly risks nothing in his assertion of its antiquity, seeing that down to within about a century and a half there was no other degree to open in; discusses at length the power of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight, arriving at the conclusion that the power does not exist; holds, as we do, that the right of original disciplinary jurisdiction is inherent in the lodge: holds to the right of a Grand Lodge to confer degrees, but doubts the propriety of its exercise; once doubted—as we never did after we began to think for ourselves—but now admits the correctness of the decision that any Master Mason in good standing can preside in a lodge, being called thereto by competent authority, and the authority remaining present; doubts the propriety of discussing the subject of Masonry among colored men, but takes a hand in so far as say that Prince Hall and his followers were illicitly made Masons by a regimental lodge, which if true—and of this there is no evidence—would not touch the question of their legitimacy, as their making in a regular lodge forecloses any question of the regularity of their making; says that the Grand Lodge of England granted the charter of African Lodge under a false impression, which if based on some shadow of evidence, instead of being a gratuitous assertion, would in no wise invalidate the fact that the *charter was granted*; and that the Grand Lodge of England dropped the lodge from her rolls, as being the best and most quiet way of ridding herself of the bantling, which if correctly indicating the reason for the dropping, also indicates the reason for dropping the white lodges in Massachusetts, as it and they were removed from the list in the same manner and at the same time, many years after they had all become practically dead to the Grand Lodge of England, viz.: in 1813, when in consequence of the union of the Grand Lodges in England the lodges were re-numbered; and neither of them, we may add, for any reason connected in the remotest way with either color or legitimacy.

He thinks a lodge can only try a sojourner with the consent of the lodge of which he is a member, with which we most heartily disagree, although the principle is recognized in our own law. That “as he came into his lodge by its vote only, so he should only go out of it by the same,” looks so logical to Bro. SINGLETON that he cannot conceive how any one can deny it; but to us it looks no more logical than would the proposition that an offender against the peace and good order of society, should only be removed from society with the consent and by the act of his parents, by whose act he was brought into it. Our inability to agree with him upon this point, however, detracts nothing from our admiration of the spirit with which he defends the inherent rights of the individual, and in its turn the lodge, from the encroachments of superior power.

In the concluding remarks of his report—a report, let us say, in which, notwithstanding our criticisms, we find much more with which we agree than from which we differ—we learn that the scheme by which he hopes, as he tells Bro. GURNEY, to reconcile *all* conflicting opinions on the Jurisprudence of Masonry, is a convention which shall adopt an uniform code for the

whole country. Our italics will indicate why—begging pardon of outraged literary taste, our venerable *confrere*. and Bro. GURNEY, who, we believe, cherishes a kindred hope—we cannot forego the advice to “go hire a hall.”

GEORGIA.

The Grand Lodge met at Macon, Oct. 29th, 1878.

In the exordium of his address, the Grand Master (JAMES M. MOBLEY) refers to the peace and harmony prevailing, health and plenty, and their immunity from storm and pestilence, and with words of sympathy to neighboring jurisdictions so sorely scourged by the latter.

He deemed but one of his decisions of sufficient importance to report, viz.: that prayer offered in a Masonic lodge should be such as every brother can consistently with his religious convictions respond to with a hearty “so mote it be.”

He recommended protest against the action of the Grand Orient of France in striking from its constitution the requirement of a belief in God as a pre-requisite to initiation, and the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

Resolved, That for this flagrant attempt to undermine the Temple, the Grand Lodge of Georgia disowns the Grand Orient of France as a Masonic Body, and repudiates all Masonic intercourse with them.

Resolved, That the lodges under the obedience of this Grand Lodge are hereby more strictly forbidden and enjoined against any Masonic intercourse with all persons whomsoever, claiming to be Masons and acknowledging obedience to the Grand Orient of France.

The Grand Master had granted one dispensation for a new lodge. He reports considerable public work performed either in person or by proxy, and of the former was the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the confederate dead at Macon, on Decoration Day. He announced the death of Past Grand Master JOHN HARRIS, and Past Deputy Grand Masters R. L. RODDY and W. W. BOYD. He made the usual appeal in behalf of the Southern Masonic Female College. The Grand Lodge made an appropriation for necessary repairs to the college; adopted in the new constitution a provision requiring Grand Lodge supervision of its affairs, and finally appointed a committee to report next year the best method of severing connection with this institution.

The chief interest of the session was the financial situation of the Grand Lodge. During flush times that body had a surplus of funds, the disposition of which was a subject of controversy, until it was decided to build a Masonic Temple at Macon. This in every jurisdiction that has tried the experiment, has never failed of success as a means of disposing of surplusses, and Georgia

proves no exception. The Temple is encumbered with a heavy debt, but the credit of the Grand Lodge is good and it was determined that it should not become impaired. The revenue not being sufficient to prevent this, at the current rate of expense, it was determined to retrench by reducing salaries and by providing for biennial instead of annual sessions, for a limited period. Accordingly the pending new Constitution and By-Laws, on coming up for adoption, were so amended that the Grand Lodge will not meet in the years 1879 and 1881, but in place thereof the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, with a committee of five permanent members of the Grand Lodge will meet, examine the returns of lodges and the books of the treasury and secretariat, and appropriate all the funds received, less the expenses, to the payment of the interest and principal of the Grand Lodge debt. So much of the powers of the Grand Lodge is conferred on this provisional body, as will enable it to arrest charters of lodges neglecting to make returns and pay dues.

A charter was granted to the lodge created by the Grand Master's dispensation: five charters granted to lodges without previous service under dispensation, and application for a sixth refused. Twenty-four cases were reported on by the Committee on Grievances, and the Committee on Jurisprudence properly had the concurrence of the Grand Lodge in their decision that the loss of an eye does not disqualify for the degrees.

The new Constitution provides that eminent brethren of other jurisdictions may be constituted members of the Grand Lodge, by a two-thirds vote, and be brevetted to any rank not exceeding that of Past Grand Warden. We think that in Masonry the possession of rank by a brother should not be obtainable except by actual service in the corresponding office.

The By-Laws provide that in the absence of the Master and Wardens, a Past Master of the lodge may open and preside therein, which we consider wrong in principle although supported by ancient usage. They provide, too, that an accused brother may arrest the proceedings in order to apply to the Grand Master for a change of venue to some neighboring lodge, and that the Grand Master may by dispensation make the transfer, and to this also we object. We do not believe the Grand Lodge has any warrant in the law of Masonry for ousting a lodge of its primary jurisdiction over its offending members either directly or indirectly.

JAMES M. MOBLEY, of Hamilton, was re-elected Grand Master; J. EMMET BLACKSHEAR, Macon, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 138) reviews the proceedings of forty-five American Grand Lodges. It is from the veteran pen of Past Grand Master SAMUEL LAWRENCE whom our Grand Lodge has been proud to consider its Representative near the Grand Lodge of Georgia, but Illinois has somehow got left out of Bro. BLACKSHEAR's list.

Bro. LAWRENCE gives upwards of six pages of his excellent review to Illinois, of which a liberal share is devoted to Bro. DEMENT's oration.

He agrees with the position of Illinois on the reimbursement question, and quoting from our remarks on "Masonic Prayers," says:

This conclusion is incontrovertibly correct; yet we cannot but think, where such are inadvertently used, that no brother, possessed of that "catholic spirit" would make a fuss over it.

With which we entirely agree, and add, we have as a rule found Masons disposed to be very charitable towards such inadvertencies.

Referring to our rule relative to avouchments, he says that with them the vouching brother must vouch *to the lodge* that he sat in open lodge with the brother he vouches for; that they do without the intermediate, and find it the safer plan.

Extended and commendatory notice is taken of Bro. GURNEY'S report, and from the perusal of it its author is diagnosticated as "a Master Mâson indeed, of the Ancient Craft order, in whom there is no guile," which to our mind, is the *ne plus ultra* of praise.

Bro. LAWRENCE differs with those who consider the Past Master's degree a modern innovation, and says with truth, that the whole trouble about it consists in calling the ancient ceremony of seating a Master elect in the chair a degree; is in doubt whether to consider Bro. PARVIN'S "topical essay," presented as a Report on Correspondence, as meant to be a model report, or a death-warrant of the system that prevails, and wisely says that its author should remember that few occupy the higher plane he does, and the mass need more education, and that advanced scholars are apt to be impatient with those of slower attainments; agrees, as might be expected of one whose Masonic activity ante-dates the mutual benefit epidemic, that Grand Lodges should not legislate on the subject of visitation by non-affiliates; inclines, in opposition to the practice of his own Grand Lodge, to believe that a lodge possesses the inherent right to grant a new trial; surprises us by saying that he thinks the rule a little strained which says that a suspended Mason cannot enter an open lodge for the purpose of attending his trial, or for any purpose whatever, as he does also when he indicates that it is frequently the practice (and with his approval) in Georgia to examine a Fellow Craft as to his proficiency, in a Master Mason's lodge; thinks "Refreshments" rise to the dignity of a landmark (they are certainly ancient); is not prepared to dispute the proposition that a Mason under charges is *not* entitled to the presumption of innocence until proven guilty, respecting which we may say that it is one of the propositions we are always lying in wait to dispute; questions the propriety of the Nebraska rule that no Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Treasurer or Grand Secretary, can at the same time be the Master or Warden of a lodge; alludes to "Mr. Buss" in a way to suggest the inquiry whether it is the same whose other name begins with a B?—thinks it was anciently the usage for a Junior Warden to accede to the Senior Warden's duties on the death of the Master; doubts the soundness of the Texas ruling that the rights of Masonic orphans do not

accrue to the legally adopted children of Master Masons, but does not absolutely deny its correctness; and as we reluctantly leave him, is struggling with the conundrum of whence came the practice—aforetime in vogue in Georgia, but now abandoned—of opening a Master Mason's Lodge "to help open the Grand Lodge." He *suspects* it to be a child of the Baltimore Convention of 1813.

IDAHO.

The Grand Lodge met at Boise City, Sept. 10th, 1878, and among those present was the Representative of Illinois.

The Grand Master (EDWARD A. STEVENSON) in his address spoke eloquently of the zeal and attachment to Masonry of the members of the Grand Lodge, whose presence at its meetings involved, in many instances, long, rough and expensive journeys; and of what should be their purpose when assembled. He condemned as "monstrous" the doctrine that each lodge is to take care of and provide only for the distressed within its own jurisdiction, and if he means by this, and we infer that he does, the doctrine that lodges may properly claim to be re-imbursed for aid extended to distressed sojourners, we agree that he has hit the right adjective.

He decided that the decision of the Grand Master, when approved by the Grand Lodge does not amend, repeal, or change any part of the constitution or by-laws of the Grand Lodge, to which we agree; but it is necessary to bear in mind that while it does not change the law, it is an authoritative interpretation of the law, and *may* radically change a practice before prevailing under the law.

He also decided that where a candidate who has been rejected by one lodge removes into the jurisdiction of another, the assent of both lodges is required before he can be made a Mason, which it will be observed accords with No. 20, Illinois Decisions, 1877.

He announced the death of Past Senior Grand Warden, and Past Grand Secretary OLIVER HAZARD PURDY, and Past Master JESSE McCALEB, both murdered by Indians. The death of Bro. PURDY will carry sorrow to a wide circle of friends made during his service in the department of Masonic Correspondence.

The Grand Master referred with satisfaction to the probability of a proper adjudication of the complaint of Idaho that its jurisdictional rights had

been infringed by Rochester Lodge, No. 635, of Illinois, in making a Mason of an old citizen of the Territory while on a visit to this State. (The brother has since died.)

The alleged offense of Rochester Lodge found nearly an exact counterpart in the action of an Idaho lodge, except that the lodge whose jurisdiction was set at naught was also in that Territory. In both cases an alleged unworthy man was foisted upon the fraternity. The offending lodge, Pioneer, No. 4 (of which the Grand Master was a member, though he was then sojourning elsewhere), was brought to judgment by the Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge—expressing the opinion that it had “ceased to be useful or of any benefit to the Craft”—directed him to arrest its charter and take possession of its property and effects.

The Grand Lodge of Idaho, ten years of age, has an Orphan Fund of \$5,197 96. It is divided into two funds, the “Orphan Fund” proper, and the “Interest Orphan Fund.” From the latter three hundred dollars was appropriated for the benefit of the orphans of Masons dead of yellow fever in Tennessee and Louisiana.

Two appeal cases were disposed of; one expelled Mason restored; and the Grand Lodge of New Mexico recognized.

EDWARD A. STEVENSON, of Idaho City, was re-elected Grand Master; CHARLES HIMROD, Boise City, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bearing in mind the action had relative to Pioneer Lodge, it will be seen that at last accounts the Masons of Idaho were in a fair way to have an unaffiliated Mason for their Grand Master. Such an event would doubtless be scandalous in the eyes of those who regard the unaffiliated as having no rights that the affiliate is bound to respect, but we suspect that the affairs of the Grand Lodge of Idaho will be as well cared for as though the Most Worshipful non-affiliate were a member, instead of being merely the Master, of all the lodges in the jurisdiction. We invoke for him the shade of MORGAN LEWIS—than whose name there is none more distinguished in the annals of New York Masonry—who, during twelve of the fourteen years of his Grand Mastership was an unaffiliated Mason, and who, fortunately, died before it occurred to any fraternal pundit to say that because he was satisfied to be a Mason, without also being a member of a lodge, he might not as a right claim Masonic sepulture, nor leave his children of right entitled to the good offices of Masons in case of poverty and distress.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 52) is from the pen of Bro. A. HEED. Starting out with the intention of reviewing the proceedings in his hands, to the number of about fifty Grand Lodges, he notices twenty-four—ending with Montana in the ordinary alphabetical arrangement—when he changes his plan and devotes the remainder of his report to a digest of decisions, for three excellent reasons, viz.:

1. Printing costs more than we can stand.

2. We are constantly interrupted by hostile Indians, which leaves us without time.
3. The Chairman of the Committee is sick.

He very properly dissents from the Manitoba decision that it is proper to ask a visiting brother, "Are you free born?" on the ground that the question of his eligibility was foreclosed when he was made a Mason; says one who has lost not an eye, but the sight of an eye, cannot be made a Mason without disregarding an ancient landmark, but we recommend him to look over his collection of landmarks again and see if he hasn't made a mistake: agrees with the Grand Master of Wisconsin, and with the law of Illinois, that the Past Master's degree as a qualification for installation can only be received at the hands of actual Past Masters; and of the South Carolina decision that residence outside of the Grand Jurisdiction disqualified a Master from holding his office and representing his lodge in the Grand Lodge, inquires, "If the Master of a lodge should remove into another State, but at such convenient distance from his lodge as to be able to attend to his duties, and attends to his duties, why is it not proper to do so?" We can't tell him.

In the concluding portion of his report he says:

A point that is developed by the statistical tables of the Vermont Committee is worthy of especial attention. It is that two-thirds of all the lodges and more than two-thirds of all the Masons on the face of the earth are in America and under the so-called York Rite, and when Grand Lodges and Grand Orients, with great names and greater pretensions, undertake to assert themselves in the face of this preponderating majority, and to encroach upon what American Masons regard as their reserved rights, they are placing the ban upon themselves and not upon us.

We can stand non-intercourse as well as they can. Again, of all the lodges known to us say 13,000 in round numbers, over 11,000 are of the so-called York Rite, leaving but about 1,600 for the so-called Scottish Rite, and showing that although very many York Rite Masons participate in the companionships of the other Rite in the fancy degrees—we cannot call them *higher* degrees, yet the prevailing sentiment of the fraternity is to the simplicity of the York Rite and to the first three or symbolic degrees of that. Less than one-fourth of them ever go beyond.

INDIANA, 1878.

The Grand Lodge met at Indianapolis, May 28, 1878.

The address of the Grand Master (ANDREW J. HAY) betokens in its author a clear head and a strong hand. It deals with great directness and force with the manifold business arising in a large jurisdiction.

It was fitting that his first official act should be to carry out the mandate of the Grand Lodge in reference to Perry Lodge, No. 37, which had disgraced an honored name by cheating Mrs. PAIGE, the widow of a Master Mason, out

of \$4,000, to which case reference has been made by our predecessor in his last two reports. As directed, he notified the lodge of the suspension of its functions for three months, and at the expiration of that period, the lodge not having satisfied or secured the widow's claim, he took possession of its charter and effects. The Committee on Jurisprudence say, the Grand Lodge concurring:

That so far as enabling the widow to recover her rights and just demands, your committee cannot but think that the Grand Lodge has exhausted all its authority in the premises, unless it should order the parties expelled for their conduct in this affair. But should this course be pursued, we do not see that it would aid the woman in recovering her demands in the least, for Masons who in business transactions can so far forget their moral as well as Masonic obligations as to allow such unfortunate—not to say criminal—condition of affairs to be brought about as has been done in this case, would perhaps only feel relieved in being expelled from an institution whose principles and laws require the protecting care of its members to be thrown around the widow and orphan. We can therefore only say that so far as we know, the only way out of this unfortunate condition of things is through the civil courts. If it were otherwise, we would most certainly recommend that course to be taken.

The Grand Master reports the arrest of two charters of dormant lodges; the continuance of three dispensations for new lodges, and the issue of one by order of the Grand Lodge, the issue of two on his own authority, and referred two more applications to the Grand Lodge.

From his decisions reported, we quote a part:

Charges were preferred and time set for trial; accused died previous to the day set for trial. Should cause go on?

No. Action abated by death.

The lodge refused to bury the brother. Did it do right?

It was its privilege to bury or not.

Can charges be withdrawn by consent of lodge before trial?

Yes, at any time before conviction or plea of guilt.

Offenses are whatever is contrary to good morals, or a breach of the precepts of the scriptures. Article 7, Section 1, page 39 Slander is clearly within the definition and unmasonic.

Can the Worshipful Master declare void an illegal action of the lodge, though a majority of the lodge be against him?

Yes. It is his duty to do so, when an act of the lodge is clearly illegal. The Worshipful Master is the judge, not the lodge, and the Grand Lodge holds him responsible.

Has a lodge the right to strike out any part of a charge during the progress of a trial?

No. That duty devolves upon the Worshipful Master alone. Section 8, Article 21, page 41, Rules and Regulations.

A candidate is rejected on petition for degrees. How long must he wait before applying again?

At the next stated communication he can file a new petition.

Referring to the decision touching offences, it is not easy to construct a brief formula covering what may constitute Masonic offences, but the Indiana

definition seems to us to be unfortunate in including the words, "a breach of the precepts of the Scriptures." It is vague enough to befog the minds of a goodly share of the membership of any lodge.

The Grand Master found that in consequence of amendments passed and repealed, their law relating to suspension for non-payment of dues was a muddle; and that whether the payment of arrearages by a suspended brother re-instated him to full membership, or left him unaffiliated, was something no fellow could find out. As the law originally stood, the payment of arrearages re-instated him to the condition of an unaffiliated Mason. On this head the Grand Master well says:

It may not be out of place for me to suggest here that the rules of 1875 were favorable to the manufacture of that class of drones in the Masonic hive known as non-affiliates. It seems to me that when a brother has been suspended for non-payment of dues, payment of them should restore to membership. His offense embraces no moral turpitude, frequently arises from financial inability to meet liabilities, and ought not to meet with such severe obstructions as offences which involve a breach of the moral law. If a delinquent brother is guilty of other offences besides non-payment of dues, he should be charged and punished for them. Lodges should not be permitted to take advantage of the law for the punishment of a failure to pay dues to get rid of a member who, by violation of moral laws, brings disgrace upon the Craft, and whom it lacks the moral courage to properly charge and punish.

The adoption of the rule that "the payment of all dues for which a brother was suspended will restore him to the rights and privileges he enjoyed before suspension," is so explicit as to leave nothing to be desired.

Although our law differs from that of Indiana in this, that re-instatement after suspension for non-payment of dues requires the same course of procedure as re-instatement after suspension for any other cause, yet the fact that it permits the lodge to elect whether it will re-instate to membership, or only to good standing in the fraternity, leaving the brother unaffiliated, renders it obnoxious to the animadversions of the Grand Master as above quoted, and with which we agree. But it is not only those who disgrace the Craft by a violation of moral laws who may be turned adrift upon the fraternity in good standing instead of being punished, but it is easily conceivable that brethren who render themselves obnoxious by what seems to others an unreasonable and untimely persistence in attempts to compel their brethren to live up to the high moral standard which they set up for themselves, may find themselves unaffiliated in this indirect way. We object to clothing lodges with power to oust a brother from his membership for what may be only a technical offense, and at the same time to practically rob him of his right to appeal.

We recur to the use of the word "restore" by Grand Master HAY, and in the same sense by the Committee on Jurisprudence in the rule above quoted, to say that we wish Masons everywhere would agree to restrict the word to its proper use, viz.: the re-habilitation of an *expelled* Mason, using the word *re-instate* to express the removal of the disabilities of a suspended brother. It would save much confusion.

The Grand Master referred at length to the action of the Grand Orient of France, and a select committee reported, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, that the action of that body was in direct opposition to an admitted landmark of Craft Masonry, and ought of right to be condemned by the whole body of Free-Masons throughout the world, but that the resolution of 1870, interdicting all intercourse with Masons of that obedience still stood in force and precluded the necessity of any further legislation on the subject.

Alluding to the fact that the returns would show a decrease of membership, he did not consider it an object of regret, holding that nowhere could the motto, *Festina Lente* be more applicable than in the acquisition of initiates in lodges.

Those who have felt the "demnition grind" of official correspondence, will appreciate the following:

Upon succeeding to the position of Grand Master I found that the honors which fell thickest and fastest upon its occupant were embraced in the department of correspondence. I never before fully realized the wisdom of that rule of the post-office department which grades post-offices according to the amount of mail matter which passes through them. I have no doubt that the office located at the place of residence of the Grand Master at once becomes an office of the first class.

My correspondence has amounted to at least two thousand letters. I have had my views sought upon nearly every conceivable question which pertains to Masonry. History, rituals and jurisprudence have been seemingly ransacked to discover a subtle conundrum to propound to your Grand Master; when the collected wisdom of a lodge has failed to solve some intricate question I have been appealed to for a solution. Individuals whom I knew not, of whom I never heard, have written me questions desiring information upon the esoteric work, simply signing their names, and adding member of Lodge No.—. To all letters I have replied as early and as fully as possible; in many instances, indeed, in by far the larger part, a simple reference to the section, article and page of the Rules and Regulations settles the whole matter. Do you wonder, my brethren, that I think Masonry is too cheap and common when its members fail to study the fundamental laws in the jurisdiction sufficiently to become acquainted with its plainest provisions? When officers of lodges are unable to keep in the thoroughfare so clearly defined by our rules, without appealing to your Grand Master to know whether they are right?

He announced the death of Past Grand Master HARVEY G. HAZELRIGG, well known among Masons throughout the United States. We would like to quote all that he says of the deceased, but must content ourselves with a fragment:

Brother Hazelrigg was a constant attendant of our Grand Lodge for more than thirty years, and Masonry in Indiana had no more devoted adherent than our departed brother. During the many years he was a member of this Grand Lodge he did much to mould the jurisprudence of this Grand Jurisdiction. He was a close, careful student of Masonic literature, and emphatically a working Mason. Whether he was in the committee room or upon the official dais of office, he advocated the right as it was given him to see it, in a firm and manly way, dealing in wit, sarcasm or logic, as the occasion or the address of his opponent seemed to require. The Masonic life of our brother was full and rounded; he filled every station from that of a private member to Grand Master to the best of his ability, serving with credit to himself and honor to the fraternity.

Three charters were granted; three dispensations continued, and one granted; and one petition therefor referred to the Grand Master.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals reported on ten cases. In one case where a brother was suspended on the charge of "playing cards in the saloon, thereby neglecting his duty as post-master," the action of the lodge was reversed on the ground that the charge was too indefinite to place a brother on trial.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported relative to the rival Cuban bodies, that the organization of the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba appears to be regular; relative to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico the same conclusion, and relative to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, that the data was insufficient to determine the question; and on its recommendation recognition was deferred in all three cases.

The Committee on Jurisprudence had before it a communication from a brother asking for the adoption of a rule making it "an offence against Masonic government for a brother to dimit from his lodge and retain membership in a Chapter, Council, Commandery, or the Scottish Rite Bodies," and reported that they had considered the subject in all its relations and found it to be one that is entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge; and in this conclusion the Grand Lodge concurred.

With the practical effect of this action on the brother's proposition as a remedial measure, we have no fault to find, for we have neither sympathy with, nor faith in the result of, any attempt to hold members in nominal allegiance to Masonry after their hearts have gone out from it; but when the committee claims to have considered the subject in all its relations, not shutting its eyes, of course, to the growing feeling to which this ill-considered proposition was an attempt to give articulate voice, the adequacy of its report may well be questioned. We may shut our eyes to a fact and then deny its existence, but when we open them it will still confront us. The instinct of self-preservation may yet compel Masonry to demonstrate that the parasitic bodies which exist only on its life-blood, are not entirely beyond its jurisdiction. That the relation of these organizations to Masonry is pressing itself upon us as a vital question *that will be discussed*, the signs of the times unmistakably indicate, and that the Indiana committee discerns these signs as clearly as others, the known ability of its members leaves no room for doubt. That they make no sign of this, gives us no warrant to blame them, for we have shared their reluctance to precipitate the discussion until we are shamed at our own short-coming.

It is time for some one to say plainly what so many feel, that Masonry is in danger of being crushed out of all semblance of itself by the weight of bodies superimposed upon it, not legitimately a part of it, more or less antagonistic to its spirit, and yet claiming to speak in its name.

Their gaudy pageantry tends to beget dissatisfaction with the simplicity of Masonry; their sectarian teachings tend to narrow its fundamental basis

whose catholicity alone warrants the claims of the Fraternity to universality; their peculiar ties tend to create an aristocracy among those who are entitled to equality, and with other features, to install an oligarchy in the government of an institution which in its purity is a representative democracy.

When Masonry determines that it will not supinely submit to such a transformation, and Actæon-like to be devoured, it will be found that its jurisdiction is commensurate with its necessities.

The Grand Lodge of Indiana having indulged in the luxury of temple-building, is now suffering from the perplexities incident to these operative out-croppings of *speculative* Masonry, and finds itself and its temple encumbered with a heavy debt. At the meeting of 1877 it was confronted with the probable loss of its valuable property unless provision was made to meet liabilities soon to mature, but beyond authorizing the Trustees to negotiate a loan, no provision was made. The loan could not be obtained; circulars of inquiry as to the practicability of calling a special session of the Grand Lodge developed unfavorable responses, and other circulars asking loans from lodges failed to secure adequate offers of aid. Finally an arrangement was made with the creditors of the Grand Lodge by which the matter came over to the present session, and in it the chief interest centered.

Having emptied the treasury to get the necessary extension, there was no money to pay mileage and per diem, and accordingly scrip was issued therefor, receivable for dues and assessments.

The Grand Lodge met the financial question squarely, voted down a motion to order the property sold, and to divide among the lodges any surplus over the indebtedness, and by a majority almost as large as the negative vote adopted a plan, matured by the Trustees, which involves an immediate assessment of fifty cents *per capita*, and after that the raising of the annual dues from forty cents to one dollar *per capita*, and the fee on initiations to two dollars each. It is estimated that if continued until 1887 or 1888, at farthest, this will pay off the whole bonded debt.

When we say that we congratulate our brethren of Indiana on this action, we do not lose sight of the dissatisfaction which will follow, more to be deplored than the burden itself; but the prestige and to a certain extent the honor of the Craft was at stake, and we think they rightfully determined that these should be sustained.

Meanwhile, another warning has been added to the many which have preceded it, against the impolicy of the embarkation of Grand Lodges in large moneyed enterprises, which we trust will not be lost on such of the brethren of our own jurisdiction as yet had need to be convinced.

ROBERT VAN VALZAH, of Terre Haute, was elected Grand Master; WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Greencastle, Grand Secretary.

The Work of the new Grand Secretary, in the volume before us, is admirably done, as it had need to be to sustain the reputation of the Indiana Proceedings during the service of his predecessor, Bro. BRAMWELL, whom for

all reasons save one we are sorry to miss from the Secretariat, viz: his service, at the same time, as the real executive officer of a business corporation, using for business purposes the name of Masonry.

For economical reasons it was directed that the usual review of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be dispensed with until otherwise ordered. This cut off the printing of the report already prepared, and we are therefore indebted to the liberality of the author, Bro. ELISHA McLALLEN, for the copy of the report before us, he having had printed a limited edition on his own account. This report (pp. 137) is equal in interest and ability to its predecessors from his hand. Fifty-two Grand Lodges pass in review. Illinois receives extended notice. Among other things he notices the Robinson suit then pending before the Supreme Court. With many others he will be interested in knowing that the judgment of the Court sustained the lodge.

Of Bro. GURNEY's reference to his previous report, he says:

Our foreign correspondence report does not all of it meet his approbation, and we are impelled to the belief that our good brother had left his broad mantle of charity off when he penned his comments concerning our criticism of the Texas regulation which compels an applicant to declare his belief in the divine authenticity of the Bible. So, right here, where it has no business whatever, and is utterly out of place, we will set our brother's mind at rest. Personally, as a private individual, we do believe in the Bible, and in the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. This, however, we hold as a Mason, to be a private and outside matter. We were first attracted to Masonry by the declaration that upon its floor and within its arcanæ, all true men of whatsoever nationality, political opinion or religious belief, could meet upon common ground, not as aliens and enemies. A degree of liberality and elevation of sentiment which we shame to say has never been attained by any of the Sectaries, either Christian or Pagan. Having become a Mason, we so conceived the principles of the fraternity as that it were unmasonic and wrong for Christian, Hebrew, Moslem or Bramin meeting in our lodges, to make, directly or by implication, parade of private religious tenets in the face of his brother who may hold differently. To ourself, personally, the Bible is the revelation of God. Masonically, it is an emblem, the symbol of His will. All Masons accept the symbol, and should we in the journey of life gain admission into a lodge where the Koran was substituted, we should unhesitatingly accept it. If creeds and religious beliefs are to replace the broad and equitable regulations by which Masonry rightfully claims to be an Universal Brotherhood, then Masonry *is* a cheat and fraud.

Under Texas, our good brother expands upon the narrow and sectarian view still further, and yet he has doubtless given his assent to the following language: "It is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry." Wherefore, we hold the Texas regulation "counter to the genius of Masonry."

Bro. McLALLEN is averse to the practice existing in some localities of making ministers Masons gratuitously, wherein he is in accord with our own views as well as with our law: fully recognizes, we are glad to see, the voluntary nature of the bond of affiliation; evidently fails to comprehend how the fiat of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania could make a "rejected profane" of one who had been regularly made, and we share his obtuseness; considers it wholesome doctrine that no documentary evidence can be accepted as conclusive that the subject of it is a Mason; has symptoms which indicate that he does

not view with faith or favor projects for educational or eleemosynary institutions under Grand Lodge auspices; exhibits the rare and happy faculty of adapting himself to his audience by confessing to a desire to "lift the hair" of the red reviewer of Indian Territory for leaving Indiana out of his report; shows how near akin we all are, by confessing that on seeing one of his quotations, after the intelligent compositor had knocked all the sense out of it by a misprint, he wished there might be a state of future disagreeableness: thinks the distinction made by Grand Master MAYNARD, of Michigan, concerning the relation of Masonry to religion, the best he has ever seen, viz: "The one deals with a man's relations to his God: the other with his duties to his fellow man;" prefers *subordinate* to *constituent* as applied to lodges, in which we are not of his constituency: very properly says of the language of the Grand Master of Utah, addressed to the members of the Latter Day Church, which has been very generally quoted without unfavorable comment, that it requires very strong justification to be permissible concerning any class of men; touching the Washington regulation requiring visitors or applicants for assistance, from without the jurisdiction, to produce diploma, certificate, or other documentary evidence, suggests another "improvement"—the requiring of the travelling pass-word; and objects to the principle of re-imbursement as dragging Masonry down to the co-operative trade-union basis of mutual insurance, and making it a cold-blooded matter of dollars and cents to do for a brother in distress that which no true Mason should hesitate to do, according to his ability, without hope of fee or reward.

BRO. McLALLEN makes adieu to the guild of correspondents in a way to indicate the termination of his service therein. If this is so we are sure that all his *confreres* will share his regret at its conclusion. *Auf wider sehen.*

INDIANA, 1879.

The Grand Lodge met at Indianapolis, May 27th, 1879.

Barring a brief exordium in which he is able to congratulate the Grand Lodge that death has left their circle unbroken, the address of the Grand Master (ROBERT VAN VALZAH) is strictly a business paper.

Two dispensations for new lodges had been granted, and eleven charters taken up, one by order of the Grand Lodge, three for dormancy and one for dissolution of lodges, while six were surrendered by vote.

The Grand Lodge having voted not to publish the Report on Correspondence for 1878, the author applied to the Grand Secretary for the manuscript

with a view to publishing it at his own expense, and asked him if he would pay postage for its distribution. Of this the Grand Master says:

The Grand Secretary not wishing to assume the responsibility of forwarding the manuscript and distributing the work when completed, I thought it but common courtesy to send manuscript, and but common decency for the Grand Lodge to distribute the work after it had been prepared and printed without any expense to the Grand Lodge. I therefore requested the Grand Secretary to send to Bro. E. L. McLallen the manuscript asked for, and further, to distribute the work when completed, at the expense of the Grand Lodge.

Subsequently, in response to a resolution of inquiry, the chairman of the committee, Bro. McLALLEN, submitted the following:

The undersigned would say, in response to the resolution of inquiry offered yesterday, concerning the cost of publishing the Report on Correspondence presented at the last session of this Grand Lodge, that the same was printed at the expense of the chairman of said committee, with the consent of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and that he has not sought reimbursement for the publication thereof, and does not now seek it; that the cost of the publication was one hundred and fifteen dollars. One hundred and fifty copies were distributed by the undersigned among the Masons of Indiana, and the Grand Secretary was furnished with one hundred copies for distribution among the Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge.

Whereupon a warrant was drawn in his favor for the amount, and hereupon we congratulate both the Grand Lodge and the reporter.

The Grand Master reported that the contributions from the lodges in response to his circular in behalf of the fever-stricken districts, amounted to \$566 90; and in this connection he appropriately refers to the death of Past Grand Master WHEELER, of Tennessee, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

He submitted nine decisions, of which only one possesses general interest, and this we copy as being a very fair exposition of the subject treated:

Question. "A lodge has its stated meeting on Saturday night. A trial is under way, and at midnight is not concluded. Shall the trial be continued into Sunday? If the trial be laid over to another day, the same members may not be present to sit as a jury. Was it proper to close the lodge at Midnight?"

Answer. "1. That you pursued the proper course in closing your lodge at the hour of twelve, because if you had proceeded with the trial any further, you would have been holding a court on Sunday, which, by the common law of the land, is a day upon which no judicial proceedings can be had. *Kiger v. Coats*, 18 Ind. 154. We have also direct Masonic law whose spirit is opposed to the holding of lodges on Sunday, except for funeral purposes. Rules and Regulations, Art. VII., Sec. 2.

"2. You had the right, incident to all courts of justice, to continue the case to any subsequent day, of which the accused and the lodge should have proper notice. It is possible that a Masonic trial might occur of such magnitude and importance as would require many days for its completion. Consequently the power to adjourn from time to time is proper and inherent. 'Mackey's Encyclopedia, Trials.'

"3. You suggest the difficulty, that if the trial is taken up at a subsequent meeting, at the point it had reached when you closed your lodge, the same jury might not be present, and injustice be thereby done. This might be obviated should you secure the attendance by summons or otherwise, of the same persons that were present at the previous meeting, and a further continuance for this purpose would, I think, be within your power. Should you,

however, find it finally impossible to procure the attendance of all these, I believe you could proceed with the trial before your lodge, at the point where you left off; because it is my opinion that the lodge is the jury, and not the identical members alone who heard the first part of the case.

"4. This brings us to the question as to who should vote upon the finding in a case so continued from time to time? I think that, as a question of individual conscience, no member should vote who had not heard all the evidence, and that it would be proper for you to suggest this as a matter of conscience to the members, before proceeding to ballot on the question of guilt or penalty. If any brother should then ask to be excused from voting, upon this ground, you should entertain such excuse. But if any such brother should see fit to exercise his right to vote, I do not think he could be prevented.

"5. In judicial proceedings in the lodge we must follow as nearly as possible the modes of procedure employed in the law courts of the land; but this cannot always be perfectly done. We have no power by which the triers or jury can be kept together or be isolated from outside influences. There is no mode by which certain brothers can be selected as a jury, or kept together as such. Hence it would seem that the lodge, as assembled at the time, or from time to time, during a trial, or the lodge as it exists at the conclusion of the trial, is the jury, and, like all juries, must exercise its functions in accordance with moral obligations and the consciences of its individual members."

Of the finances of the Grand Lodge, he says:

The reports of the proper officers will show that we have on hand a sufficient amount of money to meet the pay roll, pay all the expenses of this session of the Grand Lodge, pay the interest as it may mature during the coming year, and make a payment of about seven thousand dollars on the floating debt. This decrease of the amount intended to have been applied to the principal of the debt at this time, is due to the fact that the membership has decreased. There has been a large number of dimitts granted during the past year, and an unusually large number have been suspended for non-payment of dues. This, of course, reduces the revenue of the Grand Lodge in the same ratio. But if Masons will dimit, and if they will suffer themselves to be suspended, because of the embarrassment of the Grand Lodge—let them go. Masonry is better off without them. We have an abiding faith that the good and true will stand firm, and in the end, victory will perch upon the banner of the Craft of Indiana. No fear need be entertained of future embarrassment, provided the estimates, as adopted at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, are permitted to remain undisturbed. Therefore, in view of the above facts, I would recommend that there be *no* legislation upon the subject of finance at this session of the Grand Lodge.

Accordingly the existing rate of taxation was continued.

The Grand Master issued, in November, 1878, a circular to lodges delinquent on Grand Lodge assessment—ninety-seven in all—urging the payment of the assessment by Jan. 1, 1879, and notifying them that a failure to respond by the first of April following, would render them liable to a suspension of their functions. All but twelve responded. The Grand Lodge directed the Grand Master to proceed to discipline the delinquents.

The Grand Master referred in terms of severe condemnation to lotteries under the guise of gift enterprises, as being in violation of the laws of the State, and as attempts to obtain funds by means detrimental to public morals and the spirit of Masonry, his remarks being called forth by a scandalous affair known as the "Fort Wayne Gift Concert." The special committee charged with the investigation of the subject, thus vigorously second, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, the animadversions of the Grand Master.

The distribution of property by lottery in connection with a "grand concert" given on the 26th day of December, was managed by the "Masonic Temple Association of Fort Wayne," a corporation organized under the law authorizing voluntary associations for building purposes. Sol. D. Bayless Lodge, No. 359, Wayne Lodge, No. 25, Summit City Lodge, No. 170, and Home Lodge, No. 342, were subscribers to the capital stock of the association, but the aggregate amount of their stock was not sufficient to enable them to control its policy, and they cannot, therefore, be held responsible for the disreputable method adopted to raise funds. While there is no evidence to show that these lodges as such supported the gift enterprise, neither is there any to prove that they denounced it, or refused to share in the profits. A fraud was perpetrated in the name of Masonry. The circulars and tickets issued contained the emblems of the Craft and a seal bearing the inscription of the "Masonic Temple Association," by which members of the Fraternity and the public were deceived, many of the former supposing they were supporting a worthy enterprise, the latter accepting the symbols of our ancient and honorable Order as a guarantee of good faith in the management of the scheme.

The committee finds much to condemn in the method by which tickets were disposed of to purchasers. The scheme was represented as one to aid in the construction of a temple, within whose walls Masonic teachings should be promulgated; in some instances this was done by prominent Masons, in whose integrity members of the Craft and the public alike confided. All who participated in the swindle, or had knowledge of its character, and tacitly allowed their friends to be deceived, deserve censure.

Your committee, entertaining the view that all lottery schemes and gift enterprises are disreputable, immoral, unlawful and unmasonic, would respectfully recommend that the rules and regulations for the government of subordinate lodges be so amended as to discontinue and prohibit participation in all such schemes for the purpose of raising funds.

Of the applications for recognition received from Grand Lodges—Colon, Cuba, New South Wales and New Mexico, the Grand Master while confessing that they were not accompanied by such evidences of regularity of formation as to enable him to make a decision, recommends the three latter to favorable consideration.

The decisions submitted by the Grand Master went to the Committee on Jurisprudence, as usual, whose deliverance thereon, as follows, was concurred in:

Article IX. of the Grand Lodge Constitution, upon the "powers of the Grand Master," says: "He shall decide all questions of law and usage submitted to him, subject, however, to an appeal to the Grand Lodge; and until such decisions or opinions be reversed by the Grand Lodge, they shall be held binding as between the parties thereto." As there has been no appeal taken from any of the rulings of the Grand Master, nor other issues presented in regard to them, the committee believe each decision remains just where the provisions of the Constitution places it, "*Binding as between the parties thereto,*" and no further action is now wanted in the premises.

The report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals embraces eleven cases, in one of which charges were brought against a brother who had gone into bankruptcy, because the accuser was not, as he thought he ought to have been, made a preferred creditor because of being a Mason. The committee very properly say that they know of no Masonic rule requiring this. The lodge acquitted, and its action was sustained.

In another bankruptcy case, where no intent to defraud any one was shown, but where Masons were losers, the lodge convicted. Its action was reversed.

The Committee on Jurisprudence having had before them the memorial of a lodge asking such a change in the regulations as would permit lodges to hold their meetings in the same room with other secret organizations, say:

That they are aware that this question has been before the Grand Masters and Grand Lodge, in one form or another, almost continuously for the past fifteen or twenty years, and the Grand Lodge has uniformly, by large majorities, refused to modify or change the present law on the subject; hence, the committee have come to the conclusion that the members of a lodge that cannot procure and fit up a proper place for its meetings, without having to join with other than Masonic organizations, might about as well make up their minds to surrender their charter and disband their organization.

To this, we are glad to note, the Grand Lodge agreed.

Perry Lodge of unsavory memory, the same that cheated the widow PAIGE, again gets before the Grand Lodge on claims of some of its late members:

The Committee on Ways and Means report in the matter of *E. A. Greenlee vs. Perry Lodge, No. 37*, on a claim for \$72.75, that the same is not allowed; and, also, further report in the matter of *William Medicus vs. Perry Lodge, No. 37*, a claim of \$50, that the same be not allowed. And the committee further say, that the sooner that Perry Lodge, No. 37, or its former members, settle and pay their debts, and evince some honesty of purpose and decency, the better it will be for the general body of Masonry in Indiana.

Two charters were granted and one restored, and two dispensations continued; the lodges not already insured, instructed to insure their halls and property forthwith, which—strongly as we favor the policy of insuring—we think was straining the powers of the Grand Lodge; a regulation provided under which lodges may consolidate; expulsion for non-payment of dues abolished; the venerable Rev. JOHN LEACH, Past Grand Chaplain, made an honorary member of the Grand Lodge (on motion of our Representative, Past Grand Master McDONALD): and the Grand Lodges of Cuba and New Mexico recognized.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence simply acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, among them Illinois.

BELLAMY S. SUTTON, of Shelbyville, was elected Grand Master: WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Indianapolis, re-elected Grand Secretary.

ELISHA L. MCLALLEN, Columbia City, resumes his place as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Grand Lodge met at McAlester, Nov. 5th, 1878.

The Grand Master (J. S. MURROW) alluded to the fact that the cry for sympathy and help coming up from their brethren in the South had been heard in the homes of the Red men, and that although their empty treasury prevented any appropriation, yet as individuals they had sent their mites, and had remembered the suffering in their devotions. He reported the accession of Alpha Lodge, the whilom recusant lodge of Kansas parentage, their recognition by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and his appointments of Representatives in other Grand Lodges. Of their internal condition he says:

While our foreign relations are pleasant and fraternal, I am sorry to say our internal condition is not good. A few of our lodges are not in peace and harmony. There have been and still are, in two or three of the lodges, jealousies, envies, back-bittings, wranglings that are disgraceful and will result in ruin unless strict and severe discipline is enforced. There is a class of reckless white adventurers in this Territory. Some of these have perhaps been Masons somewhere; perhaps expelled, at best irregular and unreliable. These are troubling our lodges no little. Again there is a spirit of selfishness, prompted by ambition, a kind of rule or ruin principle, directly contrary to the spirit of Masonry, that has done great harm. In one or two lodges an unlawful and shameful seeking after the offices in the lodge at the time of the regular annual election, was almost equal to the political canvassing in the States. Such things ought not to be, my brethren. They should be severely denounced *now*, in our infancy that we may grow up in better habits

One of the persons who has been troubling their lodges was one J. W. STONE, who affiliated with Caddo Lodge and of whom it afterwards appeared that he had been rejected by a lodge at Lawrence, Kansas, for physical unfitness, he having lost a leg, but was subsequently accepted in a colored lodge at that place; whereupon he was dropped from the roll without trial, his recognition as a Mason forbidden, and he published as an impostor. This action of the lodge was sustained by the Grand Master, after consultation with the Grand Masters of Arkansas, Texas and Kansas, for the following reasons:

No man can become a Mason except in a certain way, *i. e.* (in brief) by being initiated, passed and raised in a just and legally constituted lodge. Mr. Stone had received some kind of degrees in a so-called Masonic lodge which is known to be spurious or clandestine, hence he is not and never has been a Mason. His status is precisely that of a profane. His admission by election, without any degrees, into Caddo Lodge, did no more make him a Mason than it could any other profane a Mason. His admission was made under a mistake, and was void *ab initio*. Caddo Lodge could not prefer charges against him any more than it could prefer charges against any other profane. A person who is not a Mason cannot commit a Masonic offense, and hence cannot be tried. The lodge did right in dropping his name from its roll without trial. This is the only thing that it could do.

Partly in consequence of this troublesome case came another. Charges were preferred against Past Grand Master MCPHERSON, in Caddo Lodge, of which he was a member, for withholding from the lodge information in his

possession as to the real status of STONE; and also for alleged unmasonic conduct while he was Grand Master. Of this case he says:

In my letters to the eminent Masons already mentioned I asked their opinions on this point also; and I consulted all the books on jurisprudence that I could get hold of, and it seems to be decided that a Grand Master cannot be tried for any offence or misdemeanor while in office. If he proves unworthy he is not re-elected, and that is his punishment. The ancient constitutions do provide some kind of a way in which charges against the Grand Master may be preferred "at the third quarterly communication preceding the annual Grand Feast," but it is practically without value.

At the request of the W. M. of Caddo Lodge, I gave it as my opinion that a subordinate lodge had no authority to try our Past Grand Master for any offence, supposed or real, public or private, which he may or may not have committed while Grand Master. Upon this the lodge decided to quash the charges and dismissed the case.

While it is universally agreed that a Grand Master cannot be tried in his lodge for official misconduct, and while in Indiana alone it is held, if we correctly remember, that he may be so tried for unmasonic conduct during his term of office, it will be news to most of us that a Past Grand Master cannot be dealt with by his lodge for unmasonic conduct committed before his term expired. We infer that there was confusion in the mind of the Grand Master relative to offences, as we can hardly believe his decision to have had the countenance of the Grand Masters of the jurisdictions contiguous to his own.

The Grand Master reports eleven decisions. We copy one not only as a specimen of his style, but as indicating that his heart is right when the head is undecided.

Has a brother the right to stop the advancement of a candidate at any time without giving his reasons?

Ans. This is an old nut; it has been cracked both ways a great many times, but soon turns up again sound and hard as ever. The weight of Law and usage seems to be on the affirmative side of this question; though I think the *Spirit of Masonry*—Truth and Charity—would decide in the negative.

During the session the Grand Master presented his credentials and was received as the Representative of Illinois.

J. S. MURROW was re-elected Grand Master: W. A. McBRIDE, Grand Secretary—both of Atoka.

The Grand Lodge of New Mexico was recognized: the Cuba and Colon conundrum referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for report next year: the lodges requested to expunge from their by-laws the provision for an affiliation fee; "lawful age" defined to be twenty-one years; and the charter of one lodge suspended during the will and pleasure of the Grand Master for violation of law and usage.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 47) is the work of three different hands; Bro. J. B. JONES, the Chairman, who was killed when but little of his report was completed; Bro. H. F. BUCKNER, another member of the committee, who reviewed the few copies of proceedings furnished him; and the Grand

Master, who was requested by the Grand Lodge to examine and prepare Bro. JONES' notes for publication and finish the report in general.

Forty-five Grand Lodges are noticed, among them Illinois for two years. Bro. GURNEY receives grateful mention for his thorough examination of the objections raised to the regularity of their Grand Lodge, and his favorable conclusion.

Referring to the aboriginal propensity which cropped out in Bro. McLALLEN, the committee charge him not to lift much of Bro. MURROW's hair, or he will leave his head "barefoot;" touching the Manitoba rebellion, think it pretty hot work for that cold country; confound JOSEPH WEBB, the first Grand Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, with THOMAS SMITH WEBB, the famous ritualist; and with charming *naïvete*, or with the driest of conscious humor—we know not which—prefaces the following from the South Carolina report, with the remark that they are not sure they (Carolina) can give them fraternal recognition:

In South Carolina, we are not troubled with this question, for the Ahiman Rezon, compiled by Bro. Albert G. Mackey, M. D., in 1851, and adopted by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, as its Book of Constitutions, in enumerating the external qualifications necessary before one can be initiated or become a member of a lodge, enacts as the *first* requisition, that he be "*born of free white parents.*"

IOWA.

The pamphlet before us, entitled "ANNALS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IOWA," (Volume VII., Part III.,) embracing the proceedings of 1879, bears the stamp of PARVIN's inimitable direction on every page, and is of course unique. It is dedicated to the memory of Past Grand Master THOMAS HART BENTON, JR., a fine steel portrait of whom holds the place of honor in the department devoted to Biographical Sketches. The frontispiece of the volume itself is an excellent steel portrait of the incoming Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge met at Dubuque, June 3, 1879, whither it was welcomed by Past Grand Master GUILBERT, who reviewed the incidents of previous sessions held there (1848 and 1861) and contrasted them with the present in an extended historical address, the concluding portion of which is published, and in which he asks the brethren to reflect on these questions:

Is not the Masonic Craft governed too much by the supreme legislatures?

Is it not quite possible that Grand Lodges are slowly arrogating to themselves more power than the few ancient landmarks contemplated that the subordinate lodges should bestow upon them?

Is it not "very meet and proper"—yea, is it not our bounden duty—to acknowledge by our acts here that there are higher and holier claims upon us as Grand Lodge representatives—so long as we are without an orphans' home in this jurisdiction—than those involved in a scramble for Grand Lodge offices, or a scrupulously prompt collection of our mileage dues, or long drawn out debates upon technicalities, which, it is possible, may leave the questions at issue all the darker because of the explanations?

The Grand Master responded briefly and in general terms.

The constitution makes permanent members "*all past elective Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, who continue permanent members of any particular lodge.*" The question of the proper construction of the italicised clause was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence—Past Grand Masters SCOTT, LUSE and CHAPMAN (Representative of Illinois)—whose report, as follows, was concurred in:

The committee believe that this provision should be construed in the spirit as well as the letter of its adoption. It is not to be supposed that the framers of the constitution meant that any one, when elected to an office in the Grand Lodge, should have certain rights on condition of holding membership continuously only in one particular lodge. It was simply meant that membership in the Grand Lodge should be forfeited by willful non-affiliation. If such permanent member of the Grand Lodge dimit from his lodge for the purpose of affiliating in another lodge, and does so affiliate without unreasonable delay, the committee do not believe, under a fair and proper construction of the clause aforesaid, that his permanent membership is thereby forfeited. On the other hand, should such permanent member remain non-affiliate, or place his membership in another jurisdiction, the committee believe that his permanent membership is thereby forfeited.

Although the Grand Lodge of Iowa some years since abandoned its former practice of admitting lodges under dispensation to full representation in its body, we note that the representatives of these unconstituted bodies were allowed seats, without a vote.

The address of the Grand Master (JEREMIAH W. WILSON) is wholly a business paper, and a good one.

Referring to Masonic relations, he says:

I regret to have to report that the Grand Lodge of Scotland, with which this Grand Lodge has recently opened up more cordial relations by the interchange of representatives, has again transgressed the cherished American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction. That Grand Lodge has been creating lodges within the territorial limits of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and declared its determination to disregard the law of jurisdiction as observed and practiced on this continent. The Grand Lodge of Quebec, of course, resists this encroachment upon its vested rights, and calls upon the American Grand Lodges to sustain her, as they have ever sustained such as have been in like circumstances interfered with. I present the case to the Grand Lodge, and invite such action as may tend to uphold the right of our sister Grand Lodge of Quebec, and, if possible, restore the harmony now unfortunately broken.

On this subject the Grand Lodge adopted the following report of a special committee:

We heartily agree with all our Grand Master says on this subject. There is no question upon which the Grand Lodges of the United States more fully agree on than that of jurisdictional limits. We have seen with regret the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Scotland,

and most emphatically disapprove and condemn her course. Whilst sympathizing deeply with the Grand Lodge of Quebec in this invasion of her territory, yet we do not counsel hasty action, as we believe that the good sense of the Grand Lodge of Scotland will yet enable her to see her mistake, and rectify the injury which she has, we hope unwittingly, committed. In view of this, and the unavoidable absence of her Grand Representative, Past Grand Master Rothert, we recommend that no final action be now taken, but that our Grand Secretary be requested to send them a copy of this report, and remonstrate with them on the course which they have pursued, and urge upon them the propriety of making the *amende honorable* to the Grand Lodge of Quebec; also, that a copy of this report be sent to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

It strikes us that a body that can descend to the disingenuous reasons given by the Grand Lodge of Scotland for planting new lodges in the Province of Quebec, is likely to shed even Bro. PARVIN's remonstrance as a duck's back does water.

The Grand Master had granted dispensations for nine new lodges, and refused applications for nearly double that number. On a question which has long vexed the Grand Lodge of Iowa, he has the following, which went unchallenged:

In exercising the right to grant dispensations for the formation of new lodges, I have, in some instances, disregarded what is known as the "ten mile law," and granted dispensation for the formation of lodges within ten miles of lodges already established; but in no case have I done this until I was fully satisfied that it was for the general good of the Craft. I felt myself justified in this course by the decisive action the Grand Lodge took at the last Grand Annual Communication in adopting the very able report of the Committee on Jurisprudence.

He reports one consolidation.

There was forwarded to him for distribution to the yellow fever sufferers, by the lodges, \$2,578 72. About one-half of this amount still remained in his hands, and on his recommendation was placed in charge of the Grand Lodge as a charity fund.

An unaffiliated Mason residing in Iowa, but more convenient to a lodge in Minnesota, applied to the latter for membership, but was informed that the Minnesota regulations required under such circumstances that the applicant should have a dispensation from the Grand Master of his jurisdiction, and he accordingly applied therefor. The Grand Master could find no legislation on the subject, and referred the matter to the Grand Lodge; and that body—speaking through the Committee on Jurisprudence—says:

The committee see no sufficient reason for refusing the permission. While every jurisdiction, and every particular lodge, guards with jealousy the material from which Masons may be made, this Grand Lodge has ever accorded to Master Masons the greatest latitude in applications for membership, holding that affiliation anywhere is better than non-affiliation. It is the sense of your committee that the Grand Master may consent to the acceptance of the petition for membership in another jurisdiction.

While action was properly taken in this case, inasmuch as the brother could not otherwise meet the requirements of the Minnesota regulations, we think—as the committee's report practically says—that neither the Grand Lodge nor the Grand Master have any voice in the matter, except to say that

they have none. We know of no reason why an Illinois Mason should not affiliate in Wisconsin, or Nova Scotia, that would not apply equally to prevent a Wisconsin or Nova Scotia Mason who had moved into Illinois, from retaining his existing affiliation.

The Grand Master announced the death of Past Grand Master THOMAS HART BENTON, Past Senior Grand Warden WM. H WALLACE, and Past Junior Grand Wardens MORTIMER E. GILLETTE and ELWOOD M. LAWS. He also referred to the decease of eminent brethren in other jurisdictions, including the Representatives of Iowa in the Grand Lodges of Maine, Ohio, and New Jersey, and Past Grand Master LOUNSBURY of this State.

There was pending before the Grand Lodge a "Constitution and Statutes," reported in print the previous year, prepared, says the Grand Master, by a committee consisting of the ablest and wisest jurists in the jurisdiction. In order that the delegates might not be misled by it, the Grand Master called attention to another draft which had been sent with a circular letter to the Masters of lodges, as one unauthorized by the Grand Lodge or its officers, it having been sent out by some one without the sanction of that body.

An attempt to call the manuscript copy of the unauthorized draft before the Grand Lodge, failed; the authorized constitution was indefinitely postponed, and a reprint of the constitution of 1866 ordered, and also a digest of existing law.

The circular letter business called out the following from the Committee on Jurisprudence:

In the matter of general correspondence with the lodges on Masonic subjects by Masons not holding official positions that justify such action, the committee hold the practice worthy of severe animadversion. Such conduct is liable to stir up discord, to foster discontent, and, by placing wrong designs upon the trestle-board, to bring confusion to the Craft. While the motive in such cases may not be altogether bad, and may arise from nothing worse than a selfish ambition, or undue egotism, yet the results are liable to be such as to merit severe condemnation, and the practice should be unqualifiedly prohibited by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge concurred in this, but we very much doubt the right of a Grand Lodge to prohibit a Mason from addressing a communication to any Mason, or any lodge, if he so chooses. The Craft must look out for itself; and if it is too ignorant to protect itself against the wiles of ambitious egotists, the unselfish and the intelligent must show it the more excellent way.

Grand Secretary PARVIN presented another of those minute and comprehensive reports which make it only the fault of the brethren themselves if they do not fully understand the working of the machinery of the Grand Lodge; and also a thorough report on the Library.

The Committee on Finance recommended that hereafter only one copy of the proceedings be sent to each lodge and that the surplus be kept for sale at \$1.00 per copy; that the Report on Foreign Correspondence be dispensed with; that the mileage be reduced; and that in lieu of \$600 heretofore paid

the Grand Master for his services, the *honors* should be considered full compensation for the labors performed—actual expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties being paid.

The committee thus state the reasons for doing away with the Report on Correspondence:

A large item of expense connected with the publication of the proceedings is the printing of the Report on Foreign correspondence, which has averaged, with the allowance to the writer, for ten years past, about five hundred dollars a year. Most of the important matters formerly discussed in these reports having been *settled*, and considering how very few of the brethren ever have an opportunity for reading the report after it is written and printed, it is questionable whether the value is commensurate with the large expense of their preparation and publication, and your committee would therefore recommend that hereafter their preparation be dispensed with.

If it is true, as stated by the committee, that most of the important matters formerly discussed in these reports have been settled, it is likewise true that new questions as important and far-reaching as any discussed in the past are up for discussion now. It is also true that these settled questions betray a strong tendency to become unsettled, and we know of nothing that will so surely strengthen this tendency as to cut off this chief inlet of light.

Not a year passes that does not see some of the propositions that were supposed long ago to have received their quietus, cropping out anew in some one or another Grand Lodge, to be dealt with by a new generation—for the membership of Grand Lodges changes largely every year, and the great bulk of it changes every two or three years. Let some member of considerable ability, but scanty reading, get hold of one of these crochets, and the chances are that he may lead his Grand Lodge into some folly that would have been cheaply escaped at the cost of a report on correspondence. It may be, and doubtless is true that comparatively few of the members of the Grand Lodge, all of whom have an opportunity to read them, do read these reports, and fewer still study them. But a few *do* read them, and they are those that shape the legislation of Grand Lodges, and for this reason we believe that no money is better or more economically expended than that paid for their production. Their preparation cannot fail to free at least one Mason in every Grand Lodge from the provincial narrowness which belongs to those who never look beyond their own doors, and though it should give each of them but one such, it would be worth the cost.

On motion of Bro. ERCANBRACK (*Et tu Brute!*) the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The proposition to reduce the mileage of members was promptly laid on the table, and that relative to the compensation of the Grand Master, was also negatived.

The report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances has only local interest save for the fact that of twenty-four cases of expulsion noticed, but one was a non-affiliate.

Nine lodges were chartered, and two continued under dispensation.

Nishnabotany Lodge (Phœbus! what a name!) had its charter arrested on account of a tangle that seemed to leave the Grand Master no alternative, harmony being destroyed and enough of the members voting in the negative to prevent a surrender of the charter (which the majority desired to do in order to get rid of the few obnoxious ones), and a majority of the members petitioned for its restoration. On motion of Bro. PARVIN it was

Resolved, That the report and petition aforesaid be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and that said committee be instructed to report the law applying to the restoration of charters revoked for unmasonic conduct of the officers, or the lodge; also, if restored to the portion of the members only who petition, what is the status of those "left out in the cold;" and further, as to the propriety of such restoration immediately following their revocation.

The Grand Lodge agreed to the following from that committee:

That the Grand Lodge may, in its discretion, grant the charter as proposed, and those who are not included in the restoration would stand as non-affiliated by surrender or arrest of charter, and would be entitled to certificates from the Grand Secretary as such, on a proper showing.

But while the committee regard this as the legal aspect of the case, they cannot but counsel great prudence in the exercise of such arbitrary power, that no injustice may be done; and would recommend that the power of the Grand Lodge be delegated to the Grand Master, with authority to act in the premises, after mature investigation and deliberation.

ALBERT C. ABBOTT, of Marshalltown, was elected Grand Master; THEODORE S. PARVIN, Iowa City, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Of course no report on correspondence appears, and none was prepared, a communication having been received during the session from the chairman of the committee, Past Grand Master ROTHERT, regretting his being unable to attend the meeting, and to have prepared the expected report.

In this line, however, Bro. PARVIN made an *amende*, stating—

That, in his report on correspondence at the last session, he had quoted from a Masonic paper a statement to the effect that Grand Master Marshall B. Smith, of New Jersey, had, in an edict, declared all Masons not perfect in body, in his jurisdiction, clandestinely made Masons—upon which he had commented in severe terms;

That, soon after the session, he had received a letter from that brother, stating that the publication had been made by an enemy and was false—that he had issued no such edict.

Wherefore, the writer of the report desires to make this public correction, and set the respected Grand Master of our sister jurisdiction right before the readers of that report, and asks that this explanation may be entered of record.

The department of "Memorial Tablets," for years a marked feature of Bro. PARVIN's editorial work, is this year finer than ever. The brief selections on the reverse of the memorial pages—mostly poetical—evinces his scholarly tastes. The Obituary Record, also from his pen, is devoted to the dead of other jurisdictions.

In the department of "Biographical Sketches," in addition to those of the deceased Past Grand Officers, is a sketch of Grand Master ABBOTT. He was

born at Andover, Mass., Oct. 10, 1836, educated at Phillips' Academy, in that town, and removed to Iowa in 1856.

BRO. LUCIEN C. BLANCHARD delivered a fine oration of a practical character—which if it contained nothing else that was noteworthy—would demonstrate its right to *be* by this one sentence:

“Could we divest our minds of the vicious thought that Masonry will help us whether we help ourselves—that it is in some way our debtor that it owes us something grand and noble—power, position, fame—we should be the better prepared to receive its pure precepts, and to profit by its sublime principles.”

KANSAS.

The Grand Lodge met at Atchison, Oct. 16th, 1878.

The Grand Master (JOHN GUTHRIE) reports that he had issued eight dispensations for new lodges. He says the choice of Grand Officers is the highest trust committed to the representatives, and truthfully adds:

These officers should be chosen for their meritorious worth, and the fact that a brother wishes the post of honor, or that he resides in some supposed favorable locality, should not influence a single vote. I have been impressed with the conviction that it is always a safe rule in choosing officers to vote against Masonic politicians. The brethren of a lodge, unembarrassed by the importunities of ambitious candidates, will usually make a wise choice in the selection of officers. And the brother who by his industry serves the Craft well and faithfully, will finally secure his reward.

He had drawn \$400 from the Grand Treasury for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, and reported that several lodges had forwarded to him contributions for the same object.

He referred at some length to the history of the Quebec-Scotland imbroglio, and of the question whether the Grand Lodge of Scotland is justifiable in planting new lodges in that Province, says:

The Grand Lodges of this country have established the principle of exclusive territorial jurisdiction. This is no longer an open question. But the difficulty is behind the principle of exclusive territorial jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, it seems, occupied the territory of the Province of Quebec before the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, and Elgin Lodge, working under a charter issued by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. It seems to me that a due deference to the Grand Lodge of Quebec would forbid the policy of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to form any other lodges in the Province of Quebec; but it is a very doubtful question whether she has not a right to do this.

Just how the Grand Master could go to work more effectively to convert the question which he says is closed into an open one, we don't see. To

attempt to get "behind the principle of exclusive territorial jurisdiction" is simply to deny that principle. Whether Scotland had lodges in the Province before the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, or planted them afterwards is immaterial; in either case the fact that they are there *now* as the constituents of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, is a denial of the principle that no foreign power can *maintain* lodges within the territorial limits of another Grand Lodge, or perform *any* act of sovereignty therein, which is what we understand by the principle of exclusive territorial jurisdiction; and we may add that it is what everybody else understands by it, because *it will bear no other construction*. Nobody pretends to put any other construction on it unless they have some interest of their own to subserve. The milk in the Kansas coconut is accounted for by the situation in the neighboring jurisdiction of the Indian Territory, whose Grand Lodge, as we are elsewhere told by Grand Master GUTHRIE had "unfortunately adopted a resolution declaring Alpha Lodge, No. 122, chartered by this Grand Lodge and located at Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, a clandestine lodge, and this too, for the only reason that Alpha Lodge had refused to acknowledge the authority of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory," adding, "This Grand Lodge, true to its parental duties, protected the rights and integrity of Alpha Lodge," alluding herein to the resolutions re-produced in Bro. GURNEY's review of Kansas last year. An examination of those resolutions shows that the Grand Lodge of Kansas did not assume that its parental duties would require it to sustain the lodge it had chartered in the Indian Territory, but distinctly based its support of that body in its recusancy, on the ground that the Grand Lodge claiming its allegiance was an illegal body, and plainly intimated that it would abandon Alpha Lodge so soon as a legally organized and duly constituted Grand Lodge should be erected within the political division where it was located. The Grand Master, however, in his correspondence with the Master of Alpha Lodge—who had signified to him the willingness and desire of his lodge to affiliate with the new Grand Lodge—said that if his lodge chose to remain under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, it had a lawful right to do so, notwithstanding Kansas might have recognized the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, as in his opinion it would do, sooner or later. To show that we have not done him injustice in intimating that he laid his dubious Scotch foundation in order to build thereon a Kansas superstructure, we quote:

Alpha Lodge was formed by this Grand Lodge when the Indian Territory was common territory, and before the existence of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory.

In the case of Elgin Lodge, in the Province of Quebec, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland before the creation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I believe that it was conceded that Elgin Lodge was justifiable in refusing to recognize the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and maintaining her former relations with the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

This was so, notwithstanding these two Grand Lodges had entered into fraternal relation by the interchange of representatives.

But this you will remember is not the point of difference between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and the Grand Lodge of Scotland. So that if I am correct in stating the rule should

you enter into fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, Alpha Lodge will remain free to maintain her own relations with this Grand Lodge or to become an integral part of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory as may suit her pleasure.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following, from the Committee on Correspondence. Our italics indicate that in its judgment there was no difficulty behind the principle of exclusive territorial jurisdiction:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kansas holds as a matter of unquestionable law that when a Grand Lodge has been regularly organized in accordance with the law and usage of the Order, in any political territory, it has the undoubted right to the exclusive Masonic jurisdiction within such territory, and that the erection *or continuance* of lodges by any other Grand Lodge against their supreme authority, is an invasion of jurisdictional rights, and is alike subversive of good government and disloyal to Masonic constitutional authority.

Resolved, that the Grand Lodge of Kansas, having established fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and recognized it as one of the sisterhood of Grand Lodges possessing exclusive jurisdiction within that Masonic province, views with regret and deep concern the unwarranted invasion of the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in the attempt to organize and maintain Lodges in that Province holding allegiance to the said Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kansas will hereby join with other Grand Lodges in fraternal remonstrance with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in the hope that she may be induced to reconsider her action in the true interest of Masonry, so long established as an eminent governing body, whose practice has ever been to conserve the principles of Masonic right and universal justice.

The Indian Territory difficulty had been happily put in train for settlement, the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction having rescinded its resolution declaring Alpha Lodge clandestine, and received that body as one of its constituents. Kansas thereupon, at this session accorded recognition.

The Grand Master urged prompt action against the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Lodge accordingly condemned its atheistical action, re-affirmed its former action, severing all Masonic intercourse with that body, and also resolved:

That the Grand Lodge will not recognize as true and lawful Masons any persons hailing from Lodges under the Grand Orient of France, and all lodges in this jurisdiction are therefore directed not to admit as visitors any such persons.

The Grand Master announced the death of Bro. JOHN W. SMITH, the first Deputy Grand Master of Kansas. He fell dead in the street, at Memphis, Tenn. The Grand Lodge cordially approved the action of its executive, in having his remains brought to Kansas, agreeably to the often expressed wish of the deceased to be buried there; and made an appropriation for a monument to his memory. He left no known relatives.

Of the five decisions reported by the Grand Master, we copy two:

1. In case of the death of the Worshipful Master of a subordinate lodge it is competent for the Grand Master to issue a Dispensation authorizing the lodge to elect and install a Worshipful Master.

5 In the absence of the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, the oldest Past Masters present shall succeed to all the rights, powers and privileges of the Master, and shall possess the same power as the Master to assemble the lodge on proper occasions, and to

work and lecture thereon as the Master himself could do; or either of the first four Grand Officers, in case of such absence, may authorize any other Master Mason to assemble the lodge, work and lecture with all the powers, privileges and rights of Worshipful Master.

All were approved except No. 5, of which, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

Concerning this we say, that the general rule is that Past Masters, as such, possess no rights and privileges in a Master Mason's lodge not possessed by any Master Mason, except those specifically granted them by their particular Grand Lodge or extended to them by courtesy. The Standing Regulation referred to by the M. W. Grand Master, was a right specifically granted to Past Masters by this Grand Lodge, but we are of the opinion that by Section 44 of the Constitution adopted in 1866, the Standing Regulation of 1863 was repealed, and the action of this Grand Lodge in 1874, approving the decision of that year, which is also referred to by the M. W. Grand Master, confirms us in the opinion that the general rule above stated is the law of this Jurisdiction.

We must infer that in Kansas the Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, are specifically clothed with the power recognized in this decision; as unless so granted it would no more reside in them, while a ranking officer was on duty in the jurisdiction, than in any other Master Mason.

No question seems to have been made as to the correctness of No. 1, and yet it is a flat denial of a principle which is well settled, if any thing in Masonry could be so considered.

The Grand Secretary in his annual report again called attention to the practice among lodges of suspending members for non-payment of dues just before the time for making the annual returns, and re-instating them just after the close of the Grand Lodge; a species of revenue fraud by which a large sum is lost to the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances reported on eleven cases, one of which we reproduce as showing how guilt will overreach itself in its attempts to escape merited punishment:

The defendant was charged with uttering a miserable slander against the good name of the widow of a Master Mason, which, if true, was equally derogatory to his own character as a man and a Mason.

Your committee are of the opinion that the evidence shows the defendant to be guilty as charged. The defendant by innuendo and insinuation, sets up a defense, which in itself indicates an entire want of that chivalric manhood which ought to characterize all true Masons, and which, if true, is a greater offense against Masonic law than that with which he stood charged.

If the charges are true he is surely guilty, and if his defense is true, he is still more guilty. Your committee therefore recommend that the finding and sentence of expulsion from Masonry against said Joseph M. Young be approved and confirmed.

In a case where charges were pending against a brother for the crime of murder, wherein his prosecutor in the lodge—the Junior Warden—was also County Attorney, and therefore his prosecutor in the courts, the accused at the time fixed for trial through his attorney, applied for a continuance for the following reasons:

First—That he was confined in jail, could not attend the lodge meetings, and that in fact his defense could not properly be presented without his presence.

Second—That his prosecutor in the lodge was also his prosecutor in the courts; that to properly defend the charges in the lodge would uncover his defense in the courts, whereby he would be prejudiced and his liberty and even his life jeopardized.

It will be remembered that the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in 1877, approved the action of the Grand Master in ordering a stay of proceedings in a similar case—although involving a different offence—where the coincidence of one prosecutor both in lodge and court existed, and on the ground set forth by the accused in this case, in his second plea.

In the Kansas case the accused was convicted of murder by the lodge, but was acquitted in the courts. It was held that the lodge erred to his prejudice in refusing to grant a continuance under the circumstances, the finding and sentence were set aside, and the case properly remanded to the lodge.

Bro. E. T. CARR, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of New York, presented a memorial of Bro. ORRIN WELCH, the deceased Representative of Kansas in that body.

The Grand Lodge granted three charters and continued three dispensations; adopted an appreciative report from the Committee on Correspondence on the death of Past Grand Master WHEELER, of Tennessee; observed what Bro. LAWRENCE might call the "Landmark of Refreshment" by attending a banquet and ball given by the brethren of Atchison; had the rare pleasure of the presence of Bro. ALBERT PIKE, who chanced to be in the city, and upon special invitation visited the Grand Lodge, and in an hour or more devoted to the "Symbolism of Masonry," gave what must have been a most eloquent address, judging by its effect on the Grand Secretary, who, by the way introduces him in the journal as being among other things, "the highest Masonic dignitary in the southern jurisdiction," whatever that may mean; and unlike the Grand Lodge of California, which required a banking concern in San Francisco that had undertaken to prostitute the Institution to business purposes by calling itself "Masonic," to advertise in the public prints that Masonic authority was in no wise responsible for its existence, it seems to have submitted to the Philistines, and complacently puffs a "Masonic" life insurance company in its proceedings.

EDWIN D. HILLYER, of Valley Falls, was elected Grand Master; JOHN H. BROWN, Wyandotte, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 128) covers the proceedings of fifty-two Grand Lodges, and is from the pen of Bro. JOHN H. BROWN. As might be expected, it is a report of great value and interest. He devotes nearly five pages to our proceedings, copying largely from the Grand Master's address (1877).

Quoting our remarks on the desirability of restricting within the narrowest possible limits the opportunities for public Masonic parade, he says;

We fully agree with Grand Master Robbins in this position. It is correct, and we still entertain the hope that the day is not far distant when all this mixing up of societies on public days will be dispensed with. We believe that on national holidays all society and other distinctions should be laid aside, and that we should all unite on one common footing to celebrate as one people. We have not forgotten our boyhood days, when we went with family and friends to town to celebrate the Fourth of July, with their hearts full of patriotism and hands full of gingerbread. No brass bands then, but old-fashioned drum and fife, no Masons, Knights Templar, Odd-Fellows or Ancient Hibernians were in the processions, but the whole people joined in the glorification as one man.

He thinks our conclusions relative to Masonic prayers in a measure incorrect: as he puts his objections on the same grounds as Bro. SINGLETON, we refer him to our remarks under the District of Columbia. Bro. GURNEY'S report is favorably noticed. Referring to it, he says:

He discusses the question of "non-affiliation," and is disappointed that in all that has been said there is no remedy offered.

He favors, in this connection, large initiation and affiliation fees and the abolition of dues. The danger of this system has already been often shown, offering, as it would, an inducement to lodges to take in much unavailable material in order to meet expenses.

BRO. BROWN favors the admission as evidence in Masonic trials, without reference to the consent of parties thereto, of written testimony used in courts of law and equity, inasmuch as testimony thus taken under oath ought to be the most convincing, and as the fact of its being taken outside the lodge does not militate against its credibility; does not deny the claim of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory to exclusive jurisdiction within the territorial limits which it claims, but that they (Kansas) do propose in the character of a faithful parent, to protect their family from coercion, and as long as their child—Alpha Lodge—does not express a wish to transfer her allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, they feel bound to protect her in the enjoyment of her rights, which leads us to inquire what rights Alpha Lodge can have as against the *admitted* claim of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory to exclusive jurisdiction within the political division where Alpha Lodge is located; says that all that has been said on the subject of "Colored Masonry" since Grand Master GARDNER put forth his exhaustive and unanswered report (1870), has been the work of *small tinkers*, and that not a new idea has been advanced, whereat, while recognizing the aptness of the appellation as applied to those who differ with him on this subject, we take leave to say that while the idea that African Lodge was originally as legitimate as were the lodges that formed the Grand Lodge which robbed it of its rights was not wholly new, inasmuch as it was entertained by a few intelligent Masons in Massachusetts, yet for the most part the Fraternity throughout the country had accepted without question the statements put forward in the interest of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts that African Lodge never had any legitimate status, so that the assertion of its original legitimacy in the Illinois report of 1871, was, we venture to say, a "new idea" to most of the reviewers in this country, although now widely accepted as correct; thinks the question of the right of a lodge to claim re-imbursement for aid furnished the distressed has two sides, wherein we agree with him, and hope

he agrees with us that there is but one *Masonic* side; properly demurs to the Jersey proposition that a Mason is attainted by the blundering of his lodge in making him, provided the lodge is lawfully at labor when he is made; thinks there is a tendency to make mole-hills into mountains in the matter of encroachments, and in some cases where they are merely technical and unintentional his criticism doubtless properly applies; *does* believe, as we hoped and now discover, that there is but one Masonic side to the re-imbursement question; and as we reluctantly leave him, is engaged in the vain attempt to find some reason, beyond what can be deduced from might, to justify the Oregon rule that a brother stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues, must pay dues for the period intervening between that time and the date of reinstatement.

Kansas maintains her reputation for the arrangement and printing of her proceedings.

KENTUCKY.

This bulky volume, of which the correspondence report is the only portion not in such villainous print as to make the reading of it irksome, and almost painful to the eyes, is embellished with a steel portrait of the retiring Grand Master, a fine head and face finely executed.

The Grand Master (CAMPBELL H. JOHNSON) says he entered upon his duties fully expecting a year of arduous labor for the Craft, yet was not prepared for much of the work that fell upon him. His report shows that his has been the common experience of Grand Masters; that it is not the many grave and important questions that one is called upon to decide, but the endless round of petty questions and grievances. that make the greatest demand on the time and strength of that officer in a large jurisdiction.

The Grand Master submitted an abstract of his decisions, fifty-two in number, some of which we reproduce:

3. The Grand Lodge has the right to levy a tax upon subordinate lodges, or individual Masons living in its jurisdiction.

5. Any Master Mason in good standing can prefer charges against an offender, whether he be a member of the same lodge or not.

11. A clause in the by-laws, making members *life members* on certain conditions, does not prevent the lodge from making a life member of some brother for special reasons.

14. It is *necessary* that a Master elect should have the *Past Master's* degree before installation; but if he has received the degree in a Chapter it is not necessary to confer it again or re-obligate him.

15. The Master has two votes in the decision of all questions before the lodge in which a *tie vote* appears, but not in the election of officers.

19. A past Master just passing the chair can be tried by his lodge for unmasonic actions while Master.

24. In case a member in good standing, and clear of the books, is granted a dimit, and the Secretary fails to make record of said action, the brother is as clearly a dimitted Mason as if it was fully recorded and he in possession of his certificate of dimit. He cannot be held responsible for a neglect of duty by the Secretary.

36. A person who cannot write is ineligible for initiation.

37. A clause in the by-laws of a lodge, setting forth that ministers shall receive the degrees free, is in violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and is therefore null and void. A lodge can donate the amount afterward if it so elect.

With reference to No. 3, it should be remembered that a sharp distinction sometimes exists between "right" and *power*. Conceding the power of the Grand Lodge to levy a tax, we hold that it has no right to do so unless such tax is for a legitimate Masonic purpose; so that in any given case a Mason might deny the *right* of the Grand Lodge and yet be guilty of no contempt for its *authority*, but simply impugn its wisdom, which he has a perfect right to do.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, the Grand Lodge modified the decision by omitting the words "or individual Mason living in its jurisdiction"

No. 5 we believe a correct statement of the law, although our own regulations limit the right to prefer charges to affiliated Masons.

No. 11 we think clearly wrong, holding that where the by-laws prescribe the method and conditions of becoming life members, such provisions cover the whole question of life membership and absolutely exclude other methods and conditions, just as completely as the prescribed method of obtaining ordinary membership excludes all others.

Relative to No. 14, we would inquire what the Grand Master as a Master Mason, or the Grand Lodge composed of Master Masons, can know as to the identity of the Past Master's degree with any degree conferred in a Chapter? And relative to No. 15, whether in Kentucky practice a Master votes at all unless there is a tie vote, or unless his vote will make a tie when he is desirous of defeating the pending motion? We know of no reason why a Master should not have two votes in the election of officers, if he does on other questions, and we know of none why he should have two votes on any question.

No. 19 accords with regulations, and we believe it to be good law, as we do also No. 24.

No. 36 was not approved, the Committee on Jurisprudence knowing no law for it. The Grand Lodge concurred with the committee in thinking that it should be merely a recommendation that a petitioner should be able to write, leaving it with the members of the lodge to determine upon his mental qualifications.

No. 37 is chiefly remarkable as suggesting how the intention of the constitution can be evaded. Our regulations make such evasion impossible.

On the subject of the prerogatives of his office, the Grand Master says:

I am fully aware that my opinions on this subject widely differ from some of my predecessors, and that my actions have been directly in opposition to their views; yet in this connection I would say, that while I differed with them I did so in the kindest spirit, knowing them to be of true principles and sound minds. That we all err, and that perfection has never been attained on this earth, is a fact beyond dispute. Grand Master Fairleigh, in his address last year, sounded the warning at the growing disposition of Grand Lodges to fetter Grand Masters. I fully endorse all he said on the subject, and which the committee, to whom the address was referred, approved, and hence my action during the year, in granting dispensations to hold elections for officers and confer degrees out of time. The *Old Constitutions* are my authority for exercising these prerogatives; and by reference to Landmark 6th we find it reads, "The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for conferring degrees at irregular times is another and very important Landmark." Then, by reference, we find it laid down that elections in a subordinate lodge must be on December 27th or the day next preceding it, "*but if by any cause it has been neglected*, it becomes necessary to obtain a dispensation from the Grand Master for holding one on a subsequent day." The closing Landmark places the change of these prerogatives beyond the reach of any lodge or Grand Lodge thus: "The last and crowning Landmark of all is, that *these Landmarks can never be changed*; nothing can be subtracted from them; nothing can be added to them; not the slightest modification can be made in them." Our "First Most Excellent Grand Master" has declared, with a significance which Masons will understand, "Remove not the Ancient Landmarks which thy Fathers have set."

On this subject the Committee on Jurisprudence failed to agree, and two reports were submitted; the majority report by Past Grand Masters EGINTON and PICKETT, and the minority by Past Grand Master FAIRLEIGH. The majority report, as follows, was adopted:

Upon the matter of the prerogatives of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Committee are not unanimous; the undersigned, a majority, being of opinion that the prerogatives exercised must conform to and not violate the provisions of the Constitution—as for instance, section 5, article 3, page 442, proceedings of 1877, is in these words:

"Nor shall any degree be conferred in less than one lunar month after the previous degree has been conferred on the same person."

Such being the fact, we conceive that it is not in the power of the Most Worshipful Grand Master to disregard that provision of the Constitution, or any one of a similar character; but that in every instance the Constitution, as prescribed by the Grand Lodge, should be observed.

This action reverses the basis on which Past Grand Master FAIRLEIGH says every Grand Master in the jurisdiction has in the whole or in part performed his official duties, and is in striking contrast to the sentiments expressed by the Grand Lodge, through the Committee on Jurisprudence, one year before.

We fully agree with the Grand Master, and with Past Grand Master FAIRLEIGH, that whatever may be the prerogatives of the Grand Master, they are beyond the reach of legislation by Grand Lodges; and that the powers mentioned by the Grand Master as having been exercised by him, we think are clearly among those prerogatives. We are not alone in believing that there are landmarks in Masonry which no man or body of men may remove. The constitution of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in express terms recognizes their existence and the paramount duty of preserving them.

We hold it to be indisputable that the "charges of a Freemason," which the first Grand Lodge agreed to as the immemorial law, are landmarks; and that these charges recognize the dispensing power which by immemorial usage, and until a very recent period by universal consent, has been regarded as a prerogative of the Grand Master. Indeed the dispensing power, if it exist at all, *must* lie in the Grand Master, being in its very nature, like all prerogatives, the function of a personal executive.

The Grand Master had granted three dispensations for new lodges, and reports four charters surrendered.

He thus states his views as to the duties of Grand Representatives:

1st. To visit at all regular meetings of the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited; interchange published proceedings, and deposit with the Grand Secretary copies of all official documents emanating from the appointing power.

2d. To acquaint himself thoroughly with the Constitution, Code of Jurisprudence, and Forms of Work in vogue in the Grand Lodge which he represents, that he may be able to communicate them, when desirable, to the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited.

3d. To welcome, vouch for, and introduce worthy Masons from the jurisdiction which he represents; to detect impostors, if any, and see to the judicious distribution of charity when demanded.

4th. To be in attendance on all the meetings of the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited; and in all questions arising, in which the Grand Lodge he represents is interested, to act as their counsel and for their interests, and see that all documents so intended are properly transmitted.

5th. To strengthen the golden chain of pure attachment between the Grand Lodges, encourage mutual customs and good will, and give due warning of perils that may threaten both.

Here, because he expresses our sentiments better, and more briefly than we can, we let Bro. SIMONS speak for us:

"We agree to all except the first four, not but that they are all well enough, but because what they require is better done in another way, and because the real value of the system is eloquently and fully set forth in the fifth proposition."

The Grand Master referred to the efforts of Kentucky Craftsmen for the relief of their brethren in the fever-stricken jurisdictions, and very gratefully to the prompt offers of assistance from the Grand Masters of other States when Kentucky was invaded by the disease.

He breaks out in pardonable exultation over the completion of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, whose dedication constituted the labor of the Grand

Lodge on the afternoon of the second day of the session, embracing congratulatory addresses by the Grand Master, Grand Chaplain HENDERSON, Bro. JAMES B. MCCREARY (the Governor of the State), and Bro. W. C. P. BRECKENRIDGE, all of great merit. Troubles growing out of the assessment of the lodges for the support of the Home occupied much of the time of the Grand Lodge, a strong minority doubting the validity of the tax, or of the method by which it was levied. The charters of three lodges had been arrested by the Grand Master for refusing to pay the assessment (in obedience to a resolution of the Grand Lodge, passed to meet such a contingency), two of which were restored on the signing by a majority of the officers and members of an agreement to pay the amount due from the lodge, in each case; but one of the three continued recusant, and in its case, although no steps were taken to revoke its charter (as recommended by the Grand Master), it was denied representation in the Grand Lodge. Moreover the arrests were summarily made, without notice having been served, or opportunity afforded to defend their action. In view of such high-handed proceedings we think the strength of its minority is creditable to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Grievances, which reported on ten cases—appeals and petitions—the charter of one lodge was arrested, the body being dormant.

Five new lodges were chartered, and one continued under dispensation.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence proposed a resolution looking to the granting of a charter to Lodge de Liban, Beyrout, Syria, stating that a letter had been received from the Master expressing the desire of that body to cut loose from the Grand Orient of France, under whose authority it is now working, and to affiliate with the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; action was deferred.

THOMAS S. PETTIT, of Owensboro, was elected Grand Master; HIRAM BASSETT, Millersburg, re-elected Grand Secretary.

After an absence of just a score of years from the reviewer's tablè, Past Grand Master ROB. MORRIS again presents the Report on Correspondence (pp. 207) reviewing the proceedings of all the Grand Lodges in North America, and including notices of several foreign Grand Bodies. Coming again to the work after the lapse of so many years, it was inevitable that his thoughts should run backward, and so we find him saying:

In commencing this paper the Chairman of the Committee cannot refrain from a personal reminiscence. The last document of this kind, written by him, was composed in 1858, the year of his election as Grand Master. For five consecutive years preceding, this duty had devolved upon him. He had become accustomed to giving the summer months, each year, to the work, and a labor of love it was. Surrounded by little ones, since passed up into manhood and womanhood, the music of domestic life had mingled with the pleasant sentiments of his fellow-chairmen. Private correspondence from genial souls, since transferred to a higher sphere, supplemented printed pages, and afforded him matter for consideration. There is embodied in his Foreign Correspondence reports of 1853-8 an association of such persons as Wingate, Pfister, Merrick, Ruthven, Tucker, French, King, Lewis, (Winslow,)

Town, Milnor, Swigert, Dove, Penn, Hayward, Storer, and many more in this country; and in foreign parts, George Oliver, Michael Furnell, and others—whose very names are passing from the memory of the most; they can never pass from his. And as, with gray and scanty locks, dimmed eyes, and hands that confess the tremor of advancing years, your Chairman begins the task allotted to him by a partiality he cannot refuse, the very faces of that dead group appear upon the pages before him, and their whispers through the midnight hour encourage him to undertake once more this pleasant though weighty work.

He says much more that we cannot give space, and then proceeds to lay under contribution a Masonic culture more various than any other can boast, in the production of a report of great interest, of which his notice of Illinois takes nearly five pages. He copies, as expressing his sentiments exactly, a portion of our remarks on claims for re-imbursement, and also extracts a number of decisions, one of which would not be reckoned good law in Kentucky, the decision of 1877 relative to avouchment, of which he says:

It is the usual custom throughout the United States to accept the avouchal of a brother who says, "I have sat with this brother in the Chapter, the Council, the Commandery," etc. What is the objection to this? We pause for a reply.

We find a sufficient objection in the fact the lodge cannot *know* that the bodies mentioned are composed wholly of Masons.

As he expresses an ardent curiosity to know how the suit at law against a lodge expelling him "pans out," we repeat what we have said elsewhere in this report, that in the Supreme Court of Illinois, as in the courts below, judgment was given in favor of the lodge.

Liberal extracts are made from the "admirably written" report of Bro. GURNEY.

Bro. MORRIS asks the judgment of reporters as to the proper method of taking the question of guilt or innocence in Masonic trials, and on the assessment of punishment, himself declaring for the ballot-box, with which we agree, and herein our individual opinion accords with Illinois law; does not recall the word "orphan" in our covenants, whereat, as CHARLES LAMB said of his dog, "We pray his intellects be not slipping;" thinks if the idea that a Mason can dimit himself—that is withdraw without action of the lodge—were general law, the red-handed murderer could enter the lodge, pay his dues, dimit himself and depart a Mason in good standing, which is true only providing that he can dimit himself without notice such as is required by the law in this jurisdiction where the voluntary nature of the bond of affiliation is fully recognized; very properly suggests that while we are settling mooted questions for jurisdictions at the antipodes, we should agree here at home once for all, that when a Grand Lodge is (lawfully) formed in unoccupied territory, those lodges that decline to unite with the movement shall be required to surrender their charters to the original authorities and give up their claims; says of the decision of the Grand Master of Florida that the adoption of a uniform code of by-laws for the government of lodges "was virtually an edict of the Grand Lodge which every brother is bound to obey," that such was not the Kentucky ruling of 1856 under similar circumstances,

and we agree with him in the dissent indicated, if he means, as we infer, that the Grand Lodge should not undertake to make the by-laws of the lodges—which we hold to be the right of the lodges themselves under the law of Masonry—although we acknowledge the right of the Grand Lodge to make rules to which those by-laws must conform; truly says while arguing for Grand Lodge libraries that it is not “for the great mass of the fraternity”—who, it is complained will not read them—for whom Masonic books are collected, but for the few who *will* read them, and are the leaven that will leaven the whole lump: condemns the practice of taking trials of offenses from the lodges and giving them to “commissions of ability and impartiality,” styling such commissions “man-traps,” and we join him in the condemnation, but for the reason that to deprive the lodge of its right to try offenses is a flagrant violation of a landmark: speaking of a Minnesota “Grand Lodge of Sorrow,” where each one of the participators had a number ranging from 18² to 33² after his name, asks if it would not be better to make it an old-fashioned Grand Lodge Blue Lodge session, and unite in Masonic grief in an old-fashioned way without any numerical mysteries whatever, and requests “all who favor the proposition to say aye!”—but as we have already voted we will improve the moment while others are exercising the right of suffrage to say relative to his method of putting the question, that we once heard a Grand Master of great experience in Masonic bodies, but who also had had wide experience in political conventions, and as a clerical officer in legislative bodies, put a question to vote in the Grand Lodge by the same formula, and that the peal of laughter which followed had but begun to subside when a ready-witted brother provoked a fresh outbreak by a motion to adjourn; frees his mind on unaffiliated Masons, who among other things are charged with out-numbering the faithful at funerals, which if true will make those Masters and Grand Masters who have been compelled to cry out in shame at the meagre attendance on such occasions, pray that their tribe may increase: puts a world of wisdom into a word when he adds to the maxim “Pay as you go,” *spend as you go*: is evidently skeptical as to the spontaneity of Grand Lodge elections, and says “*somebody* has got to nominate candidates *somewhere*,” asking whether it is better to wait for secret caucusses *after Grand Lodge meets*, or to give open and fair notice, in unsealed envelopes, to all concerned; calls “the resurrection of the body” a fundamental principle of Blue Lodge Masonry, the remark being called out by an extract whose author thought it questionable whether we believed in that dogma, of which we may say that the question whether we believe it or not is of no importance viewed from the Masonic side, inasmuch as the truth or falsity of the dogma is a question which the landmark does not permit to be mooted in Masonic bodies or discussions: properly condemns the New Jersey decision which denies the Masonic character to those who have received their degrees in regular lodges, lawfully convened, but in violation of Grand Lodge regulations; praises the revolutionary and unmasonic action of Texas in making a declaration of faith in the divine authenticity of the Bible a prerequisite to initiation; doubts the correctness of Bro. TAYLOR’S remark

that the Kentucky rule requiring applications for affiliation to be made to the nearest lodge, is opposed to the general law of Masonry, and suggests that he ask the reporters to give local practice, in which contingency our regulations would sustain him of Nevada; looks for "mote" to be turned into "may," since the Maine change from "compass" to "compasses;" and says of the Dakota rule restricting unaffiliated Masons to three visits to any one lodge in the jurisdiction, "A good decision, ancient and wise." How ancient? Does it go back to the time when all Masons were unaffiliated?

LOUISIANA.

The Grand Lodge met at New Orleans, Feb. 10th, 1879.

The address of the Grand Master (SAMUEL JAMES POWELL) is in the minor key. The material interests of the country had suffered disastrous reverses, every industry had been seriously hindered, a pestilence had been abroad, and their friends and brethren had fallen around them like leaves in wintry weather.

The death roll embraces the names of fourteen Worshipful brethren, one of whom, HENRY W. COYLE, was Grand Sword Bearer.

Referring to the yellow fever epidemic, after speaking of its unparalleled virulence and mortality, he says:

At first our membership was singularly exempt from attack, and so confident were our brethren that they could take care of our own household, that I persistently declined proffered assistance from other jurisdictions. But our hopes in this direction soon failed.

* * * * *

As soon as our necessities were known, liberal donations accompanied with words of compassionate sympathy came from our brethren in other jurisdictions. Material assistance without stint or measure, was freely and voluntarily furnished us, and in a few days funds to meet all our wants were at our disposal. So lavish and continuous were these donations, that I felt it my duty to send a telegram, through the Associated Press, to all the Grand Lodges in the United States to cease their generous contributions.

To these generous brethren, who so promptly came to our relief in the hour of affliction, I now tender the grateful acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks of the brethren of this jurisdiction. Their unmeasured generosity and unstinted beneficence will live forever in our memories, and be cherished with the truest affections of our hearts. Their timely and munificent charities have strengthened the bond of fellowship and cemented anew our hearts to them in a closer communion, and they will stand forever as monuments to the sacredness of our fraternal relations, and show to the world how Masons love each other.

One consolidation is reported, two lodges at different times during the year consolidating with Perfect Union Lodge, No. 1, in order, we infer, to save the oldest lodge in the State from extinction.

The *per capita* tax levied at the preceding Annual Communication gave rise to much correspondence, with the Grand Master, owing to a lack of information in the proceedings as to its purposes and the reasons for its being made. Some complained bitterly of the exaction, and questioned the power of the Grand Lodge to make the levy. For many reasons, but largely on account of the epidemic and the consequent difficulty of communication, but \$850 was collected.

The Grand Master submitted nine decisions, seven of which we copy:

1st. That it is not necessary for a Master elect to have the Past Master's degree before installation.

2d. That the fees for conferring degrees by a lodge without jurisdiction over the candidate belong to the lodge whose jurisdiction has been invaded.

4th. That lodges are not allowed to solicit aid to build lodge halls, or for any other purpose, from other jurisdictions, without the approval of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master; they are, however, at liberty to do so within our own jurisdiction without such permission; but that it should not be resorted to except in case of great necessity.

5th. That a Mason's widow or daughter who marries a profane, deprives herself of all the benefits of Masonry as a right.

7th. That the Grand Lodge is not responsible for the debts of subordinate lodges.

8th. That subordinate lodges can dispose of their property at will, and the Grand Lodge is without authority to control them in the enjoyment of their property, or in the disposition of it.

9th. That a member of a lodge is entitled to a dimit as a right, and he cannot be compelled to pay a *pro rata* of the indebtedness of the lodge before the dimit is granted.

And upon the subject of burials, he ruled:

* Masonic bodies may appear in regalia and perform burial and other public Masonic ceremonies, but such ceremonies must be under their own exclusive control, and entirely conducted by them. They must preserve the unity and exclusiveness of their organization throughout. Other secret associations may join in the *general* procession, but they must maintain their separate and distinct organization, and cannot be permitted to take any part in the ceremonies, further than marching in the general procession as distinct bodies.

Masonic bodies are prohibited from taking part in burial or other ceremonies with other secret associations, nor are they allowed to be present, as *Masonic bodies*, when such ceremonies are conducted by other secret societies.

For some reason Nos. 7 and 8 were not passed upon by the Committee on Jurisprudence. The committee dissented from so much of the fourth, as follows the words "Grand Master," and disapproved the fifth and ninth, and its report was sustained. The ruling relative to burials was confirmed, as were also the decisions of the Deputy Grand Master, of which the only one of general interest was to the effect that residence without the jurisdiction of the lodge does not disqualify for election as Master.

Referring to the Scotland-Quebec matter, the Grand Master is convinced the issuing of the new Scotch warrants was without the shadow of authority, and an unwarranted invasion of the sovereignty of Quebec: and in view of the position assumed by Louisiana years ago, and of the sympathy sought and received when her sovereignty was invaded, he thinks that in self vindication they must espouse the cause of Quebec, and in this the Grand Lodge concurred by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, in view of the violation on the part of the Grand Lodge of Scotland of the jurisdictional Grand Lodge of Quebec, do request the Most Worshipful Grand Master to recall the commission now held by Right Worshipful Brother David Kinnear, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana at the East of Scotland.

The following from the Grand Master's remarks on the condition of the Craft is well said throughout, but we particularly desire to call attention to and commend the concluding sentence:

I cannot afford to be sentimental on the supposed advantages of adversity, but all must admit that it furnishes many occasions for the exhibition of true manhood and the crowning virtues of the human character. In the trying scenes through which we have passed during the year, our brethren have been true to their trust, and in their unselfish and untiring efforts to relieve the distressed have beautifully reflected the teachings of Masonry; the pestilence that walked in darkness and rioted at noon-day was stript of many terrors and spoiled of many victims; the widow and the orphan were kindly cared for, and tears were wiped away from many faces. This practical exemplification of the great moral design of Masonry is far more gratifying to me than accessions to our numbers, or the erection of costly temples.

From the report of the Deputy Grand Master we clip the story of little
WALTER WILCOX:

A noteworthy incident of the epidemic, and which gained for itself wide publicity, was that of the forwarding of an orphan boy (Master Walter Wilcox, six years of age) to his grandmother's home in Oakland, California.

The boy had been deprived of his mother by the fever, and was under the temporary care of a step-father who was unable to take charge of him. Application being made to me to have him forwarded to the proposed destination, I made all the necessary arrangements with the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company for his transportation to San Francisco via Chicago, at which latter place he was rested and cared for, and thence proceeding, in due time reached his final destination. The little fellow met with a regular ovation throughout the length of his journey, and members of the fraternity, from here to California, tried to outvie each other in kindness to the orphan. Especial mention is due W. Brother H. F. Holcombe, W. M. of Garden City Lodge, Chicago, which lodge regarded the child as a protege on account of a display of humanity to one of their members by his late mother. Thanks are also due, in this connection, to Messrs. Graham & Finley, of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, for their humane and complete arrangements for the care of the little one, as well as to Mr. Charles Hubener, of Louisville, who bestowed much kindness upon him.

Grand Secretary BATCHELOR, while referring to the Library, acknowledges obligations to our Grand Lodge for a bound copy of "Ceremonies for Lodges," and says:

I would call attention to a singular fact: The Grand Lodge proffers free to the Masonic public a library containing several thousand volumes, among which are some very valuable books to the Masonic student, and a large collection of miscellaneous matter, with one of the

finest rooms in the city, comfortable, with good lights, open day and night, yet but seldom used by the fraternity.

In his reports of the amounts received for the Relief Fund, \$126 75 is credited to the Craft in Illinois.

Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1, reports among its receipts \$50 from Masonic bodies in Illinois, and among its disbursements \$68 50 to Masons hailing from this jurisdiction. Beside an incidental warrant drawn by order of the Deputy Grand Master for the expenses of Master WALTER WILCOX, sent to California, who was from Illinois.

Of two lodges under dispensation, one received a charter, and the petition of the other for renewal went to the Grand Master with power to act.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances had but one case of appeal before it, and that involved the question of the right of a lodge to deny a dimit to a brother in good standing, who has paid his dues and complied with all the regulations, because he has not advanced or paid his *pro rata* of the liabilities of the lodge. The committee decided that a dimit could not under such circumstances be properly denied, and in this the Grand Lodge concurred, as it did later, as we have seen, in the opinion of the Committee on Jurisprudence that it could.

The Grand Lodges of Dakota, Indian Territory and New Mexico were recognized; an unsuccessful attempt made to repeal the *per capita* tax; and the following resolution adopted:

Be it resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Louisiana does hereby extend to our sister Grand Lodges, in all parts of the continent, our most heartfelt thanks for their liberal and timely assistance during the late yellow fever epidemic in this State, and we pray that we may never be called upon to assist them in like manner, but fervently hope they may prosper according to the full measure of their great deservings.

EDWIN MARKS, New Orleans, was elected Grand Master; JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D., New Orleans, (Drawer No. 872) re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Representative of Illinois was present during the session.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 130) is again from the pen of Bro. GEORGE H. BRAUGHN. He briefly reviews the proceedings of forty-eight American Grand Lodges, and embraces in his report notices of foreign Grand Bodies amounting to fifty of its pages, mostly taken from the New York review.

Illinois receives very commendatory notice, Bro. GURNEY's report is flatteringly noticed, and our Grand Lodge congratulated on the acquisition of such a Grand Master.

Bro. BRAUGHN disagrees with the Arkansas ruling that a new trial cannot be granted by a lodge after the communication is closed at which the trial is

held, but thereafter the accused must seek redress by appeal, and both disagree with Illinois where it is held that when a case is once closed it can only be re-opened on its merits on appeal, although this does not prevent the Grand Master from setting aside the proceedings for such irregularities as would vitiate them: from practical experience disagrees with Bro GREEN-LEAF that the fittest man to write a report is he who hasn't a moment to spare: condemns in emphatic terms, as it deserves, the unwarranted disregard of the jurisdictional rights of Dakota by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota; properly dissents from the Grand Master of Idaho, who holds that when a brother is suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry by the Grand Lodge, and restored by the same power, his status is that of an unaffiliated Mason, holding as we have had occasion to, that the restoration—or more properly re-instatement—leaves him in the same position he occupied prior to the suspension: erroneously holds the same Grand Master to be in error when he decides that *one* ballot alone if clear entitles the applicant to the three degrees, the Grand Master's decision being in accord with the Idaho regulations, and these in turn in accord with the ancient law; concurs in the Kansas statement of the general rule regarding Past Masters, that they have no rights and privileges in a lodge not possessed by any Master Mason, except those specifically granted by their Grand Lodge: believes in opposition to the Maine doctrine, that a lodge may confer degrees as the proxy of another without affecting the membership of the recipient in the lodge for which it does the work and in which he was elected, and herein he is in accord with the practice in our jurisdiction, and we may add, with our own views; deprecates the enactment of prohibitory liquor laws by Grand Lodges, and so do we, but when the State makes the law it is not easy to see how what is a criminal offence under the civil law can be tolerated as Masonry, the landmarks making no exceptions in favor of any class of law-breakers except purely political offenders—those who rebel against the State: asks anent the decision—this time from Missouri—that the Master elect from a lodge must receive the degree of Past Master prior to his installation, whether this would not make him a *Past* Master before he becomes a Worshipful Master, to which we should say that it would not, inasmuch as it is his installation and service, and not the so-called degree, that makes him a Past Master—although it is reported that there are many thousands of individuals scattered through the country who call themselves Past Masters on account of having received a *side* degree of that name: is wedded to the belief that no brother, however capable he may be in a general sense, should be elevated to the Grand Mastership until he has served in the South and West, and as Deputy Grand Master, for the double reason that while service in these positions seem to qualify a brother for the Oriental Chair, it also provides for a proper period of probation for the aspiring member; notes with pleasure, under “Quebec,” that Illinois has severed all fraternal relations with Scotland; is at loss to find reasons for the ruling of Grand Master EDMUNDSON (Tennessee) that a lodge cannot tax the members *pro rata* to pay the debts of the lodge, but we should find a sufficient reason in the fact that the by-laws fixing the dues of members

cover the entire ground of pecuniary contributions in both directions, *i. e.* that as a member cannot as a right claim to pay *less* than the amount prescribed by the by-laws, so he cannot be required to pay *more*, so that the only lawful method of levying a necessary tax is to amend the by-laws; and finally our brother announces his final retirement from the reportorial guild, regretfully, and looking back upon his connection with it as the happiest experience of his Masonic life. We are sure that our brethren will all join with us in the hope that propitious fortune may yet bring him the leisure that will warrant his again taking up the pen which he has wielded with so much ability, and with a courtesy for which this department of the work of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has always been distinguished.

The chairmanship vacated by Bro. BRAUGHN again devolves on Bro. WM. R. WHITAKER who wrote the very able and scholarly report of 1875.

MAINE.

The Grand Lodge met at Portland, May 6th, 1879.

The Committee on Credentials must have nodded for a moment, for although Bro. GEORGE W. DEERING is noted as present in the list of District Deputy Grand Masters, Illinois is not in their list of Grand Lodges represented.

As an illustration of the directness of the address of the Grand Master (EDWARD BURNHAM) we give the opening paragraph, in which he says as much as might have served some for a page of matter:

Another year has rolled away, bringing us again together in Grand Lodge, ready to perform what our hands may find to do. A kind Providence has spared most of those who were here a year ago; but few have fallen by the way. May the Divine guidance be given us, both here and during the labors of the coming year.

Two dispensations had been granted for new lodges.

In a case of violation of personal jurisdiction, wherein one BARTON, rejected by Dirigo Lodge in 1867, applied to visit that lodge as a member of Truckee Lodge, California, and was refused because initiated without its consent, the Grand Master wrote to Grand Master BROWNE, of California, on the subject. He says:

His reply states that the candidate avers in his petition that he has lived in the State for the past year, and in the jurisdiction of the lodge the past six months, and has not been rejected by any lodge the past twelve months. Truckee Lodge, therefore, received said Barton in accordance with the law of the Grand Lodge of California.

No further comment is made on the case, nor was it noticed afterwards by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master submitted six "opinions," but lest the use of this word should lead to misapprehension, the Committee on Jurisprudence in reporting thereon reminded the Grand Lodge that the official deliverances of the Grand Master of Masons in Maine were *decisions*, and not mere opinions. We copy three of the decisions:

1. In referring to the widow and orphans of a Mason, we can only mean those who legitimately hold those relations in accordance with the laws of the State.

3. The Constitution, Section 99, provides: "The general rule which governs the order in the admission of members and candidates is, that such admission is to be sanctioned by entire unanimity." Sections 101, 102, show that the same course is to be pursued with applications for membership, as with petitions for degrees. Decision No. 3, of Grand Master Cargill, 1875, page 528, approved by the Grand Lodge in 1876, confirms this view. The election in each instance confers membership. The unwelcome admission from another lodge impairs harmony, the same as if from the outer world. An objection, after election, has the same validity in the one case, as in the other, and if made prior to the next stated communication after the election, is reasonable as to time.

6. When by-laws provide, "The members of this lodge shall sign the by-laws in force at the time of their admission, within six months of their election, sickness or absence not preventing, otherwise the election to be void," the signing of the by-laws, by those elected to membership only, in said lodge, is a condition precedent to their becoming members. If they do not exercise the privilege within the six months, sickness or absence not preventing, their right to become members ceases. If they still desire membership they must petition anew.

These were approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, and confirmed by the Grand Lodge. With the first and sixth we agree, but dissent from the third. It is true that the unwelcome admission from another lodge impairs harmony, the same as if from the outer world. It is also true that a brother already a member sometimes impairs harmony, but he cannot be ousted by an objection if he does. He can only be ousted after being heard in his own defence, and so too we think that when a Master Mason has been elected to membership, he has acquired rights under the contract which ought not to be alienated by the objection of a single member, or any number of members, without some process which will enable him to defend himself. The right of peremptory objection is such in its very nature that it ought to be restricted within the narrowest limits. It is an essential denial of the principle of fair play which is supposed to be fundamental in Masonic jurisprudence, so *un-masonic*, if you please, that we do not believe it ought ever to be permitted to abridge the rights, either actual or potential, which have been acquired by one who has acquired the Masonic character.

The quaint wit and wisdom of the Grand Master is so apparent in his remarks relative to the contemplated celebration of St. John's Day, at Portland, that we quote a part in order that our brethren may enjoy the flavor for themselves;

In showing respect to the memory of St. John the Baptist, we need no costly array or sumptuous feast, for we read of him: "And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair,

and a leathern girdle about his loins; and his meat was locusts and wild honey." Here let me speak in behalf of the ancient Brethren of our day. Though it is true, that "a *line* is a point continued and a figure of one capacity, namely, length," yet I trust that the Marshal will bear in mind that to march from Munjoy to Bramhall and elsewhere about Portland, as he may direct, may weary the most devoted follower of St. John.

The centennial of Warren Lodge, No. 2, called forth some remarks relative to the early lodges which were generally on the seaboard or upon navigable rivers. Their mariners and traders generally received the degrees when they were away, but little inquiry being then made as to residence, a fact witnessed to by old diplomas. He says that many of those who had received degrees in army lodges appeared as charter members of new lodges. Some highly interesting notes of army lodges are given. Of the army lodges of the revolution, he says:

There were ten of these lodges, the oldest being St. John's, of New York, 1775. American Union Lodge, of Connecticut, was chartered by the St. John's Grand Lodge in Massachusetts, Feb'y 15th, in the year of Salvation, 1776, and was with the army in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey until 1783, the last meeting being held April 23, 1783, when Bro. Rose was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Gen. Washington was a visitor Dec. 27, 1779. Henry Dearborn, afterward member of Congress from the District of Maine, was a visitor April 7, 1779. John Brooks, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, was made an Entered Apprentice Aug. 28, 1779. I will give the form of a procession April 17, 1779: 1, Outside Tyler; 2, Wardens with white rods; 3, youngest Brother with the bag; 4, Brethren by juniority; 5, W. Master with his rod, the Treasurer on his right hand supporting the sword of Justice, the Secretary on his left hand supporting the Bible, Square and Compass; 6, Inside Tyler.

"Sept. 9, 1779. *Resolved*, That the moneys remaining in the treasury of this lodge, on the 1st day of November next, shall be invested in tickets of the third class of the United States Lottery, the avails of which shall remain in the treasury, to be appropriated to the relief of the poor of the Fraternity or as the Brethren shall agree."

The younger members of the Compass family are now called "Compass-ees" in Maine.

The Grand Master alludes to the fraternal dead of several jurisdictions. Of the deceased, Grand Secretary TITUS, of Massachusetts, and Past Grand Masters IRVIN and WHEELER, of New Hampshire and Tennessee respectively, were natives of Maine. In his own jurisdiction, Past Grand Chaplains GILES BAILEY and EZEKIEL ROBINSON, and Past District Deputy Grand Master GEORGE E. TAYLOR had passed away.

Of Masonic relief, he says:

There is a tendency to expect lodges and the Grand Lodge to render considerable material aid in cases of destitution among Masons and their families. This arises in part from erroneous ideas imparted by some Masons to their families, and by a portion of the Masonic speakers and writers, and also from the fact that there are many beneficial societies that make a specialty of paying sick and funeral benefits. We have no such plan. We do not receive the money requisite to the carrying out of the system, and therefore should not be expected, without the means, to perform what we do not promise. *The responsibility of our Fraternity is individual and cannot be shifted upon any association.*

Nobody has put the whole theory of Masonic relief according to the original design in fewer or truer words than those we have italicised.

In 1872 the Grand Lodge of Maine so amended its constitution as to provide that unaffiliated Masons by registering themselves with the Grand Secretary and paying annual dues of one dollar to the Grand Lodge, might relieve themselves of the disabilities imposed on that class of Masons in that jurisdiction. The Grand Secretary this year reports that but few of the brethren have availed themselves of this privilege, and a large proportion of them have ceased to continue their payments. The total number registered (in seven years), is twenty-seven; of whom two have affiliated; one has died; one has left the jurisdiction: and eight have continued their payments. If others have affiliated he has no information of the fact, and he concludes that "it is evident that, as a remedy for non-affiliation, registration has little or no effect."

The following resolutions, reported by the Committee on Correspondence, were adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recognizes as the Supreme Masonic authority, in the Province of Manitoba, the Grand Lodge of which M. W. Samuel P. Matheson is Grand Master, and John H. Bell is Grand Secretary; and that our lodges and brethren be cautioned not to extend Masonic fellowship to any one from that Province, not hailing under said Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the action of our M. W. Grand Master, in revoking the commission of William N. Kennedy as our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, be approved and confirmed.

Resolved That this Grand Lodge extends fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, and cordially welcomes this Body on the distant frontier to the fraternal circle.

Why the first two were adopted will appear when we reach Manitoba.

The following, from the same committee, which was also adopted, explains itself so clearly that the wayfaring man need not err respecting its meaning:

Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Scotland, in violation of principles of Masonic law itself admits to be valid, is attempting to establish and maintain lodges within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, therefore,

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge again affirms the doctrine, enunciated by Massachusetts Grand Lodge in 1783, that, when a Grand Lodge is established in any territory, no person or persons ought or can, consistently with the rules of Masonry, use or exercise the powers or prerogatives of a Grand Master or Grand Lodge, *to-wit*, to give power to erect lodges of Masonry, make Masons, or do anything which belongs to the powers or privileges of a Grand Lodge, within any part of such territory, the rightful and appropriated limits, to which the authority of such Grand Lodge forever extends.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will support the Grand Lodge of Quebec in maintaining its *exclusive* jurisdiction throughout the Province.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge holds that all lodges in the Province of Quebec, not recognized by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, are illegal, and all their members clandestine Masons, and hereby forbids all Masons of its obedience to hold any kind of Masonic communication with them.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, be requested to cause this Grand Lodge to be furnished with the names of all illegal associations claiming to

be Masonic, in that jurisdiction, with the names of their officers and members, as far as practicable, and especially of any members who have heretofore been members of any lodges under the authority of that Grand Lodge.

The same committee recommended that the communication from the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," be published with the proceedings, and report further:

That they find that that Grand Lodge was formed by less than a majority of the lodges in that jurisdiction, and that as yet the lodges which have given in their adhesion to it, do not constitute that majority, and, therefore, that recognition by this Grand Lodge cannot as yet be accorded.

But it seems quite probable, that the Grand Lodge of Scotland will so far put itself outside of the pale of regular Grand Lodges that the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales may become a necessity, especially if some arrangement be made with the English Lodges, whereby harmony may be preserved.

The question of extending recognition was accordingly postponed for a year; and on the same question as relating to Colon and Cuba, the following action was had:

Voted, That action upon the question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Colon or the Grand Lodge of Cuba, be postponed until the next annual communication; and that we hereby fraternally request the Brethren of both organizations to take measures to secure the unity of Freemasonry under one Grand Lodge in that jurisdiction.

Several proposed amendments having been referred to a committee (Past Grand Masters MOORE and COWGILL), were reported upon adversely, but the Grand Lodge took the bits in its teeth, disagreed with the report, and adopted the amendments. The effect of the first is to make the section to which it applies, reads—

No brother shall be eligible to an office in the Grand Lodge, except he be a Permanent Member thereof, or a member of a subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction; and a Brother having been duly elected to either of the stations of Grand Warden, and having served in said station for one year, shall not be re-elected to the office the year following."

The new matter is that which follows the semi-colon. We can conceive of no reason for its adoption unless for the express purpose of more rapidly increasing the permanent membership of the Grand Lodge, a purpose which does not command our sympathy.

We infer from the use of the disjunctive conjunction in the original portion of the section, that a permanent member of the Grand Lodge may be without lodge affiliation and still be eligible to any office in the gift of the Craft, so that what is sauce for the—gosling, is not sauce for the gander.

The other amendments adopted leave the law on the subject to which they apply, as follows:

"SEC. 53. The Grand Lodge may restore any Brother suspended or expelled, but he shall not thereby be restored to membership in his lodge."

"SEC. 54. No restoration by his lodge of an expelled or indefinitely suspended Mason, shall take effect until confirmed by the Grand Lodge."

"Rule 8. A concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to suspend or expel. And no Mason, whose suspension or expulsion has been confirmed by this Grand Lodge shall be restored to the privileges of Masonry, except by a unanimous vote of the members present, when such restoration may be acted on, of the lodge by which he was so expelled or suspended, except as provided in Section fifty-three."

We don't understand why the fiction of two grades of punishment—suspension and expulsion—should be kept up when the method of removing the disability in either case makes the one the precise equivalent of the other. In our judgment the difference between a suspended and an expelled Mason is clearly defined. The membership of the first has not been terminated; he is still a member—a member under disabilities. The membership of the second *has* been terminated. He is as definitely out of his lodge as if he had dimitted, or died. The re-instatement of a suspended Mason involves only the resumption of what had been held in abeyance, including lodge membership; the restoration of an expelled Mason to membership involves the re-creation of that which had been absolutely destroyed.

The Committee on Jurisprudence comment at considerable length on the decision of the previous year relative to the power of a Past Master to open a lodge and preside therein in the absence of the Master and Wardens (the decision numbered *one* in Bro GURNEY'S review of Maine last year), which had been widely criticised. The committee say that the power is not *expressly* given in their constitution, but is given by necessary implication in the provision forbidding the opening of a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, *unless a Past Master is present to preside*. This provision was, in substance, in the constitution adopted at the organization of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and has been retained in it ever since. It was taken from the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts which retained it until about fifteen years ago, when it was dropped. They think the rule prevailed in Massachusetts at a very early date. Going back to the origin of regulations on this subject, the committee say:

In Anderson's Constitutions, it is said that "in case of sickness, death or necessary absence of the Master, the Senior Warden shall act as Master *pro tempore*, if no Brother is present who has been master of that lodge before; for in that case the absent Master's authority reverts to the last Master then present, though he cannot act until the said Senior Warden has once congregated the Lodge, or in his absence the Junior Warden."

But in the second edition of Anderson (1738) the regulation just quoted is modified, and it is stated as the law, that in the absence of the Master the Senior Warden "fills the Chair, even though a former Master be present."

[The full text of the regulation here alluded to as appearing in the second edition of ANDERSON, is as follows:

"If a Master of a particular lodge is deposed or dimits, the Senior Warden shall forthwith fill the Master's chair till the next time of choosing; and ever since, in the Master's absence, he fills the chair, even though a former Master be present."

This was adopted in 1723, and we presume "ever since" to mean from the time of its adoption until its publication in 1738].

The committee continue:

It will be observed that both these regulations refer to cases *in which a Warden is present*, and is *limited* to those cases; so that neither of them touch the case in the absence of the Master and both Wardens.

It has been assumed that these regulations relate to both cases, and, therefore it has been held, that Past Masters can *never* preside save under the authority of the Master or a Warden. But it is very certain that in olden times the idea prevailed, that a Master's authority in some cases reverted to his predecessors.

And your committee, after careful and extended examination, are satisfied that the cases in which a Warden is present have been confounded with those in which neither Master or Warden is present; and that, according to the ancient law and usage, when a Warden is present, a Past Master can act only under his authority; but that when neither a Master or a Warden is present, a Past Master can open a lodge and preside therein; and, therefore, that the provision of our Constitution in question, is in accordance with the ancient law and usage. We have abundant evidence of this in the old Records.

It is evident that, before 1723, it was held that the Past Master had this right, even when the Warden was present, but in that year it was resolved that when a Warden is present, he presides instead of a Past Master.

The committee go on to cite as containing a similar provision, the Massachusetts constitutions of 1798 and for about seventy years thereafter; the Ahiman Rezon, of Pennsylvania, (1783); Virginia, (1791 and 1818); Maryland, (1797); South Carolina—Dalcho's—(1807 and 1822); the constitutions of New York, (1789 to 1820); Ohio, (1843, 1846 and 1854); Maryland, (1823); Georgia, (1856 and 1859); Missouri, (1853). Other citations are made, as the action of Portland Lodge about a century ago; of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, based on the opinion of CHARLES W. MOORE, who quoted the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England at that time, providing that in case of the absence of the Master and Wardens, the immediate Past Master, or, in his absence, the Senior Past Master, should act as Master; the constitutions of the Grand Lodges of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which make the same provision—conditioned on the absence of the Master alone; and the constitutions of South Carolina (1847) and Montana (1875), which expressly provide that in the absence of the Master and Wardens, a Past Master may preside.

It will be seen that the committee have been able to cite wide usage to sustain the decision of the Grand Master, but their conclusion that the opposite doctrine is a comparatively recent innovation, does not seem to us warranted. Taking the ancient law itself as our guide, viz: the regulations of 1721 and 1723, and we come to a directly opposite conclusion from the committee as to its meaning; and their remark that both "*these regulations refer to cases in which a Warden is present, and is limited to those cases,*" helps us to that conclusion, viz: *neither of the regulations make provision for the opening of a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens.* The regulation of 1721 warrants the conclusion of the committee that at one time certainly, the idea prevailed that a Master's authority in some cases reverted to his predecessors. It is to be remembered, however, that this particular one, alone, of all the regulations, shows that it did so revert, and this

one shows also that it so reverted *only in the presence of a Warden*. Standing upon the regulation of 1721 alone, it is evident that in the absence of the Master and Wardens a Past Master could not open a lodge and preside therein, as it expressly provides that he cannot act until one of the Wardens has congregated the lodge. If he did not derive such power from the regulation of 1721, whence did he derive it? Certainly not from any legislation within the next fifteen years, for the regulation of 1723 was still the law when the second edition of Anderson was published, in 1738. We have given the text of that regulation above, part of which is law and part commentary, and both clearly show we think, that its design was to circumscribe, and not to extend, the powers and privileges of Past Masters.

At what time the Grand Lodge of England adopted the regulation quoted by Bro. MOORE in 1849, we have no means of determining at this time. We wish the committee had been able to tell us whether it was before or after the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813; for it is noticeable on examining the dates back to which they have been able to trace the regulation recognizing either expressly or by implication the right referred to, that the earliest coincide with the localities where the influence of the Dermott Grand Lodge was strong enough to give the name of Ahiman Rezon to the book of the law. Of course it is a sufficient answer to the criticisms impugning the correctness of Grand Master BURNHAM'S decision as a matter of local law, that the Maine constitutions fully warranted it. Moreover, universal usage shows that the question is a proper subject of Grand Lodge regulation, each of these bodies having settled it according to its own judgment. The preponderance of judgment seems to accord with the regulation of 1723, a result due more, we think, to reflection on the structure of the lodge, than to deference to that regulation as a precedent.

From the report of the committee on Masonic History, we learn that the Grand Lodge has now in its possession, in print or manuscript, histories of all but nine of the lodges in the jurisdiction.

Two charters were granted, one restored and one surrendered, and one dispensation granted.

The following presents the existing law of Maine relative to dimitts:

1. That upon application at any stated communication, the lodge may vote a dimit at once, either in the form of an honorable discharge from membership, or with a recommendation, as it may see fit.
2. Or that a member may give notice at a stated communication, that at the next he shall apply for a dimit, and at such next stated meeting, if no charges have been filed and his dues are paid to that time, it is the Secretary's duty to give him a certificate of honorable discharge from membership. The lodge may also vote him such recommendation as it sees fit. The Secretary should note on his record the giving of the notice and the issuing of the dimit.
3. Or that a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he should state in his petition that he is still a member of ——— lodge, (naming it,) and then, if accepted, he may procure his dimit in either of the methods above stated, file it with the other lodge, at any time within six months, sign the by-laws thereof, and thus, at once, become a member.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, of Bangor, was elected Grand Master: IRA BERRY, Portland, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 148) is again from the pen of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, who reviews the proceedings of fifty-one American Grand Lodges, some of them for two years, and devotes considerable space to the status of the Cuban Bodies and the Grand Orient of Spain. Like all his reports, it is a paper of great value: not alone because of the ability which places him at the head of the reportorial *corps*, but because of the thoroughness with which he exhausts all available sources of information relative to the subjects which he touches.

He devotes nearly six pages to Illinois. Of our address he says:

We cannot review it as we wish, because we have discovered, too late for correcting the error, that the binder has injected eight pages of Bro. Gurney's excellent Report on Correspondence into the Grand Master's address, but did not return the compliment by putting the missing eight pages of the *address* into the *report*. Bro. Gurney is *now* Grand Master, but we think it exceeds his prerogatives to make a part of his predecessor's address! We, therefore, in order to avoid setting a dangerous precedent, must decline reviewing it as a part of the Grand Master's address!

He thus comments on the opinion expressed by our Committee on Lodges U. D., that the dispensing power, according to the fundamental laws of Masonry, belongs to the Grand Master, and to him alone, and cannot and should not be interfered with by the Grand Lodge:

It seems to us that the committee were misled by the word "dispensation": for the idea that a Grand Lodge cannot issue a temporary warrant for a lodge is contrary to the almost, if not quite, universal practice. The word "dispensation" has come to mean something entirely different from its original meaning, which was that the Grand Master could *dispense* with the law in particular cases, a power not now recognized as belonging to him, except in Rhode Island (and possibly a few other jurisdictions), where it is held that a Grand Master can dispense in a particular case, with any provision of the Constitution or of Masonic law, provided he does not violate a landmark; *this* dispensing power, certainly, no other than Grand Master possesses, even if *he* does. But it is certainly well settled that Grand Lodges may create lodges, either by charter or dispensation.

The Illinois constitution expressly enumerates as among the powers of the Grand Lodge, that of granting dispensations for new lodges. The Committee overlooked neither this nor the fact that the power is conceded by modern usage. Of late years, however, there has been a growing disinclination on the part of the Grand Lodge to exercise this constitutional, but as it felt, doubtful power, and petitions for dispensations, addressed to the Grand Lodge, have therefore been referred to the Grand Master. In this case the Grand Master had advised the brethren seeking the dispensation that he could not grant it, and they therefore petitioned the Grand Lodge. One year before the Grand Master had laid down the proposition that the act of establishing a lodge without a warrant was essentially an act of that dispensing power which by immemorial usage and universal consent is recognized as a prerogative of the Grand Master, and this construction of the law was endorsed in express terms by the Grand Lodge. The committee,

therefore, while it felt compelled to act on the petition under the circumstances, took occasion to re-affirm this construction; and the Grand Lodge, by adopting their report, expressed the opinion that it *ought* not to exercise the power, notwithstanding it might do so under the constitution.

BRO. GURNEY'S report is highly praised, and receives marked attention. We make no excuse for copying, nearly entire, his comments thereon :

BRO. GURNEY gives more of this report to extracts than he gave of his former, but he criticises freely, and always has, and is ready to express a positive opinion upon a subject, and give reasons for the faith which is in him.

He holds that every member of a lodge has a right to vote on the trial of a member, even though he be brother or son of the accused, saying that every member of a lodge is *de facto* and *de jure* a juror, made so by the fundamental law—a right of which nothing in Masonry can deprive him. This cannot be absolutely true, for if so, *the accused has a right to vote in his own case*. There are, therefore, exceptions to the rule. But where shall the line be drawn? If the *accused* cannot vote, the accuser *should* not. If neither of these should vote, their immediate representatives (their counsel) should not, for the same reason. But we have grave doubts if the exception can be extended beyond the cases we have enumerated. BRO. G. seems to be jealous of allowing the rules of civil law to govern in Masonic trials; he seems to forget that the common law is the sum of human wisdom, developed by an experience of a thousand years, for the promotion of justice, and the protection of the innocent; and that every safeguard thrown by Masonry around an accused Brother is borrowed directly from the civil law, as in former times the lodge expelled without a hearing, notice or filing of charges.

We do not agree with him in his views about the Past Master's degree, as it is generally, but perhaps not quite correctly termed. We agree with him, however, that after a Brother has "passed the chair," he has no privileges above the rest of his Brethren, except eligibility to office, &c., in the Grand Lodge, and we hold that a lodge may try one of its members except the acting Master and acting Grand Master, while officiating as such, or, at any time, for malfeasance in office. As far back as we can trace Masonry in its organized form, we find that a ceremony, in part secret, attended the induction of a Master into his office, and that *secret* part came to be called a *degree*, and we do not see that it is open to any of BRO. G.'s objections.

He also holds that a lodge has a right to refuse to dimit a member, on the ground, among others, that a dimit includes a recommendation of the worthiness of the one who holds it. We agree with him, that while a member is presumed to be innocent of any charge until he is duly convicted, nevertheless it does not follow that until he is convicted he must be presumed to be a *worthy Mason* and entitled to be recommended as such. But we hold that membership is voluntary, on the part of the Mason, and that he is entitled to a discharge when he wants it, unless he is liable to charges. The regulation adopted by our Grand Lodge last year seems to us to cover the whole case: if a Brother wants a dimit he applies for it at a regular meeting in open lodge, the request lies over till the next regular meeting, thus giving time to file charges, if he is liable to them, when, if none are filed, he gets his dimit, and the lodge, if it sees fit, gives him a recommendation to the Craft, as a worthy Brother.

He objects to our "Past Master" decision, saying that it is contrary to the "Old Regulation." That is true, but it is a part of those "Old Regulations," that a Grand Lodge may alter them; our Grand Lodge has done so in this instance, and that is all there is to it.

He holds earnestly that a Grand Lodge, *by the very fact of its existence*, has exclusive jurisdiction over all lodges in its territory, by whomsoever they may have been chartered; and yet he repeats BRO. CUSHING'S question to us, what evidence have we that the lodges in Maine, which still hold their old Massachusetts and English charters, are subordinate to our

Grand Lodge; and he overlooks our answer, "Because they are in *Maine*;" we do not know where Bro. G. was born, and yet the fact, that he lives in Illinois, is conclusive evidence to us that he is subordinate to the laws of Illinois as long as he remains there.

We are considerably surprised at his position in relation to Cuba, after the light which has been thrown upon the question during the past year. He insists that the old Grand Lodge became extinct as such, and that the lodges were annihilated; and yet he recognizes the Masons made in them as *regular* Masons, by recommending them to apply to some Grand Lodge for authority to organize lodges. We do not understand how he can reconcile these positions with each other.

But he still repeats that the "Grand Lodge submitted to the Supreme Council," he bases this upon the assertion of the Representative of the opposing Body, when, if he would analyze the facts, he would find that what Bro. ILLA *calls* a submission was *not* a submission; the Grand Lodge *did* agree to become "a section of a Grand Orient" with the Supreme Council, but no more subordinate to the Supreme Council than the Supreme Council was subordinate to the Grand Lodge; but the matter rested wholly *in agreement*, as nothing was ever done under it, *the Grand Orient never having met*. But we dissent *in toto* from his doctrine that if a lodge or a Grand Lodge entangles itself temporarily with another Body in a manner not allowed by the laws of Masonry, but ultimately frees itself, having all the time preserved its identity, it thereby is annihilated or becomes extinct. If a lodge should give in its adhesion to a Grand Chapter, and be governed for a time by it, but should still exercise the powers and duties of a lodge according to the laws of Masonry, and finally should declare itself free from the control of the Grand Chapter it would still exist as a regular lodge. If Bro. Gurney should give in his adhesion to Queen Victoria and undertake to obey the laws of Great Britain, but all the while should remain in Illinois and obey her laws, we guess neither he nor his citizenship of Illinois would be annihilated. If Bro. Gurney supposes that the Cuban lodges surrendered their charters and took new ones from the Supreme Council, he is utterly in error, as no lodge received a charter from any source save the Grand Lodge, or "Provincial Mother Lodge," which derived its authority from the Grand Lodge. In former times, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana divided itself into three Chambers, one for the York Rite, one for the French Rite, and one for the Scotch Rite; but it afterwards abandoned this system, and now governs the lodges of all three Rites in the same manner. We scarcely think Bro. G. would hold that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana is an irregular Body, because it once practiced a system at variance with the practice of other Grand Lodges.

If we admit that the Grand Lodge of Colon once made itself partially subordinate to a Grand Orient, but still retained all power over Symbolic Lodges, and finally threw off its subordination entirely, it is as much a free, sovereign and independent Grand Lodge as the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

We last year suggested that even if these Cuban lodges had given cause for forfeiture of their charters, but their charters had not actually been taken away by competent authority, the lodges actually exist as regular lodges; to which he replies, that by *burying* themselves in another organization, their *annihilation* as Craft Lodges was none the less positive. But they did not bury themselves so deep but that they have emerged and exist as Craft Lodges, thereby disproving his theory of annihilation. It is a question of very grave character how far a Grand Lodge in one jurisdiction can go in declaring that a lodge in another jurisdiction, admitted to have once been regular, has become irregular and clandestine.

He still insists that Prince Hall Lodge "must have secured a so-called charter, without any lawful knowledge on the part of the Grand Lodge of England that the petitioners were Masons." To which we reply, that he makes this assertion without the slightest scintilla of evidence to support it; that the decision of the Grand Lodge of England upon that question was conclusive and that as matter of fact, Prince Hall and his associates were made Masons in regularly chartered English lodges. No, Prince Hall Lodge was a regular lodge; the infirmity in its proceeding was in issuing charters to other lodges, when the law of the Grand Lodge, which chartered it, was, and had been for seventy-five years, that a regular lodge could be created in no other manner than by a charter *from a Grand Lodge*.

He apparently modifies his views somewhat in relation to following general rules in regard to lodge discipline, but still insists that any rules, that deny to the lodge the right "to exercise the cardinal doctrines of the Brotherhood in matters of discipline," are utterly at war with Masonry. If there were but one lodge in the world, his doctrine might do; but as it is, no lodge has the right to exercise "cardinal doctrines" at the expense of the Institution; and the Ancient Charges, by giving the power of supervision to the Grand Lodge recognize the fact.

We cannot concur in his views upon the ballot. He holds that whenever it is discovered that an error has been made, it is proper to re-consider a negative ballot. He cites an instance in which a member mistook the identity of the candidate and rejected him, and holds that the moment this became known it should have been declared that the ballot was of no force. The right of objecting to a candidate is one of the most sacred rights the Mason possesses, so sacred that the Old Charges explicitly declare that it not subject to a dispensation. It is, therefore, most carefully guarded. The fact, that human laws are imperfect and sometimes work wrong, is recognized, but it is held that it is better that occasional wrong happen, than to deprive Masons of this sacred right or endanger its exercise. In the case stated, no one (but the Master and Wardens) had any business to know how many black ballots there were, and the Brother who threw one had no business to disclose that he did so. Though our remark has been sharply criticised, we repeat that it cannot be *known Masonically*, that any error has been committed. A Brother may *think* he knows, but *others* cannot know it. Within our experience, a case happened in which a Brother *thought* he knew that he black-balled a candidate by mistake, and proceedings were attempted to be inaugurated to correct the mistake; when lo! another Brother came forward and said that he threw the black ball and intended to do so. There is no other safe rule than to take the ballot itself, as found in the box, as the only evidence of what the ballot *was*, or *was intended* to be, or who *threw* it; and no testimony ought to be received to contradict it.

At this point we shall copy entire his presentation of the Colon and Cuba matter, not only because it is a historical paper of great value, but because in it he challenges the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Illinois on some of the ultimate questions of this controversy; and we shall follow this, for the same reason, with his comments on the Grand Orient of Spain:

The Grand Lodge of Cuba has been recognized by the Grand Lodges of Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Manitoba, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and Wyoming—*twenty* in all.

Recognition has been refused by the Grand Lodges of Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Virginia and Wisconsin—*seven* in all.

Recognition has been postponed—and in many cases in a manner, which makes postponement equivalent to refusal to recognize—by the Grand Lodges of Alabama, California, Canada, Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Indian Territory, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and West Virginia—*twenty-three* in all.

If the Grand Lodges of British Columbia, Minnesota, Texas or Vermont have acted upon the question, their action has escaped our notice.

From this statement it will be seen that those Grand Lodges which have recognized the Grand Lodge of Cuba upon the ground that "it had been recognized by nearly all the American Grand Lodges," did so under a misapprehension.

In deciding upon the question of recognition, several questions of the gravest importance arise, and must be decided

On the threshold, we are met by one which affects the Masonic standing of nearly one-half of the Masons in the world. There have been in the past, and are now, two systems of Masonic government, which we may distinguish, with sufficient accuracy, by styling one the *Grand Lodge* system, and the other the *Grand Orient* system; in the former, the Grand Lodge is the sole supreme authority, unembarrassed by any entanglements; in the latter, the Grand Lodge unites with other Bodies forming a Grand Orient, to which the Grand Lodge yields certain of its powers, but not those in relation to creating lodges or making Masons. The ground taken by those who advocate the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, is that a Grand Lodge which is a constituent in a Grand Orient, is illegitimate and illegal, that its lodges are irregular, and, therefore, the Masons made in them are clandestine Masons. *This doctrine strikes out of existence all the Masonry in the world*, except in the United States and Great Britain and its Dependencies, and the few lodges established in other countries.

To such doctrine we can never yield our assent; and we imagine that many of the Grand Lodges, which have acknowledged the regularity of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, when they come to realize the real position they have taken by their action, will desire to put on record some expression of dissent from the doctrine they have endorsed.

We hold that the Masons made under the Grand Orient system are regular Masons, their lodges lawful lodges, and their Grand Lodges entitled to be respected as such. At the same time, we are, in the strongest manner, in favor of separating all Grand Lodges from all such entangling alliances, and hold that Grand Lodges of the other system may properly say to one of the Grand Orient system, "While we will respect your rights as a Grand Lodge, and admit, as visitors, Masons of your obedience, we cannot exchange Representatives with you, as our equals, because we are *in all respects* sovereign, and you are not." We have always deemed that the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in effect closing the doors of its lodges against all European Masons except those of the obedience of the British Grand Lodges, was unfraternal, and, in fact, utterly subversive of the principles of Freemasonry. She had the right (that is *power*) to do so, and that we do not challenge; but when she does it and calls it *Masonic*, we utter our emphatic protest. At the same time, we uphold her in refusing to exchange Representatives with the Grand Bodies in question.

As all admit that there was in Cuba, at the time the Grand Lodge of Cuba was formed, a Grand Lodge, originally legitimate and lawful, we hold that, notwithstanding it may have become entangled in a Grand Orient system, if such was the fact, it was, and is a regular Grand Lodge, with *exclusive* jurisdiction, so that no other Grand Lodge could legally be formed in its territory. And we hold, further, that when a Grand Lodge, connected with a Grand Orient, frees itself and becomes independent in *all* respects, it is entitled not only to have its jurisdictional rights respected, but also to be recognized formally and be represented near other Grand Lodges.

We have said *all admit* that the Grand Lodge of Colon was regularly formed. This is true; but many have made the admission under such a misapprehension of the facts, that they may withdraw the admission. In nearly all the statements made in reports to other Grand Lodges, it is said that the three lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Colon were *all* chartered by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. *This is erroneous; only one of the lodges was so chartered.* In our report in 1877, we fell into the same error; but last year we stated that two of those lodges were chartered by the Grand Orient of Spain; but as the original statement has since been repeated, we judge that our statement is deemed erroneous. We have therefore examined the question as fully as we have had the means of doing. In the address of the Grand Master of South Carolina, in 1859, he announces that he has issued a dispensation for a lodge in Cuba; he says that two lodges had been previously established on the Island and were then in existence; that the object of organizing this lodge was to unite with the others in establishing a Grand Lodge, to be known as the Grand Orient Cuba; and that Cuba was then unoccupied as an exclusive Masonic jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge granted the charter, the special committee, to which the matter was referred, saying: "The information before your committee satisfied them, that the two recognized lodges, now working in that Island, exist by virtue of charters granted by different foreign Bodies." No

other charter was granted then or afterwards by that Grand Lodge. It is, therefore, certain that only *one* of the three lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Colon was chartered by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. Bro. Albert Pike, in his address to his Supreme Council in April, 1860, says that in 1853, there were in Cuba two legally constituted symbolic lodges chartered by the Grand Orient of Spain; that the Grand Lodge of South Carolina in November, 1859, chartered another at Santiago de Cuba; that, on the 5th of December, 1859, delegates from these three lodges met and established the Grand Lodge of Colon for the Island of Cuba; that afterwards, this Body, uniting with the Grand Lodge of Perfection, formed the Grand Orient of Colon; that the interference by one De Castro, under the pretence of authority from the Southern Supreme Council, with this Grand Lodge was wholly unauthorized, and beyond any power or claim of power of that Supreme Council to authorize; and that the Supreme Council, in a country where there was a previously existing Grand Lodge, should not undertake to meddle with the symbolic degrees. We think Bro. Pike was correct in relation to the origin of these two lodges. Now the Grand Lodge of Spain was a "section" of the same kind of a Grand Orient as the Grand Orient of Cuba, and hence, according to the theory of those who have advocated the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, the two lodges chartered by it were illegal lodges, and the Grand Lodge of 1859, was illegal, and the only regular Masonic Body in the Island is the lodge chartered in 1859 by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

The error probably arose from the fact that the Grand Lodge of South Carolina chartered a lodge in Cuba in 1818 and another in 1820, which long since became extinct, as well as a Grand Lodge created by them and other lodges.

We find that after the Grand Lodge of Colon and the Supreme Council of Cuba had been formed, the De Castro above mentioned informed the Southern Supreme Council that the Supreme Council of Cuba had been irregularly formed, and thereupon, he was authorized to regularize it. But he grossly abused his powers, and undertook to destroy the Grand Lodge and put himself at the head of the Supreme Council; his action was repudiated by the Southern Supreme Council in 1866, as soon as it was known, and the old state of things confirmed. This undoubtedly explains much of the confusion in Cuba from 1859 to 1867.

The same reasoning, which proves the Grand Lodge of Cuba to be a regular Body, proves that the Grand Lodge of Colon was irregular.

We therefore deny the regularity of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, because—

1. The territory was already occupied by a regular Grand Lodge.
2. Or if the Grand Lodge of Colon was not then regular, for the same reason, it was never regular, and consequently, all the lodges which took part in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Cuba were irregular and clandestine lodges.
3. There is not an agreement as to whether the Grand Lodge of Cuba did become a section of the Grand Orient. Our esteemed Bro. Gurney says that it did in 1859, and hence that there are only *three* regular lodges in Cuba, or rather only *one* as he will say upon the facts we have stated above. This makes the Grand Lodge of Cuba irregular. But they say the merger in the Grand Orient was in 1868. The Colon Brethren deny this; and we think with good reason; for the records show that while the Grand Lodge voted to become a section of the Grand Orient, the latter never met and the vote never became effective. We would here again call attention to the fact that the Cuban Brethren speak of the Grand Lodge's becoming a section of the *Supreme Council*; this is wrong, they should say, in order to conform to the fact, a section of the *Grand Orient*.
4. The Grand Lodge of Cuba is not entitled to recognition on its own showing, assuming that the old Grand Lodge of Colon had become extinct.

We have been honored by an autograph letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, from Bro. Enrique A. Lecerff, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, dated April 22, 1879, *under seat of the Grand Lodge, and attested by the Grand Secretary, to be "by order of" the Grand Master.*

Bro. Lecerff says that the Grand Lodge of Colon was regularly formed in 1850, and continued to be regular until 1868, when it was dissolved in consequence of a dispute with the Supreme Council; that the lodges did not thereby become extinct but only orphaned; that the lodges in the western part of the Island (*except six*) authorized their officers to convene and form a Grand Lodge; that a *majority* of the lodges in the *western section* of the Island were notified of the convention; that the *minority* (in that section) were not notified, because they were opposed to the project; that *six* of the lodges (in that section), chartered before 1868, concurred, and *two* did not; that of all in that section *thirteen* (four of which were *v. d.*) concurred and *six* did not.

He admits that *three* irregular lodges acted with *six* regular lodges in forming the Grand Lodge; that all of the lodges in the eastern section of the Island, and six in the western section of the Island, were not notified of the proposed convention to form a Grand Lodge; and that only a minority of the lodges in the Island united in the convention.

But he argues that the union of the irregular lodges with the regular lodges did not make the Grand Lodge irregular, but on the contrary healed the irregular lodges, as there was a sufficient number to form a Grand Lodge without counting them; and that a minority of the lodges in a given jurisdiction may form a Grand Lodge, provided three in number concur. He adds, however, that a majority of the lodges in the western section of the Island did take part, and afterwards another joined them, and also two more lodges in Havana.

If the Brethren had been forming a Grand Lodge for the "western section," the action might *possibly* be sustained; but we should hesitate to recognize a Grand Lodge formed by nine chartered lodges and four lodges *v. d.*, without notice to six other chartered lodges. But to form a Grand Lodge for the Island of Cuba, we hold that it was indispensable that all the lodges should be notified, and that a majority should take part in the convention or give in their adhesion at once; because a Grand Lodge properly formed should claim and *have* exclusive jurisdiction throughout the Island.

As the Grand Lodge that was formed admits, *over its official seal*, that a majority of the lodges were *not* notified, and that a majority did *not* take part in the convention, it must be held to have been irregularly formed; and we shall expect to see Bro. Vaux, and we trust Bro. Simons, come to the same conclusion.

But after all, the question of the most importance, and the most important question ever passed upon by the American Grand Lodges, is the one we first discussed—Whether we shall repudiate, as clandestine Masons, all who are not made under our own system of Masonic government. We should view the situation with most serious apprehension, did we have any fears that the American Craft will be insane enough to answer the question in the affirmative.

We had intended to offer a resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of Colon. But we are informed by Bro. Lecerff that there has been a schism in that Grand Lodge, one Body at Havana claiming to be the Grand Lodge, and another at Santiago claiming the same; we, therefore shall offer the same resolution adopted last year.

We are glad to learn from Bro. Lecerff that there is a prospect of consolidation, and we commend most heartily his efforts in this direction; we most earnestly urge all the Brethren in Cuba to unite in one Grand Lodge, and we can assure them that in that event none will rejoice more heartily than their Brethren in Maine.

Since the foregoing was written we have received from the Grand Lodge of Cuba a printed circular, dated April 30, 1879, in which views contained in the letter to us are repeated and enlarged upon. It states fourteen "propositions of facts," the "exact truth," of which they are ready to prove.

The propositions, relating to the forming of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, are as follows:

"I.—An independent '*Grand Lodge of Colon*' was established at Santiago de Cuba December 5, 1859, by three lodges chartered by Pennsylvania and South Carolina,

"II.—The 27th of December, 1859, Bro. Andres Cassard founded in the same city a Supreme Council of 33d, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

"III.—The Supreme Council issued its Constitutions, on the aforesaid date, assuming Sovereignty on Masonry, from the 1st to the 33d degree, all over the Island, under the title of Grand Orient of Colon.

"IV.—The independent Grand Lodge and its subordinate lodges resisted this irregular action of the Supreme Council, and the first maintained its rights to self-government for nine years, from Dec., 1859, up to Sept. 30, 1868, amidst an uninterrupted contest with the Supreme Council of 33d, who pretended to be the *only* Sovereign Masonic Power on the Island.

"V.—At last, the Grand Lodge of Colon submitted to the unjust claims of the Supreme Council; it dissolved; declared its *own* Constitutions void, and ordered the lodges to obey those of the Supreme Council, whose Art's. 1st and 15th declare the Grand Lodge an *auxiliary section* of the Grand Orient, and the Supreme Council the *only* Sovereign authority over Freemasonry from the 1st to the 33d degree. [*September 30, 1868.*]

"VI.—The subordinate lodges of the suppressed Grand Lodge did not accept of this irregular situation. They continually protested against the arbitrary action of the Supreme Council, until at last they obtained something like an attempt to justice, in the installation, *by the Supreme Council* of a Body called 'Grand Symbolical Lodge,' not independent and sovereign, but a mere *section* of the Grand Orient, as ordered in the Supreme Council's Constitutions, Articles 1st and 15th. [*April 11, 1873.*]

"VII.—The lodges continued their reclamations, not being satisfied with a Grand Lodge subordinate, not sovereign; and then the Supreme Council established a 'Provincial Mother Lodge' for the western part of the Island. [*August 28, 1874.*]

"VIII.—The 'Provincial Mother Lodge of the West,' as submitted to the 'Grand Symbolical Lodge,' and through this one, to the Supreme Council, could not satisfy the legitimate and never interrupted, claims of the subordinate lodges, in favor of the full independency of Craft Masonry. The 'Grand Symbolical Lodge' gave them, besides, many a motive for complaint, and their representations were not attended to.

"IX.—The majority of the lodges working in the western part of the Island (then the full majority of the lodges on the whole country) now resolved not to suffer any more the arbitrary and irregular authority of the Supreme Council and its subordinates, the 'Grand Symbolical Lodge' and the 'Provincial Mother Lodge of the West.' Therefore, the following lodges, after giving votes of confidence and full power to their Masters and Proxies, met in convention. [*1st August, 1876.*]

Then follows the list of the lodges, *six* chartered by the Grand Lodge of Colon *before* 1868, *three* chartered by it *after* 1868, and *four* under dispensations granted by the Provincial Grand Lodge. Unfortunately for the "exact truth" of these propositions, records show that they contain grave errors and that the Cuban Brethren are not fully acquainted with the actual history of Masonry on the Island.

The statement in the first proposition, that the three lodges which formed the Grand Lodge were chartered by Pennsylvania and South Carolina is erroneous so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. Some time before 1808 (probably in 1806) the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania chartered Lodge No. 103 in Cuba; in 1817, No. 157; in 1818, No. 161; in 1819, Nos. 166 and 167; in 1820, No. 175; and in 1822, No. 181; Nos. 103, 157 and 166 appear on the roll till 1819, but had disappeared in 1821; Nos. 161 and 167 were dropped in 1822, and the charters of Nos. 175 and 181 revoked in 1826 because the lodges had failed to meet for more than a year. In the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania it is said that a part of these lodges united about 1820 in forming a Grand Lodge in Cuba. At the session of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina in March, 1821, the Grand Master "read a circular from the Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons in Havana, stating that a Grand Lodge had been organized there and requesting friendly communications with this Grand Lodge, stating also that Lodge No. 52, now under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, prayed that it might be permitted to surrender its present warrant" in order to be enrolled under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Havana. A favorable answer was returned. The Grand Lodge, however, kept on its roll the other Havana Lodge, No. 50, for a few years, when it is recorded as "extinct."

The Grand Lodge thus formed in Havana, soon became extinct, as did all the lodges then existing there. So that no Pennsylvania lodge had existed in Cuba for more than thirty years before 1859. We still are of opinion that two of the lodges which assisted in forming

the Grand Lodge of Colon in 1859, were chartered (as stated above) by the Grand Orient of Spain.

The *third* proposition is erroneous. The Supreme Council and Grand Lodge united in forming a Grand Orient, adopting the Constitution published at Naples in 1820, as the constitutions of the Grand Orient. One account (made in 1865) says that the Grand Lodge and Grand Lodge of Perfection united in forming the Grand Orient. But those constitutions of 1820 necessarily make the Supreme Council a section of the Grand Orient. In 1865, however, a constitution was promulgated, copies of which were sent to this country. Under this, the Grand Commander of the Supreme Council is Grand Master of the Grand Orient, while the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge is elected by the Grand Lodge. All charters for lodges were issued by the Grand Lodge, but had to be confirmed and *vised* by the Supreme Council; and lodges chartered from 1865 to 1868, are just as properly said to be chartered by the Supreme Council and not by the Grand Lodge, as those after 1868.

But in 1867 the Grand Lodge promulgated a constitution of its own, in which, while recognizing its continued membership in the Grand Orient, it claimed the *exclusive* power to enact its own by-laws, issue charters, constitute and regulate lodges and revoke charters. The Supreme Council claimed that the Grand Lodge had no right to promulgate such a Constitution.

This dispute culminated in an arrangement made in 1868, which in the *fifth* proposition is most erroneously styled a *dissolution* of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge *suspended* its constitution on the thirtieth of September, 1868, until the meeting of the Grand Orient, called for the thirtieth day of November, 1868; the Grand Lodge suspended its labors temporarily. But before that time the revolution broke out, and Masons being considered by the Spanish Government as revolutionists, the Grand Orient could not meet. The Grand Lodge, so far as it was possible, resumed labor. It is said by the Colon brethren that the Grand Lodge met and elected officers in 1870. In July or August, 1871, it did grant a charter for a lodge at St. Thomas, which was constituted by Bro. ANDRES CASSARD, of New York, the account of which, given at the time, is before us. But the Supreme Council claimed that as the Grand Orient had not met, the Grand Lodge was still "in recess," and in 1872 passed a formal decree, censuring Bro. CASSARD for his action in St. Thomas. The Supreme Council, in 1870, organized a Provincial Mother Lodge at Havana; and the Grand Lodge protested against it. The dispute between the Grand Lodge and the Supreme Council continued, but the authority for the Provincial Mother Lodge was recalled. In 1873, the Supreme Council notified the Grand Lodge that it would act under the authority of the Grand Consistory, but the Grand Lodge did not obey. In August, 1874, the dispute culminated in a compact between the Grand Lodge, represented by the Grand Master, and the Supreme Council, represented by the Grand Consistory, in which it was agreed that the Grand Lodge should have *exclusive jurisdiction over symbolic Masonry, with the exclusive power to charter lodges: and that it should charter a Provincial Mother Lodge* in the western section of the Island, to govern the lodges in that section, *but in submission to the laws of the Grand Lodge*. We were not wholly uninformed as to these events when they were happening, for we were, from March, 1874, to September, 1875, in the regular receipt of "*El Silencio*," a Masonic periodical, published in Havana; and we well remember with what joy that paper, under the heading of "A new era," announced officially the compact above mentioned. This compact, of so important a bearing upon this question, the circular passes over lightly. It may be, because the authors of this circular did not desire to speak too much of a compact to which some of them were parties in 1874, but repudiated in 1876. After this compact was made, no one pretends to deny that the Grand Lodge, though nominally a section in the Grand Orient, had full jurisdiction over symbolic Masonry: and that the formation of the Grand Lodge of Cuba was, as one of its most prominent authors stated, "a real rebellion."

That the suspension of a Grand Lodge is no dissolution of it, is sustained by numerous precedents. In anti-Masonic times, many of our Grand Bodies suspended labor for years, and some of them did not meet—among these were Maine and Vermont; and during our civil war quite a number of our Grand Bodies failed to hold their annual meetings: but it has been

universally held that such temporary suspension is not a dissolution. We venture the assertion, that no Masonic jurist in this country will deny that in 1874 and 1876 the Grand Lodge of Colon was as regular a Grand Lodge as it was in 1867, or, in fine, as it ever was, after it adopted the Grand Orient Constitution: in fact, the Grand Lodge never before had so full powers as it did from 1874 to 1876.

After stating their "facts," the circular states the "consequences;" but as their "facts" are fatally erroneous, their "consequences" are also.

One point we must specially notice: they admit that *seven* of the lodges represented in the Convention were illegal lodges, but they argue that "the presence of the (*six*) regular ones was a sufficient healing of the (*seven*) irregular," and that this position is sustained by eminent American Masons! We are curious to know who they are, that, with a knowledge of the facts, are of opinion that a Grand Lodge formed by *six* legal and *seven* illegal lodges (four of which were also U. D.) is a regular Grand Lodge. It is a new chemistry that teaches that mixing the base and the pure makes the whole *pure*.

We learn from this circular that the *three* lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Colon in 1859, and four others, adhere to the Grand Lodge having its Grand East at Santiago de Cuba: that the other lodges (except those adhering to the Grand Lodge of Cuba) adhere to a Grand Lodge at Havana. A local jealousy seems to have caused this. The representatives of some of the Havana lodges seceded from the old Grand Lodge, met as the Grand Lodge, and decreed its removal to Havana. So that we have now three organizations, each claiming to be the regular Grand Lodge. We can only repeat our earnest advice, that the Cuban brethren suppress all personal and local considerations and unite in one Grand Lodge.

In re-examining the circular to which we have alluded, we are surprised to find in the concluding paragraph a claim that it is "shown that the Grand Lodge of Cuba was founded by a majority of the lodges then existing in the land." To be sure the next sentence, "But be that as it may," shows that the statement is a doubtful one. We are surprised, because this statement is in conflict with the letter to which we have referred and the previous statements in the circular. In the Bulletin for May, 1875, an official list of the lodges is given—twenty-four in Cuba and one in Porto Rico; of these, *fifteen* were chartered before 1868; of the *twenty-four*, *nine* were represented in the Convention; and of the *fifteen*, *six* were represented; in either aspect not a majority.

The grave importance of the questions involved have led us to devote much space and labor to this matter; our facts are not taken from the statements of either party, but are gathered almost wholly from the records and official documents, and we believe cannot be successfully impugned; and we submit to those Grand Lodges, which have acted upon an imperfect statement of the facts, that the gravity of the questions involved demand from them a re-consideration and re-examination of the whole subject.

Upon the request of the Grand Orient of Spain for recognition, he presents, in lieu of a personal examination of the subject, our comments under the same head in our annual address of 1878, and continues:

We agree with our esteemed Brother in the conclusion he reached, that neither the Grand Orient of Spain or the Grand Lodge of Spain is entitled to recognition. But if he describes correctly the composition of the Grand Orient of Spain, its polity differs from the system generally adopted. The Grand Commander is not ordinarily *ex officio* Grand Master of the *Grand Lodge*, but is Grand Master of the *Grand Orient*. The latter is composed of the representatives of the sections as the Bodies forming the system are called; they choose their own officers, but the Grand Commander is the Grand Master of the united Body. We think Bro. Robbins must have confounded the Grand Master of the *Grand Orient* with the Grand Master of the *Grand Lodge*.

But this system is not that of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. That Rite was established at Charleston in 1801. Its system was a Supreme Council as the governing Body of the inferior Bodies. The Grand Orient idea was not part of the system. That was a

French invention. And to this day there are in France a Grand Orient "having a Supreme Council in its bosom," and also an entirely independent Supreme Council. Other Supreme Councils refused to recognize the former until the latter made a treaty with it, and even then they recognized it with a protest.

Bro. Robbins seems to be describing the system of the A. and A. Rite in the first paragraph we have quoted, but we think he intended to limit his description to the Grand Orient of Spain; because the system of the Rite does not give the Grand Commandership by seniority. In the old Constitutions, it is true, that in the formation of a new Council, the oldest member became Grand Commander, and the next, his Lieutenant; but after that the second officer was appointed by the Grand Commander or elected by the Council. In almost all Supreme Councils, the officers are now elective. But this is not material to the subject now in hand.

We are uncertain whether Bro. Robbins intends to be understood that the Masonry of the Grand Orient system is not genuine masonry; if so as stated in our review of Colon and Cuba, we utterly dissent from his views.

In every case, the Grand Lodge has been originally formed by chartered lodges in the same manner as our Grand Lodges were formed. It has not been, until the Grand Lodge was regularly formed, that it became a section of the Grand Orient. Also the Lodges forming it were chartered by Grand Lodges, either independent or one of the Grand Orient system, in which case it may be that the charters were *vised* by the Supreme Council. We apprehend (for we have not the papers at command to verify it) that it will be found that the Spanish lodges were chartered by a Grand Lodge, that their Masters, Wardens and Past Masters compose the Grand Lodge, and that they elect its officers; but that the Grand Lodge has become a section of a Grand Orient made up of representatives of all the bodies of all grades, and of which the Grand Commander is *ex officio* Grand Master.

Bro. DRUMMOND states very decidedly that nothing was ever done under the agreement of the Grand Lodge of Colon to become "a section of a Grand Orient" with the Supreme Council, "the Grand Orient never having met," and that no lodge received a charter from any source save the Grand Lodge, or the "Provincial Mother Lodge," which derived its authority from the Grand Lodge; and Grand Master GOVIN, of Colon, says that all the lodges composing the symbolic Masonry of Colon had been chartered exclusively by the Grand Lodge, and by no means by the Supreme Council; and that all the charters issued commence thus: "*We the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Most Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Colon.*" We do not know whether Bro. DRUMMOND's statement respecting the charters is based upon that of Grand Master GOVIN, though we know that as far as possible he has gathered his facts from other sources than the statements of parties to the controversy. Be this as it may, the statement of Grand Master GOVIN, in its obvious sense, is not conclusive of the true inwardness of the charter business. The history of the connection of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana with Star in the East Lodge, in the Island of St. Thomas, the chartering of which, in 1871, is cited by the Grand Lodge of Colon as an evidence that it never resigned its powers and prerogatives to the Supreme Council, throws some light on this subject; or perhaps we should say throws some darkness on it, inasmuch as it suggests doubts of the perfect ingenuousness of the statement of Grand Master GOVIN.

In what follows it will be seen that the power by which the lodge was chartered is at different times alluded to in the Louisiana proceedings, as the "Grand Lodge of Colon," the "Grand Orient of Colon," the "Supreme

Council of Colon," the "Masonic Powers of Colon," and the "Supreme Body in Cuba;" which may be held to show extremely careless writing by our Louisiana brethren, on the one hand, or, on the other, either the impression or the knowledge gathered in part from official correspondence with the lodge respecting this much-named Power, that the so-called Grand Lodge of Colon was not, and was not assuming to be, the Supreme Symbolic Power in the Antilles.

In 1873, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana resolved:

"That a charter be granted to Star in the East Lodge, situated in the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, under the No. —; and that upon receipt of said charter, said lodge is ordered to return the charter from the Grand Lodge of Colon, under which it is now acting, to the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, to be retained in its archives until such time as said Grand Lodge of Colon shall resume its public existence as a Grand Lodge, and as such shall take further action relative to said charters."

At the next annual communication (1874) Grand Master FLEMING said: "The Star in the East Lodge is now borne upon the register of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and I must say that the time set forth in your resolution, if construed strictly, when their original charter should be returned to them, will not come soon; when the charter was issued, the Grand Body issuing it had not a public existence, has never had and is not likely to have soon anything like a public existence. *The document itself chartering them does not bear as signatures, the names of the officers of the Grand Body who granted it.*" The italics are ours. The Grand Lodge of Colon now claims that its agreement with the Supreme Council that it would not exercise the powers assumed to itself in the constitution whose adoption had called forth the decree of the latter body abolishing the Grand Lodge, lapsed on the failure of the Grand Orient to meet on the thirtieth of November, 1868, and that thereafter the Constitution referred to, lodging in the Grand Lodge the *exclusive* power to issue charters, became operative. If as late as 1871 it was not still deferring to the mandate of the Supreme Council, why did it not authenticate its charters by the signatures of its own proper officers? If nothing was *done* under the "agreement," was anything *refrained* from under it?

Grand Master FLEMING gave a history of the lodge, stating that it was chartered by the Grand Orient of Colon, in 1871, and then said:

"I must add to this portion of the history of this our lodge in St. Thomas, that I have ample information that the W. M. of the Star in the East, is in full communion with the Masonic Powers of Colon from which the Star in the East received its charter in 1871, and who are still in existence, not as publicly as other Masonic Grand Bodies, but certainly as much so now as they have ever been. Indeed the Grand Orient of Colon is in full communication with other Masonic Bodies, and is actively engaged in the labors of Masonry, creating and organizing Masonic bodies throughout its jurisdiction, which it claims as extending over Cuba, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, St. John, St. Croix and a portion of San Domingo."

The ample information here referred to was furnished by the Special District Deputy Grand Master for Star in the East Lodge, Bro. EDWIN MARKS (now Grand Master of Louisiana). We copy from his report (1874):

"I have had full access to the official correspondence incident to its appendancy, and have thereby been made aware of facts fully demonstrating that the protection vouchsafed by our Grand Lodge can now be withdrawn without peril or detriment to their Masonic existence. They appear at length to be enabled to communicate officially with the Supreme Body in Cuba, and on the strength of such correspondential relations, W. Bro. DAVID E. PIERRE, Jr., W. M. of the lodge, organized on the 21st and 22d of October last (under special powers conferred by the mother body), a Chapter Rose Croix, and the Grand Consistory of S. P. of the R. S. 32 degree, and installed their officers, both in the city of St. German, Porto Rico."

Finally the special committee to whom the subject went, approved and endorsed the reasons given by the Grand Master for withdrawing from "any quasi or inferential interference with the jurisdictional rights of the Supreme Council of Colon," and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That for the ample and sufficient reasons presented by the Grand Master, and it being shown that the Grand Orient of Colon is in sufficient activity, the charter granted to 'the Star in the East' Lodge, on the Island of St. Thomas, whereby she became one of the constituent lodges of this jurisdiction, is hereby withdrawn, cancelled and annulled; and that the original charter now in the archives of this Grand Lodge be returned to her, whereby her fealty may be restored to the Supreme Council of Colon, to whom her Masonic obedience is properly and legitimately due."

We admit that too much stress should not be laid upon the language either of this committee or the Grand Master, as to what was the sovereign power in the West Indies to which the fealty of Star in the East Lodge was due; and that the expressions are too various to indicate with any certainty whether the Supreme Council had, at some time prior to 1873, swallowed up a genuine Grand Lodge; but the report of the special deputy presents evidence of exceptional value—developed as it was by his official correspondence with Star in the East Lodge at a time when no conflicting interests of rival "Grand Lodges" offered inducements to color it—which shows that whatever may have been the language of the charter, the real "mother body" was not the "Grand Lodge" of Colon, but some power that could authorize the formation of Chapters of Rose Croix and Consistories of the R. S. 32 degree, viz: the Supreme Council, or some outgrowth of it.

Bro. DRUMMOND says by way of illustrating his position that the temporary entanglement of a lodge with another Body in a manner not allowed by the laws of Masonry, does not work its extinction, that if a lodge should give in its adhesion to a Grand Chapter, and be governed for a time by it, but should still exercise the powers and duties of a lodge according to the laws of Masonry, and finally should declare itself free from the control of the Grand Chapter, it would still exist as a regular lodge. All this might be admitted without being conclusive as to the survival of a lodge if in like manner it had given in its adhesion to a Supreme Council, because in the

latter case, for additional and stronger reasons than would apply in the former, *it could not still exercise the powers and duties of a lodge according to the laws of Masonry*. It could not do this in either case, because among the powers and duties of a lodge according to the laws of Masonry, are the power and the duty of being a constituent part of a Grand Lodge and a participant in the government of the Craft. It *does not* exercise this duty if it becomes the constituent of some body other than the Grand Lodge; it *cannot* exercise this power if it gives in its adhesion to a body whose structure does not admit of representative government.

If we admit that a regular lodge might go into such a tangle and emerge from it without losing its regularity, it certainly will not be claimed that an unlawful lodge might by the same process acquire a lawful status; and the facts stated by Bro. DRUMMOND relative to the composition of the Grand Lodge of Colon, originally, renders further discussion unnecessary as to whether that body did or did not become *felo-de-se* by its "submission" to, or "agreement" with the Supreme Council, because they enable those who do not consider the fact of the existence of a lodge conclusive of its lawful Masonic character, to reach the same result by a shorter process.

The information on which the Grand Lodge of Illinois acted, was that the Grand Lodge of Colon was formed by three lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, which we recognize as a legitimate governing body in Masonry; but Bro. DRUMMOND has shown that this could not have been true of two out of the three, and that neither could have been chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; so that in all probability he is correct in his opinion that two of them were chartered by the Grand Orient of Spain. The Grand Lodge of Illinois has declared that the body answering to our description of the Grand Orient of Spain has by its disregard of the ancient landmarks placed itself "without the pale of our Masonic family;" and Bro. DRUMMOND must be gratified to note how closely this hews to the line laid down by him in his special report to the Grand Lodge of Maine, on the Grand Orient of France. "No man or body of men can make innovations in Masonry. To attempt this does not change Masonry, but puts those who make the attempt outside of the pale of the Institution."

Of course it goes without saying that if two out of the three constituents of the Grand Lodge of Colon were created by the Grand Orient of Spain, we cannot admit that it ever was a Masonic body. But Bro. DRUMMOND thinks we must have confounded the Grand Master of the *Grand Orient* with the Grand Master of the *Grand Lodge*, and that while in Spain the office of the former may attach to the Grand Commander, yet the latter is the elect of the Grand Lodge.

Of this we can only say, that on receiving the document from the Grand Orient of Spain, issued in the name of "JOHN ANTHONY PEREZ, Sovereign Grand Inspector General 33^o, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, etc., Grand Commander and Grand Master of Masons in Spain," we applied to a

distinguished and erudite brother, an active member of the rite referred to, who kindly placed us in the way of procuring the information we desired respecting the structure of that Grand Orient.

Our description of Spanish Masonry was drawn from a letter written by a highly intelligent Spanish gentleman evidently thoroughly familiar with his subject, and was written with that letter before us; and we do not think it possible for us to have mistaken its meaning, so clear and definite were its statements. He correctly supposes that we intended to limit our description to the Grand Orient of Spain, though we confess that the facts as given by our Spanish friend accorded with what we supposed to be the structure of the system known as the A. and A. Rite, without the modifications it has undergone in those countries where it now claims no powers touching Ancient Craft Masonry. But we now learn from him that the system of the Rite does not give the Grand Commandership by seniority, although under the old constitutions it did in certain cases. We quite agree with him that this is not material to the subject in hand, for whether its chief officer held his office by seniority or by election would neither add to nor take from the absurdity of the claim that a close corporation like the Supreme Council ever did or ever could have any right to assume to create lodges of Masons, or in any way to meddle with the government of Masonry. And here, that we may not be misunderstood, we gladly acquit the Grand Commander of the Northern Supreme Council in this country of assuming either the disposition or power to so meddle. We notice, however, that he represents the Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Council as saying that a Supreme Council, in a country where there was a previously existing Grand Lodge, should not undertake to meddle with the symbolic degrees; and here let us say that the term "symbolic degrees," is the precise equivalent of what we mean when we say *Masonry*.

The implication seems plain that in countries where there were no previously existing Grand Lodges, the Supreme Council might properly undertake to control and administer the symbolic degrees; and of the fact that they had undertaken to do so, we have not until now supposed there was any question. Indeed, until quite recently we never met with, or heard of any authoritative repudiation of the thitherto current statement that both of the Supreme Councils in this country claimed that *of right* they could confer the degrees of Masonry in their subordinate bodies. As late as 1872 the Grand Lodge of Kentucky concurred in a report made by Grand Secretary McCORKLE to that body, re-affirming its action of 1869, excommunicating the Grand Orient of France, which contained the following:

"These two Supreme Councils claim and have the right, through their various subordinate bodies, to confer all the degrees of their Rite, *including those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason.*"

The italics are ours. The report goes on to say that in order that no conflict of jurisdiction respecting the first three degrees of Masonry might arise with the Grand Lodges in the United States, the two councils had agreed to waive—not to surrender—their rights to confer these degrees.

In his report for 1875, however, Bro. DRUMMOND stated that the organic law of the Northern Supreme Council was that its degrees should not be conferred upon any person but a Master Mason in good standing, in the State of his residence; and that it had *never* included the first, second and third in its list of degrees, had never conferred any of them, but, on the contrary, had always expressly recognized the fact that symbolic lodges have *exclusive* jurisdiction over them. At the same time he further stated that it was true that in countries in which the "York Rite" was not established, the Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite had established lodges. He does not say that these lodges thus established by the Supreme Councils were in countries where the Grand Orient system now prevails, although he admits that under this system the charters of lodges composing the "Grand Lodges" may have been *vised* by the Supreme Council, by which we suppose he means that no charter for a lodge could be valid until it had been confirmed by the Supreme Council. This was the case, he says, with the charters issued by the "Grand Lodge" of Colon, under the constitution of the Grand Orient of Colon, promulgated in 1865. Bro. DRUMMOND says the Grand Orient idea was not a part of the system of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, which was a Supreme Council as the governing body of all the inferior Bodies. But if the Grand Orient is not a necessary part of the A. and A. Rite scheme, it is still true that the Grand Orient system nowhere prevails except in connection with that Rite; and that the formation of the first Grand Orient, by which the extinction of the Grand Lodge was decreed and declared, was a virtual capture of whatever there was in France that could make any claim to be called Masonic, by the "*hauts grades*," which, with the added degree of Sovereign Grand Inspector General 33^o, instituted at Charleston, in 1801, substantially constitute that Rite.

Whatever may be the theory of the Grand Orient system, however sedulously it may cultivate the fiction of a Grand Lodge within itself—for it is only a fiction if that Grand Lodge is not the ultimate source of all authority in Masonry—the facts place the bar sinister upon the escutcheon of every lodge it has ever created and assumed to endow with authority to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason.

It is claimed that a Grand Lodge has in every case been regularly formed before it became a section of the Grand Orient with which it is connected; and that the lodges uniting to form them have been chartered by Grand Lodges. If this is so, what has become of the lodges referred to by Bro. DRUMMOND, in 1875, as having been established by the Supreme Councils? The fact is the genesis of the Grand Orient system is to be found in the recognition by the Grand Lodge of France of the right assumed by the Chapters of the "Ineffable" degrees to organize and control symbolic or blue lodges. These bodies had never been recognized, but the lodges of their creation had been declared irregular; but why they should have been deemed so, considering the genesis of the constituents of the Grand Lodge, it is not easy now to make out. Failing to get recognition by pure assumption, they

proposed a trade and were more successful. As an equivalent for recognition they proposed to bestow the government of their multitudinous "grades" upon the same person who was at the head of the Grand Lodge. The trade was consummated, recognition was decreed, and the Duke of Chartres, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, was elected Grand Master of all the Councils, Chapters, and Scotch Lodges of France. In the same year (1771), a convention of the lodges of both systems was held, wherein the tail wagged the dog; the Scotch lodges (so called, but never chartered by any Masonic authority in Scotland—or elsewhere for that matter,) were masters of the situation, the Grand Lodge of France was declared extinct, and the first Grand Orient was born. To show how completely the illegitimate Masonry of the so-called Scotch lodges dominated the Grand Orient, it is only necessary to say, that in less than four years after their system had taken on its completed form by the establishment of the first Supreme Council, and in two years from the time the quota of Inspectors General of the latter had been filled, the Grand Orient had "a Supreme Council in its bosom," to which it had yielded the control of more than half of the degrees composing the mess of pottage received by the Grand Lodge in 1771.

In our discussion of the legitimacy of the so-called Masonry of Spain, which Bro. DRUMMOND has quoted, we did not decide in our own mind that there might not be a Grand Orient so constituted that the Masonry of its lodges would be legitimate, although we could not see our way clear to admit it; but at the same time we supposed the Grand Orient of Spain was a type of the whole brood, and fairly reflected the Grand Orient system. So far as that supposition is correct we do intend to be understood that the Grand Orient system is not in any sense or degree the representative of a whit of genuine Masonry.

We utterly deny that any body save a representative Grand Lodge can by warrant or charter create a lodge that has any claim whatever to the name of Masonry, or that can administer its rites; and as emphatically deny that any body which establishes as a condition of eligibility to membership therein any distinctions save those known to "The Charges of a Freemason," viz: Master, Fellow and Apprentice, or which admits that any organization based upon, or by virtue of, distinctions other than these, may supervise, veto, or in any manner restrict its action, within the sphere circumscribed by those charges, is a Grand Lodge within the meaning of Masonic law.

Does Bro. DRUMMOND dissent from this proposition?

Of the pernicious doctrine that upon the formation of a Grand Lodge in a new Territory, the lodges existing there may, if they choose, retain their old allegiance and not be subordinate to the new Grand Lodge—of which Minnesota seems to be the only practical defender in this country at present—Bro. DRUMMOND aptly says:

Before 1820, Maine was a part of Massachusetts; the question of separation and an independent government was submitted to the people of Maine, and a majority voted in favor of the change, but many voted against it; it would be no greater folly to insist that those who

did vote against it might retain their allegiance to Massachusetts, and not be subject to the laws of Maine, than to hold that a lodge, under similar circumstances, might retain its old allegiance.

Of a subject to which we have heretofore referred, he says:

He (Bro. Vincil) holds that an Entered Apprentice Lodge can be opened only by opening a Master Mason's Lodge, and then calling off and opening on the Entered Apprentice degree; we do not quite understand whether he holds that the Master must work down through the Fellow Craft degree, as is done in some lodges, or not. But this whole operation is a comparatively new innovation, not justified by ancient usage. Formerly, business was done in any degree upon which the lodge was opened. When Portland Lodge was organized in 1769, and for a long time after, the Master's Lodge was as separate as if held under a different charter. The records of all the old lodges show that the usage was universal in the olden time to open on the degree in which work was to be done, and without opening on the Master Mason's degree at all. If there is any precedent for the practice Bro. V. upholds, before the Baltimore Convention of 1843, we should like to be cited to it, as we know of none. But we can show him a usage to the contrary in Maine from 1769 to the present time, and we think in Massachusetts from 1733 down; and this will do for us.

He holds, in consonance with our law, that the ability to do Masonic work in the different degrees is the test of physical perfection, and if a candidate comes up to this test, he *is*, Masonically speaking, 'physically perfect;' commends the Maine rule that in case of a rejected candidate changing his residence, either the lodge of his residence or the rejecting lodge, *with the consent of the other*, has jurisdiction, which is in accord with our decision on the same question, now the rule with us; fails to find, as the result of his investigations, the slightest evidence of any difference between ANDERSON and DERMOTT in relation to Masonic government, the rights of lodges or individual Masons, and so seems to continue in the belief that the difference between the "Ancients" and "Moderns" was in the ritual; has come to the conclusion, after much consideration, that *any* candidate made in a regular lodge is a regular Mason, no matter whether in his making, the constitution was violated or not, a conclusion to which our Grand Lodge formally agreed in 1877; in answer to Bro. MORRIS's request for judgment on the proper method of voting on questions of guilt in Masonic trials, says the Maine practice, from a time beyond his memory, has been to vote *viva voce* at the call of the roll, beginning with the youngest member; is satisfied that many of the "Masonic" relief and benefit associations must "come to grief," and that any Grand Lodge mixing up in them will certainly be severely blamed hereafter, and further very properly says that as these organizations are *business* enterprises, no Grand Lodge has a *right* to endorse any such thing, as failure in it inevitably brings reproach upon Masonry; has no words to express his amazement at the action of Minnesota towards Dakota, and we can't help him to any from our limited vocabulary, that we think at all adequate; epitomizes the famous annual puzzle of Mississippi Masons, known as the "SPEIGHT case," so clearly that if any one now fails to understand it we can suggest no remedy short of a resort to Bro. SHIRLEY, of New Hampshire, the reporter of the "CROMWELL KIMBALL case;" awaits, with an interest that we will not admit surpasses our own, the report of the North

Carolina committee appointed to investigate "our ancient and illustrious Bro. PYTHAGORAS and his lectures on Masonry;" forcibly says that the question of eligibility (of candidates) is one of Masonic *law* upon undisputed facts, and that such questions never ought to be decided *by the ballot*, but by the Master; with equal force, that there is no such idea in Masonry, as that the dues a member pays give him a right to assistance by the lodge, but that his right to assistance grows out of the fact that *he is a Mason*, not that he has paid dues; and from the West Virginia decision of 1878, (the equivalent of that of Illinois in 1877, that waiver of jurisdiction over material in territory possessed in common by two or more lodges, requires the concurrence of all such lodges,) infers that in West Virginia it requires a unanimous vote of all lodges having jurisdiction over a candidate to accept him; an inference born of wit rather than logic, because the moment he petitions one of the lodges having jurisdiction—and within these limits the choice lies alone with him—the common interest which each of the others had in him as a possible candidate, at once ceases; but if he goes beyond the limits within which the law permits his choice to give some one lodge the primacy, how can any one of them assume it, and give away the right of each of the others, which as against the lodge of another territory is equally as exclusive as its own? It seems to us that what is equally the possession of *all*, no *one* can give away.

BRO. DRUMMOND appends his usual table of statistics, rendered more than unusually valuable by his comparative table and analysis. We shall avail ourselves of the result of his labors at the close of our report.

MANITOBA, 1878 AND 1879.

We have before us the proceedings of the Annual Communication of 1878, a Special Communication held Dec. 30, 1878, and the Annual Communication of 1879, all held at Winnipeg. Together they present the sad record of as shameless and causeless insubordination and secession as have ever disgraced the annals of Masonry.

The situation is such as to demand action by our Grand Lodge, and that we may act intelligently it is necessary that the long story should be told. As we cannot hope to make an adequate presentation of the case within the limits compassed by Bro. DRUMMOND, and as the correctness of his narrative and the clearness and force of his examination of the points involved leave nothing to be desired, we transfer his report upon the subject to our pages:

We are extremely sorry to be obliged to announce a very serious schism among the Masons of Manitoba, going to the extent of there being two Bodies, each claiming to be the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and each issuing its proceedings.

The quarrel grew out of "the work." We noticed last year that two systems of work were known there, the Canadian and the United States work; the latter was adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1877 for all lodges thereafter constituted. This decision caused much excitement. Lisgar Lodge had never surrendered its old charter, and after the session of the Grand Lodge in 1877, seemed inclined not to do so, but the Grand Master obtained the old charter and deposited it in the Grand Lodge archives. Thereupon the officers refused to open the lodge. The matter was brought before the Board of General Purposes, and the matter was settled. Prince Rupert Lodge also rebelled against an edict of the Grand Master, but finally the Master (who was also Junior Grand Warden) apologized, and *that* matter was settled. But all this had created a deep feeling, when the Grand Lodge met in June, 1878. All the lodges were represented. The Grand Master delivered a long and able address. One charter was granted, the lodge constituted and its representatives admitted as members of the Grand Lodge. A dispute arose as to the membership of four Brothers (Past Masters of Prince Rupert Lodge) in the Grand Lodge, and one of them was admitted and the other three were not. There was evidently a contest over the election of Grand Master, but Bro. Newcombe was re-elected. The record states that while the ballot for Deputy Grand Master was progressing, the Junior Grand Warden announced that several members of the Grand Lodge were in the ante-room, and requested that they be admitted; but the Grand Master ruled that they could not be admitted during the collection of the ballot, and thereupon seven members of the Grand Lodge, including the Junior Grand Warden, in spite of the prohibition of the Grand Master, forced the door and left the Grand Lodge, which then proceeded to finish its business in the usual manner, and closed. During the session, a motion to repeal the resolution of 1877 was ruled out of order.

Grand Master Newcombe states that, soon after the close of the Grand Lodge, he met three Brethren, at their request, and promised to stay all proceedings against the offending Brethren until his return from a journey he was about to make in discharge of his duties as a public officer. But the same evening, about eleven o'clock, he received a communication from one of the three (Rev. Canon O'Meara), as chairman of a committee of Masons who felt themselves aggrieved and unjustly dealt with in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, proposing that a committee of three from each side should be appointed to draw up questions to be submitted to three Grand Masters, and if they should decide that any of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge were in any important point unconstitutional, the Grand Master should at once declare *all* the proceedings void and call another session of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master complied so far as to name three persons on his part, but stipulated that the questions should be submitted to and approved by him, and said further, that if the referees should decide that anything done at the session should be pronounced unconstitutional, he would do all in his power to amend it, but to declare, on that account, all the proceedings void, was beyond his power. The answer of the Grand Master in this last respect was, beyond question, correct, and the proposition of the "chairman" was as certainly entirely unmasonic. However, nothing came of it, and the next day the Grand Master left the Province, and returned on the 5th of October; in his absence, the Deputy acted as Grand Master.

The malcontents finally determined to ignore the June session of the Grand Lodge and all that was done thereat. They applied to the former Deputy, who had declined a re-election, to call a special meeting of the Grand Lodge, and he declining, they applied to the Deputy as *Senior Grand Warden* (the office he had held prior to June); he returned the petition for correction, and thereupon the old Junior Grand Warden, who had been superseded by the election and installation of his successor, as Junior Grand Warden, requested the Grand Secretary to call a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge, "to consider a protest against the action of the Grand Lodge at the last Annual Communication, and to re-consider the business transacted at said meeting." The Grand Secretary, of course, refused to comply; and thus matters stood on the return of the Grand Master. He had occasion to visit Lisgar Lodge, and found it in a bad condition, and that it had passed a vote, and entered it of record, declaring the proceedings of the Grand Lodge illegal; he expressed the opinion in the lodge that it was his duty to arrest the charter, but as it was proposed to move the lodge

to another place, he concluded to delay action; but, on visiting the place where it was proposed to move the lodge, he concluded to arrest the charter, and thereupon demanded it of the Master, who refused to give it up; the Grand Master, thereupon, summoned him to appear before the Board of General Purposes, but he paying no heed to the summons, the Grand Master, on the 12th of November, arrested the charter and suspended the lodge.

The next day the Grand Master received notice from the Past Junior Grand Warden above referred to, *notifying* him to attend an Emergent Communication of the Grand Lodge on the twenty-second of November. He therefore called a meeting of the Board of General Purposes, to be held on the evening of the twentieth, and issued an edict suspending E. G. Conklin, the Past Junior Grand Warden above named, for presuming to act as Junior Grand Warden and to call a meeting of the Grand Lodge. Thereupon he received a notice from Conklin, changing the time of the proposed session of the Grand Lodge to the twentieth, at ten in the forenoon, thus anticipating the meeting of the Board. Apparently no meeting of the Grand Lodge was attempted to be held. The Master of Lisgar Lodge and the Brethren who had left the Grand Lodge without permission were summoned to appear before the Board, but only one of them did so. However, Past Grand Master W. K. Kennedy appeared, apparently in behalf of all his associates, and stated that no meeting had been held under Conklin's notice; and thereupon measures were instituted for the restoration of harmony. The malcontents submitted certain propositions, the only material one being that no action should be had on the ritual for ten years, leaving every lodge to choose between the two then in use. Committees were appointed on each side, and they finally agreed upon a compromise, but it was rejected by the malcontents, and thereupon Conklin, as Junior Grand Warden, issued a call for a session of the Grand Lodge on the thirtieth of December, at two o'clock in the afternoon, which call was approved by Past Grand Masters George Black and William N. Kennedy. Thereupon the Grand Master suspended Kennedy and Black, and called a meeting at one o'clock on the thirtieth, to act upon specific matters named in the call. Conklin, Kennedy and Black, and the Brethren who left the Grand Lodge without permission, were summoned to appear before the Grand Lodge to answer for their conduct. Kennedy and two others appeared, and were admitted to the Grand Lodge.

Kennedy made a statement, that notice of a motion to require all lodges to adopt the American work had been given at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, and to this he strongly objected; if the Grand Lodge would leave the matter of the ritual an open question, he would bow in allegiance to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge; but if that was not done, he would not say what might happen, as he was only acting for a number of others. Thereupon the Grand Master and others said that, for the sake of peace and harmony, they would do all they could in the direction indicated. One of the other Brethren summoned to appear before the Grand Lodge said he would leave the matter with Kennedy, and he and the other Brother asked permission to retire; and, it being granted, they left the Grand Lodge. Kennedy then expressed satisfaction with the promises which had been made, and believed that they would be so regarded by those whom he represented. The Grand Master then requested him to submit his statement in writing, and, to give him an opportunity to do so, called off the Grand Lodge until evening.

The Grand Master then reported that Kennedy and Dick had interviewed him during the recess, and he had urged them to submit their grievances and propositions in writing to the Grand Lodge, and guaranteed that they should be received, considered and disposed of with all proper charity and Masonic courtesy, which appeared satisfactory. But after waiting till nine o'clock, and receiving no communication, the Grand Lodge proceeded to act upon the report of the Board of General Purposes. In brief, it suspended Bros. Conklin, Black and Kennedy, and summoned them to appear before the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication, to show cause why they should not be expelled; also D. Young, D. M. Walker, and George F. Carruthers; as Joseph Hursell had appeared before the Board and made a profession of submission, his case was continued; the suspension of Lisgar Lodge was confirmed, and Prince Rupert's Lodge was suspended, and both summoned to appear at next Grand Lodge to show cause why their warrants should not be cancelled.

Five of the seven lodges were represented, but the representative of one withdrew.

The Proceedings of the malcontents are also published. The record states that the Grand Lodge was opened at three. Kennedy assumed the throne, and the only officer of the Grand Lodge acting in his place was the Grand Tyler. A Grand Deacon and Grand Pursuivant acted as officers in other capacities.

As this session, even upon the assumptions of those who called it, was utterly illegal and unmasonic, we should not notice it, were it not to get at the merits of the controversy. It was called by a Junior Grand Warden (upon their assumption), when the lawful Grand Master, as admitted by them, was in the jurisdiction; and their Constitution expressly provides that a session of the Grand Lodge can be called by the Grand Wardens *only* in the absence of the Grand Master and his Deputy, and even then *only* by the joint action of *both Grand Wardens*.

A series of preambles and resolutions were presented, setting forth the irregularities in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in June, and declaring *all* the proceedings void, and they were adopted!

1. The first is that the Report on Credentials was made late in the session, after the transaction of important business, as it was not known who were entitled to sit and vote.

But no pretence is made that anybody voted who was not entitled to vote; and while the delay was not commendable, the same thing frequently happens in Grand Lodges.

2. It is alleged that the delay was made in order to grant a charter to a new lodge and admit its Representatives.

The latter did not at all depend on the former, as the report relates only to members present when it is made; members arriving afterwards are entitled to their seats all the same. We do not believe in constituting a distant lodge during the session of the Grand Lodge and admitting its Representatives, but there are numerous precedents for this course in the proceedings of our best conducted Grand Lodges.

3. That certain Past Masters, entitled to seats in Grand Lodge, were not admitted.

The Grand Lodge passed upon the question, and its conclusion is final. Its proceedings cannot be held to be void, even if its action was erroneous.

4. That the Board of General Purposes decided that one who claimed to be a member of it was not.

As before, its decision was final; at any rate, without an appeal to Grand Lodge, and none was taken.

5. Certain rulings of the Grand Master are objected to.

We don't believe he made the one in which it is said that he ruled that the report of the Board must be adopted by Grand Lodge without objection or amendment. His closing the doors during the progress of the ballot was in accordance with the law and practice in all Grand Lodges.

6. That the Grand Master instructed the Grand Lodge that certain Past Masters were ineligible to office.

As none of them were elected, we see no grievance in the decision, even if erroneous.

7. The seventh pertains to the ritual. The Grand Master is alleged to have declared certain motions out of order. Suppose he erred: did he exceed his prerogative?

The great complaint they make is, the fear that the Grand Lodge would afterwards make the American Ritual obligatory on all the lodges.

While we regard the action of the Grand Lodge on the question of the ritual as impolitic, we are obliged to say that this revolutionary movement is illegal and outrageous beyond any precedent in Masonic history, and no countenance whatever can be given to it by Grand Lodges, lodges, or regular Masons. To do so would justify the breaking up of a Grand Lodge upon any pretense, however frivolous, and in any manner, however illegal.

Four lodges, including the suspended lodge, were represented, but one of them only by a Past Master, who is also enrolled as present in the regular Grand Lodge.

After declaring the proceedings in June void, the action in relation to the ritual was rescinded, and Grand Officers were elected; and the Grand Secretary ordered to demand of the old Grand Secretary the seal, books and papers of the Grand Lodge, and if not delivered, to procure duplicates. We perceive that F. T. Bradley, who had been elected and installed Junior Grand Warden of the regular Grand Lodge, was elected and afterwards acted as Deputy Grand Master, thus holding office in both Grand Lodges at the same time! We should have supposed that, although his *Masonic obligations* may have rested lightly on him, he would not have put himself in a position that seems to indicate that he is devoid of average human *honesty*.

This Body met again January 22, 1879, in its Annual Communication for that year. Four lodges were represented, including the two suspended lodges, and one other was represented, as before, by a Past Master. We say represented, although a Past Master is not a Representative of a lodge, but is a member of the Grand Lodge in his own right. The Grand Master, William N. Kennedy, delivered a lengthy address, being, in substance, a re-statement of the resolutions of the former session. *He does not mention his appearance in the regular Grand Lodge, nor explain why he did not communicate with it at the evening session.* He insists that the Canadian work, Constitution and polity should be adopted in Manitoba. To this there would seem to be no objection, if the constitutional majority so decide. But the spirit of his address is that this should be done any how, on national grounds. Four new charters were granted. The Burial Service of the Grand Lodge of Canada was adopted, "in lieu of those at present contained in the Constitution of this Grand Lodge;" we presume this means in the Book of Constitutions, for if in the Constitution proper, even *they* would hardly have attempted to amend it by a mere resolution.

The regular Grand Lodge met on the twelfth of February, in its Annual Communication for 1879. Four lodges were fully represented. Grand Master Newcombe refers to the newspaper reports of a session of the irregular Grand Lodge, and says that, if one was held, it must have been during the recess of the Grand Lodge, taken in order to give Kennedy an opportunity to present in writing "the propositions which he intimated in Grand Lodge a few minutes previously, he and those acting with him were prepared to make."

We were very glad to read the announcement that our M. W. Grand Master had cancelled the credentials of W. N. Kennedy, as our Representative near that Grand Lodge, and appointed another in his stead. This prompt action was peculiarly gratifying to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

In accordance with the promise made to Kennedy, the Grand Lodge amended its Regulations, and provided that any lodge now existing or hereafter organized may adopt the Ancient York work or the Canadian work, as they deem advisable. It also postponed further action at present in relation to the suspended Brethren and lodges, authorizing the Grand Master to act upon consultation with the Deputy and Grand Wardens. This action leaves no shadow of excuse for the malcontents to persist in their designs, and we trust that at an early day we shall see the authority of the Grand Lodge recognized by all the Masons of Manitoba.

We have said that we regarded the action of the Grand Lodge in relation to the ritual as impolitic; in justice to all concerned, we would say that the malcontents first introduced the matter, evidently with the view of adopting the Canada ritual, but when the work was exemplified in the Grand Lodge, the other was adopted by a vote of more than two to one, but made obligatory on lodges thereafter to be organized. Being thus "hoist with their own petard," they sought a remedy in revolution.

At the session of 1878 one lodge was chartered, the question of recognizing the Grand Lodges of Cuba, New Mexico and New South Wales postponed; and all connection with the Grand Orient of France severed. At the session of 1879 recognition was accorded to the Grand Lodge of New

Mexico; further postponed in the case of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales; and declined in the case of the Grand Lodge of Hungary; and with reference to Scotland and Quebec, the following was adopted:

Your Board are of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Quebec has the right, according to the well established doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction in any Grand Lodge that has been generally recognized, to insist upon the withdrawal of the Scotch Charters, and your Board are of the opinion that unless the Grand Lodge of Scotland reconsider their somewhat hasty action, and again recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec as holding exclusive jurisdiction within the Province of that name, it would be clearly the duty of this Grand Lodge to take similar action to that of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, viz.: a cessation of Masonic intercourse, but in the hope that better counsels will prevail in the Grand Lodge of Scotland in relation to this matter, no action is recommended at this time.

In both years the Committee on Foreign Correspondence acknowledge the receipt of our proceedings.

Rev. SAMUEL P. MATHESON was elected Grand Master; JOHN H. BELL, re-elected Grand Secretary: both of Winnepeg.

MARYLAND.

We have before us from this jurisdiction the proceedings of three Communications—all held at Baltimore.

The Annual Communication was held Nov. 19, 1878, the Grand Lodge being opened in form by the Senior Grand Warden (at the request of the Deputy Grand Master) owing to the unavoidable absence of the Grand Master.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN H. B. LATROBE) is a brief business paper devoted almost wholly to financial matters. Of his method and the outlook in these matters, he says:

It was the first object of the Grand Master, eight years ago, to present to the Grand Lodge the fullest and most accurate statement of its affairs, without gloss—believing, as he has always done, that it is best, as well with corporations as with individuals, to look their difficulties in pecuniary matters fully in the face—and as he has done so heretofore, the Grand Master does so now. But although the present indebtedness is greater than it was in May of the current year, the Grand Master sees no reason to doubt that his constant belief will be sustained by the result, and that the Grand Lodge of Maryland will emerge from all its difficulties with its honor unimpaired.

He favored the pending proposition to impose a tax of \$2.50 on all city members, and \$1.50 on all country members, as preferable to the slow system now pursued, but which would ultimately extricate the Grand Lodge from

all its pecuniary difficulties. On coming up for action, however, the proposition after being amended by substituting \$1.00 for \$2.50, and 25 cents for \$1.50, was rejected on a vote by lodges, by a close vote, and the following adopted:

Resolved, That the W. Masters and Past Masters of each lodge in this jurisdiction be and they are hereby appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions from each individual Mason and from their lodges, to be applied to the liquidation of the debts of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Board of Managers. No subscription to be binding unless the sum of fifty thousand dollars is subscribed *bona fide*.

The Grand Master reports the total contributions for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at \$2,071 50.

The only question of Masonic law coming before him grew out of a resolution of a lodge suspending for "unmasonic conduct," members in arrears after their non-appearance in answer to a summons requiring them to appear and show cause why they should not be suspended for their delinquency—when the Grand Master decided that no Mason could be suspended for unmasonic conduct unless upon charges regularly brought against him.

Two lodges having failed to pay dues for four stated communications of the Grand Lodge, were declared extinct and their charters forfeited.

Recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was deferred because less than half the lodges in the colony participated in its organization; intercourse with the Grand Orient of Italy and the lodges of its obedience interdicted, because that body had followed the Grand Orient of France in its atheistical departure; and fraternal relations with the German Grand Lodge league severed because of its recognition of the African Grand Lodge of Ohio, and the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The Grand Master after a service of eight, and the Deputy Grand Master after a service of thirteen years, both declined a re-election. JOHN M. CARTER, (No. 40 St Paul St.,) was elected Grand Master; JACOB H. MEDAIRDY, (No. 6 N. Howard St.,) re-elected Grand Secretary; both of Baltimore.

In the absence of the retiring Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, no Past Grand Master being present, the Grand Master elect was installed by the venerable Past Deputy Grand Master, NICHOLAS BREWER, then almost ninety years of age, and for nearly sixty-one years a member of Washington Lodge, No. 3, the oldest lodge in the jurisdiction.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 94), an exceedingly well-written paper from the hand of Bro. F. J. S. GORGAS, M.D., embraces concise notices of forty-nine American Grand Lodges, our own included, and seven foreign Grand Bodies.

He says many will differ with our views of the prerogatives of the Grand Master's office, and though he does not say so, we infer that he is one of the many. He supposes that at the time of his writing Bro. GURNEY must find

himself almost alone in his views concerning the Cuban matter, because the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba had been quite general throughout the country; but we presume he has since seen Bro. DRUMMOND'S *resume* of the action of American Grand Lodges, and learned that those who had recognized that body were in a decided, though very respectable minority.

Bro. GORGAS says all attempts on the part of Minnesota towards claiming jurisdiction in any part of Dakota, should cease, and no one but Minnesota will dispute the point; properly holds that when a Mason has been suspended by his Grand Lodge, and is afterwards re-instated by that body, its latter action leaves him: precisely where he was prior to his suspension—a member of his lodge; thinks they have good reasons for requiring a separate ballot for each degree, in Maryland, but we in Illinois think we have better reasons for adhering to the ancient rule of a single ballot; accords with the Indiana decision, that by granting a dimit to a member whose dues are unpaid, it virtually remits them; calls Bro. PARVIN'S topical report a "message;" joins in the general dissent from the Maine decision that a lodge cannot act as the proxy of another lodge in conferring degrees; intimates rather than expresses his doubts of the propriety of the Michigan regulation declaring the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a *beverage*—by Masons—a Masonic offence; thinks the Grand Master of Mississippi advanced no good argument to sustain his opinion that the so-called higher degrees, as organized and worked apart from the Blue Lodge, have seriously injured Ancient Craft Masonry—of which we are free to say that if Grand Master MURRAY *didn't* advance any good arguments he must have overlooked them, for they were lying all about him; indicates that he is not willing to accept something for nothing by compelling a brother suspended for non-payment of dues, to pay, as a condition for re-instatement, dues for the time when he was deprived of lodge privileges; thinks a lodge has not the power to *lend* its money for the relief of distress, but at first blush it seems to us that there are times when a loan is the truest charity; properly holds that the majority of those voting on any question governs the action of the lodge, and that those present and not voting should not be counted in the negative; is in accord with the commonly received doctrine that only chartered lodges can properly affiliate members; and endorses the conclusion of a special committee of the Grand Lodge of Washington, that "a ballot for every degree is the inalienable right of every Master Mason, and the same cannot be lawfully abridged." It is manifest that the Washington committee was merely indulging in a little sounding rhetoric, inasmuch as rights that depend on nothing more than a mere Grand Lodge regulation may be alienated by the same power that conferred them. Wherever the modern practice of a ballot for each degree obtains it rests on local regulation entirely. The ancient practice, from which these local regulations have been departures, required and tolerated but one ballot. If Bro. GORGAS desires to see the grounds on which our statement as to the antiquity of the rule rests, we refer him to our report for 1873—*Title*, LOUISIANA.

A Special Communication was held March 31, 1879, to hear the report of the committee appointed at the annual communication, to prepare testimonials to the retiring Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, J. H. B. LATROBE and FRANCIS BURNS.

Highly complimentary resolutions were adopted, when the Grand Lodge was called off, and proceeded in a body to the Auditorium of the Temple where a large audience of ladies and gentlemen had assembled in response to a public invitation from the Grand Master. After a brief address from that officer, the resolutions previously adopted, beautifully engrossed and bound, with handsome Past Grand Master's and Past Deputy Grand Master's jewels were presented to the distinguished brethren who had served so long and so faithfully at their respective stations. The addresses in connection with the presentations were of a high order. From that of Bro. ALBERT RITCHIE to Bro. BURNS, we take the following:

As much as we regret your retirement from the high office which you have held for thirteen years, we cannot longer disregard your repeated wish to be relieved of its duties. Long and faithful services give you the right to be retired from active duty, if you ask it. With the exception of the Hon. Elijah Stansbury, you are now the oldest Mason in this jurisdiction, and for sixty-three years you have zealously done your part. Your cotemporaries were the fathers of these now gathered around you. Throughout your whole career, none have excelled you in zeal and Masonic works; none have more truly exemplified in their lives the virtues of Masonry. When the last of those now before you, shall, in their turn, hand over to the keeping of others, the interests of the Order, let us hope that they may be able to look back upon a stewardship as true and as honorable as yours.

While your services have been great, it must be gratifying to you to feel that they have been fully appreciated by your brethren. Every honor which you would accept has been conferred upon you. You have never held the office of Grand Master, simply because you have always declined to assume its responsibilities; but while, for that reason, you have never occupied the highest position, none rank you in the esteem of your brother Masons.

* * * * *

Honored as you are by your brethren, you are honored by them for nothing so much as for the testimony which, for more than three score years, you have publicly borne in behalf of Masonry. Your life has illustrated its principles; you have displayed its virtues, and lived by its precepts. Just to all men; as generous as just; honorable in all your dealings and active in all good works, your advanced years are crowned with the love of your brethren and the esteem of this community. If there be any here curious to know the mysteries of Freemasonry, we would say that your whole life has been a disclosure of its secrets.

The Semi-Annual Communication was held on May 13, 1879.

The address of the Grand Master, (JOHN M. CARTER,) is of course largely occupied with the financial affairs of the Grand Lodge. At the Annual Communication a resolution had been passed providing for holding a fair to raise funds to aid in liquidating the debt on the Temple. The Executive Committee wisely put the matter into the hands of the ladies, and the enterprise proved a great success, the total receipts amounting to over \$25,000.

The subscription lists provided for at the Annual Communication, placed in the hands of Masters and Past Masters throughout the State, had yielded but meagre returns.

The Grand Master had granted one dispensation for a new lodge. He reported the death of Past Senior Grand Warden JOHN M. S. MACCUBBIN, eminent in Masonry, in civil life, and in his chosen profession of medicine.

How the rate of taxation necessary to a Grand Lodge that indulges in the luxury of temple-building bears on the lodges, is shown by the report of one of the Grand Inspectors (an office answering closely to our district deputies,) and we trust that the following, which we quote from it, will be remembered by our brethren in this jurisdiction, the next time and every time that some brother airs his pathetic eloquence because we have no grand temple, college, or asylum, to reflect the wealth, power and dignity of the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

The depressed condition of our lodge is due, in part only, to the financial embarrassment of the community. As long as the Grand Lodge insists that country lodges shall charge for the degrees a sum of money too large to be afforded at one payment, by the best or only material within their reach, and exacts the present heavy dues, they will continue to dwindle in membership and die for want of accessions. They cannot live on taxation. The lodges in the country (if it is desirable that there should be any,) ought to be allowed, within reasonable restrictions, to decide and fix upon severally and individually, each for itself, according to the necessities and circumstances of location, their or its charge for conferring the degrees, and permit the candidates to pay for the same in three installments. A return to the usages under the old landmarks of Masonry, in this financial and architectural age, would be a blessed thing to the Craftsmen who dwell remote from the dust and hum of populous cities.

I am constrained to believe that if some such considerate allowance is not made, in a very few years the lights will be forever extinguished in most of the lodges in Maryland out side of the Cities of Baltimore, Frederick, Cumberland and a few very thriving villages.

If our Grand Lodge dues were less and the charge for initiation reduced, our membership would increase and we could easily pay a larger yearly revenue to the Grand Lodge. As it is, the roster of members is decreasing in country lodges for non-payment of dues, and our contributions to the Grand Treasury are falling off. It is said that a doting old woman killed the goose that laid golden eggs.

The beautiful Temple stands a noble monument of the enterprise, generosity and laudable ambition of the brethren of the city of Baltimore—but alas, it will also remain the only memento of many extinct country lodges which have been and will be crushed to death by Grand Lodge dues too heavy to be borne.

One charter was granted for a new lodge, and an extinct lodge resuscitated, with a new number, however, taking junior rank to the other lodges.

The Grand Lodge refused to prohibit lodges from publishing in the newspapers the nature of the work they propose doing; defeated a proposition to reduce the minimum fee for the degrees in the city lodges from fifty to thirty dollars; and adopted the following special report from the Committee on correspondence:

The Committee on Correspondence respectfully presents the following communication from the Grand Orient of Portugal:

To the Glory of the G. A. O. T. U.

GRAND UNITED LUSITANIAN ORIENT, {
SUPREME COUNCIL OF PORTUGUESE MASONRY. }

To the Grand Lodge of Maryland, S. S. S.

VALLEY OF LISBON, PORTUGAL, March 2d, 1879.

Thrice Dear and thrice Worthy Brethren:—For as much as the position of Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland near the Grand United Lusitanian Orient, Supreme Council of Portuguese Masonry, is now unoccupied, and as it is a matter of the first necessity for the good of the Order that this position should be filled, so that the two Masonic Powers, viz: Maryland and Portugal, already closely allied by fraternal love, may be suitably represented, we have the honor to transmit to you, herein enclosed, the triangle containing the names of three brethren of our Grand Orient, in order that you may select from among them the one whom you desire shall be your Representative near us.

Hoping that you will kindly accept our proposition, we conclude with the most sincere wishes that the S. A. O. T. U. may protect you.

The Grand Master,

COM'TE DE PARETZ, 33.

The Grand Secretary General,

DA CUNKA MEELA, 33.

Address, 43 Rua Nova do Carmo, Lisbon, Portugal.

The question of recognizing and entering into fraternal relations with a Supreme Council of the A. A. Scottish Rite has been a mooted one among the different Grand Lodges of our country, and the opinion is generally expressed that such relations should exist only among bodies of the same Rite.

But in nearly all the foreign countries where the Scottish Rite is practiced, the Grand Orient includes the Grand Lodge as well as the Supreme Council. And while these two Grand Bodies are closely connected, so far as matters appertaining to the Craft in general are concerned, the Grand Lodge exercises full authority over the Blue Lodges which confer the first three degrees. Not only is the possession of these Blue Degrees requisite, but the applicants and members of the Scottish Rite are required to be in good standing as Master Masons, the ineffable degrees of that Rite commencing with the 4th degree, or "Perfect Master."

This fusion of the Grand Lodge and Supreme Council into what is known as the Grand Orient is peculiar to countries not republican in their government, and no doubt is the result of efforts to preserve and propagate Masonry, where, through the influence of State religion, the ruling powers have heretofore endeavored to suppress it. It should not, therefore, in the opinion of your committee, preclude the privilege of extending recognition by our Grand Body.

Your committee, therefore, respectfully recommend that the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in Maryland select one of the brethren whose names appear on the triangle attached to the communication, to be the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland near the Grand Orient of Portugal.

If the "Grand Lodge" still exercises full and therefore exclusive authority over the Blue Lodges and their degrees, we wish the committee or somebody else would tell us what it had left that could induce the Supreme Council to fuse with it and form the Grand Orient. Our reading had not been fruitful of instances of Supreme Councils consumed with anxiety to give something for nothing. We should be glad, too, to have the committee point out how the fusion of the governing body of Masonry with another body equally under

the ban with itself, would tend to preserve and propagate the Institution, where, through the influence of State religion the ruling powers endeavor to suppress it.

Perhaps it is too early to expect from the Grand Lodge of Maryland what it owes to the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty and jurisdiction, to which it has just signalized its continued devotion by a severance of fraternal relations with the German Masonic Diet, viz: A restatement of its underlying principles in such form as will enable other Grand Lodges also to admit the regularity of Grand Orients as governing bodies in Masonry, and at the same time sustain the claim of the Grand Lodge of Cuba that the fusion of the pre-existing Grand Lodge and Supreme Council into the Grand Orient of Colon, had left the jurisdiction Masonically unoccupied. We wait with patience.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The report of our predecessor brought the review of the Massachusetts proceedings down to March, 1878.

Quarterly Communication held at Boston, June 12, 1878.

Action on the application of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales for recognition, was deferred.

We copy a portion of the report of the Commissioners of Trials on a case before them, the following being the specification under the charge of un-masonic conduct:

"That said Sheldon C. Clark, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1878, at Boston, in said Commonwealth, he being then in arrears to said Lodge (Satuit Lodge, in the town of Scituate) in the sum of five dollars, did, with the intent to defraud the said lodge of the said sum as dues, falsely pretend that he could not give his support to the Institution of Freemasonry, because said Institution is narrow in its brotherhood, antiquated in its religious principles, and barren of moral results in the world; and refused and still refuses and neglects to pay the said dues or any part thereof."

The attention of the Grand Lodge was often directed to the subject of withdrawals from Masonry during the anti-masonic crusade, and the doctrine of the Grand Lodge finally assumed this form, as stated by Bro. CHARLES W. MOORE:

"A renouncing Mason is, nevertheless, a Mason. If he breaks his Masonic obligations he may be dealt with as other Masons. Non-attendance at lodge meetings will not justify expulsion, and this is the only offence he commits in quietly withdrawing from the Institution."

The Commissioners say :

Under the present complaint, the respondent, a member of Satuit Lodge, was duly summoned to appear and answer the charge preferred against him. The service and the return thereof were in conformity to the constitutions and the regulations of the Commissioners. The respondent did not appear, but sent a letter to the President of the Commissioners, excusing himself from attendance to answer the charge. Upon the testimony it appeared that the respondent was a clergyman, settled in the town of Scituate, who had taken the first degree in Masonry in a lodge in Iowa. He expressed a strong desire and took great pains to receive the second and third degrees in Satuit Lodge. His desire was favorably responded to by the brethren of that lodge, who conferred upon him those degrees without the usual fees. In fact he did not pay for the degrees, for his diploma, or the fee for membership in the lodge. Upon his reception as a member, and until his removal from the town, in May, 1877, he acted as chaplain of the lodge. During the entire term of his residence in Scituate, after he became a member of the lodge he was in the habit of conversing frankly and openly with the W.M.; Wardens, and other officers and members, in regard to the general subject of Masonry, its principles, and the moral force and beauty of its ritual. In all these conversations, and in his professional services in the lodge, he appeared to hold the Fraternity in very high esteem, and to regard its principles as solid and valuable. Up to the date of his removal from Scituate he was never heard to have spoken otherwise than favorably of the Institution, and the first intimation of hostile settlement on his part was in the form of a letter sent by him to the secretary of the lodge, in reply to one demanding the payment of dues which were in arrears. This letter, which forms a part of the record, marked A, contained the language of renunciation alleged in the specification, and came like a shock upon the members of the lodge. It was followed by another letter, marked B, which disclosed a different reason for the non-payment of his dues, and which seems to have fully satisfied the members of the respondent's want of good faith and evasive intent in the matter. The well-known and often expressed sentiments of the respondent concerning Masonry, the absence of any unpleasant or unfavorable feeling toward him by the lodge, his anxiety in regard to receiving the degrees and the liberality of the lodge in these respects toward him, the letters before referred to,—all the circumstances of his connection as a member, and the absence of any fact, circumstance, or feeling which could account for so sudden a conversion, or for any honest renunciation of Masonry,—sufficed to make the inference of fraud and evasion, as claimed in the specification, almost irresistible. The respondent, in whose power alone it lay, by his appearance at the hearing and the offer of his own testimony, to verify the sincerity of his opinions and to negative entirely the accusation of falsehood and fraud, did not think it worth while thus to appear. Upon the whole evidence the Commissioners adjudged the respondent to be guilty of the charge and accusation, and, in consideration of his offence, he is sentenced to be suspended indefinitely from the rights and privileges of Masonry.

The action of the Commissioners was confirmed.

A Special Communication was held at Worcester, June 24, 1878, to participate in the services attending the transfer of the remains of Past Grand Master ISAIAH THOMAS from the spot where they had rested since his death, in 1831, to Rural Cemetery, under the direction of the municipal authorities.

In 1792 Bro. THOMAS wrote, printed and published, in quarto, a history of Masonry, with the constitution of the Grand Lodge, a second edition of which was afterward edited by his friend and fellow antiquary, Bro. THADDEUS M. HARRIS, who during his four years Grand Mastership was Corresponding Grand Secretary.

Quarterly Communication, held at Boston, Sept. 11, 1878.

The Grand Master (CHARLES ALFRED WELCH) announced that in anticipation of the ratification of the Grand Lodge, he had forwarded five hundred dollars to the yellow fever sufferers in the south. His action was confirmed, and an appeal made to the Craft for contributions.

The death at Hong Kong, of WILLIAM C. BLANCHARD, Past District Deputy for China, was announced.

The committee appointed at the June Quarterly to report on the atheistical departure of the Grand Orient of France, recommended the following, while asking for further time—and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the belief in God is a Landmark of Freemasonry, incorporated into its creed from the beginning, and must be equivocally expressed by every initiate into its mysteries; that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to alter or annul it; that any effort to do so has our solemn protest, and will receive, as it will justly deserve, our unqualified condemnation.

The committee previously appointed for that purpose submitted a "Digest of Masonic Law and the Regulations of this Grand Lodge relating to Subordinate Lodges," which, with the revised constitution was ordered to be printed as the law of the jurisdiction.

Recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was declined, the committee saying:

It is an undisputed fact that a large majority of the lodges in the Province, including all those claiming under the Grand Lodge of England, declined to take part in the formation of the new organization, and have steadily refused to yield allegiance to it. Your committee are of opinion that in order to the formation of a legitimate and constitutional Grand Lodge it is an indispensable requisite that at least a majority, not less than three in number, of the lodges existing in the kingdom, state, territory, or province, shall yield their assent and allegiance. Without such assent and allegiance no Grand Lodge can be formed which shall merit, or which should receive, the countenance and recognition of existing Grand Lodges.

During the session announcement was made that the remains of Bro. FRANK WELCH, Past Grand Master of Nebraska, had left Omaha for Boston. Arrangements were made for their interment; and on the 13th the remains were interred at Forest Hills Cemetery, by the Grand Lodge.

On the 3d of October, the Grand Lodge was again called together to bury Bro. JOHN MCCLELLAN, who for seventeen years had held the office of Grand Treasurer. Again on the 1st of November, the Grand Lodge met to bury the Recording Grand Secretary, Bro. CHARLES H. TITUS, the incumbent of that office since April, 1871. He was buried at Warren, R. I., by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the permission of the Grand Master of that jurisdiction having been first obtained. Both these distinguished brethren were widely known, and will be as widely lamented.

The Annual Communication was held at Boston, Dec. 11, 1878.

The address of Grand Master WELCH is an excellent and able Masonic paper. His report of the general condition of the jurisdiction is flattering. In some Districts too great laxity had been indulged in by the District Deputy Grand Masters, in granting dispensations for conferring degrees out of

time, and this he had endeavored to remedy. We copy his remarks in another matter, because we think the views expressed cannot be too often enforced:

Another matter to which I wish to call the attention of the brethren is the tendency lately manifested to publish in newspapers detailed reports of Masonic proceedings. It is nearly allied to the fondness sometimes manifested for Masonic parades. What I wish to say in this respect has been so well said by one of my predecessors, and is so cordially concurred in by me, that I shall use his language: "I believe it to be for the interest of the Institution to avoid publicity as far as possible. . . . Nothing will more truly maintain the dignity and high importance of Masonry than a return to the good old practices of our fathers; to guard with jealous care the work of the lodge and everything connected with it; to keep and conceal it from the profane absolutely, and to communicate it only to those of the Craft entitled to know, and to them only under proper circumstances, and with the most careful restrictions; to avoid appearing in public as Masons, except upon strictly Masonic occasions, and those of the highest importance, sanctioned by long usage; never to write or print Masonic intelligence for the gratification of the profane or the vanity of the initiated. We have wandered from this high standard, and the return may be difficult; but I am convinced that the closer we confine Masonic affairs to Masonic breasts, the better it will be for the Fraternity and its reputation."

Convinced that the doctrine so well stated by a Past Grand Master is the true doctrine, not only as it touches upon the publication of our proceedings to the world in general, but in relation to public Masonic displays, I have on two or more occasions declined to grant dispensations to lodges to participate with other societies in public parades, and I wish that the publication in newspapers, other than Masonic, of the details of Masonic proceedings be discontinued by those who have the government of the lodges.

He referred to the death of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and announced the death of ABRAHAM A. DAME, Past Deputy Grand Master, who was Junior Grand Warden as early as 1828, and E. M. P. WELLS, Past Grand Chaplain. Two dispensations had been granted for new lodges. In addition to the appropriation of \$500 by the Grand Lodge, the contributions in aid of the fever-stricken districts amounted to \$1,339.92.

The Grand Master made a very clear statement of the financial situation entailed by the building of the Temple. How the promise of the capitation tax failed to keep itself, he thus tells:

Let me first, however, make one admission. Many of the brethren have understood that the capitation tax would, in the course of the thirteen years, which expire on the last of December, 1879, fully pay the debt, or so far extinguish it as to place it within the control of the ordinary receipts of the Grand Lodge. They may naturally be surprised that I estimate the debt at the commencement of the year 1880 at about \$265,000. It is true that your Grand Master in his annual address of 1867, and a committee of this Grand Lodge, in a report made by them at the Quarterly Communication of March 13, 1867, stated that if the plan proposed, which was the one adopted, was carried out, in ten years from that time we should see "our Grand Lodge entirely free from debt;" that your Grand Master in 1870 also stated in his address, that "when the year 1880 arrives, when the capitation tax is to be at an end, the debt will be so far reduced that the rents and ordinary dues of the lodges will be amply sufficient to gradually diminish the debt and pay all our current liabilities." No such erroneous opinions have been expressed during the last seven years by those in authority; and if any one will examine the report and addresses in which these estimates are made, and the figures and explanations which accompany the estimates, many of the sources of error will at once appear. It is but just to remember, however, that the estimates were made and the opinions

expressed in times of great inflation, when rents were in some instances twice as high as now, and every one seemed to think himself in possession of the Lamp of Aladdin.

He further shows that even without the Temple debt and the capitation tax, the revenues of the Grand Lodge would fail by from \$2,000 to \$3,000 to meet the annual expenses. He suggests as a remedy that the capitation tax of one dollar per year be continued for twelve additional years. On his recommendation a large committee was appointed to consider the subject and report in March.

CHARLES ALFRED WELCH, of Waltham, was unanimously re-elected Grand Master; and TRACY P. CHIEVER, of Chelsea, who had been temporarily appointed to the position upon the death of Bro. TITUS, was unanimously elected Grand Secretary. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Boston.

The Stated Communication was held at Boston, Dec. 27, 1878, when the officers were installed and the Annual Feast celebrated.

The report of the Grand Secretary acknowledges the receipt of our proceedings. We are glad to note that the new incumbent did not forget to record the fact, that "The GREAT LIGHT was opened by the Grand Marshal at the Gospel of St. John the Evangelist."

Quarterly Communication, March 7, 1879.

One lodge was chartered. The committee on the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, reported that the total receipts from the capitation tax, which it will be remembered was expected, when imposed, to extinguish the debt by the year 1880, have but little more than met the interest thereon. The committee recommend that the old capitation tax be continued for fifteen years, unless the debt is sooner liquidated, with the privilege of commuting the same by paying ten dollars in one payment previous to Oct. 1, 1880. This, involving the necessity of amending the constitution, went over, with several volunteer amendments, to the succeeding Quarterly.

The committee to whom a portion of the Grand Master's address had been referred after saying that the fire of the persecution of fifty years ago drove away from the Institution all recruits save good men and true, and purified its ranks of all that was selfish and mean, and timid and unmanly, leaving only the pure gold, thus continue:

For the last twenty-five years the current has set in the opposite direction. Masonry has been popular. So incessant has been the demand at the doors of our lodges that now to say that a man is a Mason is about equivalent to saying that he is a male member of the human family. As a matter of course this rush and torrent have brought many persons into the Fraternity who are utterly incapable of appreciating the dignity and high importance of its aims, or of discharging the delicate duties which devolve upon them. Secret organizations, so called, have at the same time so multiplied, and Masons have carelessly and unwisely so mingled in them, that our duties and obligations as Masons have to many of us lost their force and sacredness, and become common and every-day affairs. Our popularity bids fair to become our ruin.

The veteran Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maine some years ago sounded the note of warning in these words: "The popularity of the Masonic Institution at the present

time is one of the dangers to be guarded against. So many societies are founded on the *Insurance or Benefit* idea, that people are likely enough to take that view of Masonry. Probably the publication in our periodicals of stories setting forth the relief of distressed brethren, widows and orphans, in their greatest need, favors the idea, and so far is injurious, instead of beneficial, to the Order. People who seek it from such a motive are not likely to be devoted to its work or principles. We would be glad to have every applicant told, as one of our Maine brethren told a friend who questioned him as to the advantage of becoming a Freemason: 'If you wish to join an association for the sake of what good you can *do*, go to the Masons; if for the sake of what personal benefit you can *get*, keep away from them!' If all enquirers were made to understand this, the increase of numbers would be much less than at present; but what a band of brothers they would become!"

Quarterly Communication, June 11, 1879.

The constitutional amendments involving the continuance of the capitation tax for fifteen years, were adopted by a vote of 537 in the affirmative to 55 in the negative, betokening a degree of unanimity which leaves no room for doubt that the financial difficulty will be finally surmounted.

The petition of Germania Lodge, of Boston, for a copy of the ritual in the German Language, was granted. Besides those whose decease we have referred to, memorials appear in the proceedings of GEORGE C. SMITH, Past Deputy Grand Master—a veteran of the anti-Masonic days, and a signer of the famous Declaration of 1831—and CHARLES W. KIMBALL, Past Senior Grand Warden.

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Lodge met at Jackson, Jan. 29, 1879.

The Grand Master (JOHN W. FINCH) in the exordium of his address gives an example of that somewhat melo-dramatic rhetoric—now getting rare in such papers—which seems inseparable from the acceptance of the ritualistic legends of the Fraternity as sober historical facts.

He strongly urges against the joint occupancy of halls by lodges with other societies not allied to Masonry; reports one case of consolidation, and the granting of three dispensations for new lodges.

Of his reported decisions we copy two.

Question. If, after a brother is made a Mason, he becomes an Atheist, has a lodge a right to expel him?

Answer. A belief in Deity is a fundamental principle of Masonry. No Atheist can be made a Mason. If after the building is erected we remove the foundation stone, the building falls. He has already ceased to be a Mason only in name, and should be expelled.

Question. A candidate petitions a lodge for initiation, the fee for the degree accompanies the petition. The petition is received, referred, and the candidate is elected, but before he takes the degree the Secretary is garnisheed for the advanced fee. What course shall he pursue?

Answer. Pay the money over to the Treasurer, the candidate having been elected, the advanced fee has become part of the funds of the lodge, and can only be withdrawn by a vote of the lodge.

We cannot assent to so much of the first decision as indicates that a Mason should be put on trial for a state of mind simply, so long as his life is right.

The second decision we have copied chiefly as an illustration of the fact that the conditions which give rise to questions in Masonic practice have not all been guessed. The decision is correct, no doubt, in law as well as Masonry.

The Grand Master gives a brief history of the Scotland-Quebec difficulty, but expresses no opinion as to the merits of the case; and severely condemns the action of the Grand Orient of France for eliminating from its constitution the requirement of a belief in deity. With reference to the latter the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge does most fully and heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by the M. W. Grand Master in affirming that "Masonry as a moral institution has for its chief corner-stone a belief in the existence of a Supreme Being," and that this Grand Lodge does hereby intend to utter, as one of its deepest and most solemn convictions, the belief that it is primarily and essentially upon this rock, that the strength, perpetuity and glory of the institution of Freemasonry most materially depend.

And in the former case the Grand Lodge met the question thus squarely:

Resolved, That no brother from Quebec is entitled to the Masonic right of visitation in this Grand Jurisdiction who does not hail from a lodge holding in authority under the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Grand Master gave a detailed history of the Michigan operations of CALVIN C. BURT, who applied in February, 1878, to a lodge in Jackson for admission, as a visitor, presenting as evidence of his Masonic standing a dimit from Charter Oak Lodge, No. 249, New York City, dated May 27, 1863. Having learned that since that date he had been affiliated with a lodge in New Jersey, the Grand Master made inquiries concerning him of the Grand Master of that jurisdiction, who referred the matter to a committee of three Past Grand Masters, who reported that BURT was in 1864 the Master of a lodge at Keyport in that State, whose charter was surrendered on account of the irregular way in which its affairs were conducted by its Master, against whom charges were preferred before the Grand Lodge, by which body he was expelled by a unanimous vote. In 1868 BURT appealed to the Grand Lodge to review its former proceedings, and the resolution expelling him was rescinded, on account of a technical informality, leaving him still under charges before that body. The committee concluded that the present status of Bro. BURT was that of an unaffiliated Mason in good standing, except so far as the pending charges in New Jersey (which had never been finally disposed of) might affect his standing, that in the matter of affiliation with any

other lodge he remained the Masonic property of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, with whom a disruption of fraternal relations would be challenged by any Grand Lodge cognizant of the facts in the case, which would permit one of its subordinate lodges to affiliate him; that Bro. BURT's general right of visitation was not impaired by these New Jersey occurrences; and that except for the specific matters included in the charges of which the Grand Lodge of New Jersey had taken cognizance, he was amenable to the primitive discipline of any lodge within whose jurisdiction he might reside.

In December, 1878, the Grand Master learned that BURT had petitioned Battle Creek Lodge for membership, and that his petition had already been favorably reported upon; whereupon he forbade further action in the case. The dimit presented with his petition was the same heretofore referred to. The Grand Master further says:

This person has been circulating somewhat extensively among the fraternity in this State, peddling out what he terms the higher degrees of Masonry, (somewhere near as high as a hundred, I believe), at the rate of ten cents a piece. Very cheap Masonry, if it is Masonry; and still the supply is greater than the demand; for his carpet-bag has seemed to suffer no diminution.

These degrees he styles the "Masonic Egyptian Rite of Memphis." Their name would indicate that their antiquity dates back to the time of the Pharaohs.

If the plagues that were inflicted upon Egypt, during that unhappy period, were any greater than those inflicted on your Grand Master by the numerous letters of inquiry regarding this carpet-bagger and his Rite, I am fully prepared to sympathize with Moses in his desire to depart the country. Last week I learned that Michigan Lodge No. 50, located in this city (Jackson), had preferred charges against the said CALVIN C. BURT, and expelled him by nearly a unanimous vote, for the crime of perjury; and he has brought the case by appeal, to this Grand Lodge.

The appeal went to a special committee of three Past Grand Masters, who were unable to conclude the case, and therefore will report at the next session.

We have given this case at length because since the date of these proceedings we have heard of Bro. BURT's operations with his wares at Toledo and other places, and there is no knowing how soon he will open a bazaar in Illinois; and it is desirable that his history and status should be understood.

The Grand Master again brought before the Grand Lodge the case of JOHN R. BOYER, now residing at Decatur, in this state, seeking to be relieved from disabilities imposed by his lodge in Michigan, which suspended him for drunkenness and non-payment of dues, in 1874. The lodge refusing to reinstate him, the Grand Master again brought the case forward, and in view of the strong array of testimony from Illinois as to the correctness of his life during his three years residence at Decatur, recommended that he be restored to good standing. The case, however, was not considered, probably for the reason given by the Committee on Appeals last year, who reported that they were debarred from considering it by the provision of the Penal Code, "that restoration shall not be granted by the Grand Lodge, in any case, except from its own action."

The Grand Master reported the contributions received from the lodges, in answer to an appeal in behalf of the yellow fever sufferers, at \$4,441 75, and the Grand Secretary, through whose hands the funds passed, reports the further sum of \$1,285 75 received from Chapters, Commanderies and Councils.

The Grand Lodges of Manitoba, New Mexico and Cuba were recognized upon the recommendation of the Grand Secretary, as the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, who says in case of the latter body that he has arrived at his conclusion from the fact that the Grand Lodge of Cuba "has been recognized by some 35 or 40 of our sister Grand Bodies"—an overstatement of from 15 to 20, according to Bro. DRUMMOND'S carefully prepared list—a pretty wide margin. Subsequently, the vote whereby these bodies were recognized was reconsidered, and the subject sent to a special committee who did not report.

One lodge was chartered, one dispensation continued, and one granted. The Grand Lodge fixed upon Detroit for its next place of meeting; directed the Grand Master and Grand Secretary to make the *Michigan Freemason*, its official organ, the vehicle for disseminating local official information; ordered stricken from the annual returns of the lodges a table requiring a "financial exhibit," on the ground that the right to supervise its own finances is inherent in a lodge, and the Grand Lodge has no right to interfere with it; refused to reduce the minimum fee for the degrees from twenty-one to fifteen dollars; decided that a lodge could not install its officers without first being opened in constitutional form; ordered a compilation of standing resolutions, edicts and approved decisions for publication with the proceedings; refused to so amend its Penal Code as to provide that there should be no appeal from a verdict of acquittal; and adopted as a standing rule that at least two actual Masters of lodges shall be appointed on all its committees, notwithstanding the following proposed amendment to the Constitution had developed strength enough to be accepted and laid over until the next session:

ARTICLE II., SECTION 1.—The Grand Lodge shall consist of its Grand Officers—of its Past Grand Masters who maintain membership and good standing in a constituent lodge, and all District Deputy Grand Masters or their legal representatives. Any ten of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 2. Masters and Past Masters of Lodges shall be members of this Grand Lodge; but without the right to vote, speak, and without pay.

Should the amendment prevail, the Grand Lodge will be a tolerably close corporation. It might better be absorbed into the Holy Empire.

The Committee on Jurisprudence argue that the rule requiring a member suspended for non-payment of dues to pay in addition to accrued arrearages, as a condition of re-instatement, a sum equal to the amount of dues during the term of suspension, is founded in justice:

For every Mason should at all times, if his worldly circumstances will permit, be willing to bear his just share and proportion of the expenses incident to the maintenance of his lodge, and to the lodge fund for charities which he ought not to be permitted to evade by

being under sentence of suspension, unless for some special reason it would be proper to excuse him.

To our mind nothing can be more manifestly unjust than to require a brother to pay a lodge for denying him those privileges for which lodge dues are an equivalent. No proportion of the expenses incident to the maintenance of his lodge is a just share for him so long as he is excluded from it; and what may be his just share of the charities of the Fraternity rests on conditions quite different from the system of fixed dues whereby each brother contributes an equal amount without reference to that ability which Masonic engagements hinge upon so far as aiding the distressed is concerned, and of which those engagements make him, and not the lodge, the judge.

DANIEL STRIKER, of Hastings, was elected Grand Master; WILLIAM P. INNES, Grand Rapids, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 229) is from the pen of Bro. INNES. He reviews the proceedings of forty-one Grand Lodges, among them Illinois, to which he devotes seven pages. Copious extracts are made from the address of the Grand Master, and the report of Bro. GURNEY, who, he says, traverses the entire Masonic world and gives us a rich treat—a real Masonic intellectual feast.

He says of our pending constitutional amendment relative to the manner of voting for Grand Officers that it is too great a departure, has too much the smell of Odd Fellowship about it, and, finally, that "it is thinner than buttermilk," which is the first official intimation we have had of the nature of the peninsular tipple since the prohibitory law of the Grand Lodge of Michigan was in force.

Under the restrictions imposed by his Grand Lodge, Bro. INNES refrains so well from comment, that if he has any convictions except that buttermilk is attenuated, and that one good eye is better than two poor ones—with which latter we wholly agree—we have been unable to discover them.

MINNESOTA.

The Grand Lodge met at St. Paul, Jan. 14th, 1879.

The address of the Grand Master (E. W. DURANT) says of the condition of the Craft:

Of the Craft at large, I would say, Freemasonry in Minnesota has been built up on a firm and enduring basis. As the foundation was secure, so has our structure been builded, the elements of wisdom and strength have been united with that symbolic beauty taught by speculative Masonry, as exemplified by the widow's son.

Masonry in Minnesota has made wonderful progress. One hundred and forty lodges answer at our roll call, and nearly seven thousand Masons acknowledge fealty to this Grand Lodge. As a rule, our lodges occupy safe and comfortable, and in many instances, elegant halls, suitably fitted up and arranged, with the necessary clothing and paraphernalia of our Order, governed by careful and prudent craftsmen, brethren who are zealous in well-doing, guarding carefully the portals, and with an ever-watchful eye closely scrutinizing those who would enter therein.

The Grand Master gives from the proceedings of the Grand Orient of France the history of the action by which the requirement of a belief in Deity was eliminated from the constitution of that Body, and his denunciation of it was thus seconded by the Grand Lodge:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the Grand Orient of France have subverted the principles of Freemasonry, by removing the foundation stone upon which her structure is erected, thereby forfeiting all claims upon Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota hereby decline to hold fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France, and forbids recognition of the Masons under the obedience of the said Grand Orient of France, by the lodges of this jurisdiction until such obedience is severed.

The decisions submitted by the Grand Master were all approved. Almost all of them either hinge on local regulations—lik the first of those copied below—or are in accord with general usage. We copy but two:

Question. Our secretary has permanently removed from our jurisdiction, can he resign, and can we elect and install another brother in his place?

Answer. An officer cannot resign, you must fill his place by *pro tempore* appointment.

Question. One of our members has committed suicide, his wife wishes him buried by the fraternity, shall we perform the ceremony?

Answer. Yes, he was our brother, and as such entitled to a Masonic burial.

In Illinois the resignation of any elected officer below the rank of Warden may be accepted by the lodge and the vacancy filled under authority from the Grand Master; the resignation of any appointed officer may be accepted by the Master, and the vacancy filled by him. The second is in accord with Illinois decisions.

The case of one Bro. AYRES was presented by the Grand Master which brought out a curious condition of affairs resulting from the prior existence of a law permitting dual membership. Already a member of Acacia Lodge, Bro. AYRES joined in the petition for the dispensation under which Newport Lodge was first opened, and was also named in the charter which was granted when dual membership was permitted; and when, therefore, his membership in Acacia Lodge would not be affected thereby. Before the constituting of Newport Lodge, and the signing of its by-laws by Bro. AYRES, dual membership was prohibited. The Committee on Jurisprudence, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, decided that he could not at that time have become a member of Newport Lodge without having first withdrawn from Acacia, and not having so withdrawn he never became a member. And

further, that the same rule held good with regard to all the members of Newport Lodge. To cure the anomaly of having lodges without members, the Grand Lodge rescinded the rule prohibiting dual membership; recognized all brethren who had joined another lodge without first withdrawing from their former affiliation, as members of both lodges; provided that hereafter no brother should be permitted to join a lodge until he had presented lawful evidence of having withdrawn from his former lodge; and required members uniting in the organization of new lodges to dimitt from their old lodges before the new lodge should be constituted.

The Grand Master reported the granting of dispensations for six new lodges. Of these three were continued by the Grand Lodge, while the lodges holding the other three were chartered.

His circular appealing for contributions for the sufferers by the fever pestilence brought in \$1,811 57.

He announced the death of J. H. McKENNY, J. McCABE WILEY and GEORGE W. CHAYTOR, the former being the Representative in the Grand Lodge of Minnesota of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and the two latter the Representatives of Minnesota in the Grand Lodges of Alabama and Delaware; and alluded to the decease of distinguished brethren in other jurisdictions, among them Past Grand Master LOUNSBURY of Illinois.

We regret to find in his address an advertisement of the Minnesota Masonic Relief Association, and of a similar association more recently formed at Minneapolis, and that these associations were further endorsed by the Grand Lodge through the report of the Committee on Address. He says that all institutions of this character are wards of the fraternity, which is no more true of them, in the absence of such ill-advised action as this, than it would be true of any other purely business enterprise whose managers, being Masons, had prostituted the name of Masonry to private ends.

We give below his remarks relative to Dakota, and the report thereon by the Committee on Jurisprudence:

I deem it my duty to call your attention to a matter of difference which has arisen between this Grand Lodge and the Masonic fraternity of Dakota. It appears by a published report, dated June 11th, 1878, that a Grand Lodge of Masons was duly organized by P. G. M. Parvin, of Iowa, on the 21st of June, 1875, and that immediately after such organization, circular letters were sent to all sister Grand Lodges making known the fact of such organization of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and requesting fraternal recognition. This recognition, it would appear, was not accorded them by this Grand Lodge. From the report of the Dakota Grand Lodge, issued June 11th, 1878, I am led to believe a somewhat voluminous correspondence has taken place between the Grand Lodge of Dakota and the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, or rather between the Grand Masters or Grand Secretaries, relative to some question of jurisdiction, arising chiefly from the fact that the lodges at Fargo and Bismarck, Dakota, were chartered by this Grand Lodge. The two lodges referred to, it seems, are not willing to surrender their charters given by this Grand Lodge, and our late Grand Master, Bro. Braden, held that it was optional with them to sever their connection with this Grand Lodge, or remain, as they might prefer. The Grand Master of Dakota devotes a large portion of his address to this subject of difference between the two Grand Jurisdictions. Not having

access to the correspondence referred to, I do not feel competent to advise relative to the situation. One thing is certain our Dakota brethren feel that we are in the wrong. Any matter of difference between two Grand Jurisdictions is a subject that should engage the attention of every Mason within such jurisdictions, and let the Grand Lodge of Dakota be right or wrong, we must do our duty in the premises; if they are right let us accord to them their rights, if they are wrong it is our duty to point out the error and ask them to rectify it. From my slight knowledge of the questions involved, it is impossible for me to suggest any mode of action, but at the same time would call the especial attention of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to the report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, in order that proper steps may be taken to adjust any real or imaginary differences that may exist between the jurisdictions referred to.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred that portion of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, relating to the recognition by this Grand Lodge of the formation and organization of the Grand Lodge of Dakota Territory, and the relinquishment of jurisdiction by this Grand Body over Shilo Lodge, No. 105, at Fargo, and Bismarck Lodge, No. 120, at Bismarck, Dakota Territory, said lodges holding their charters from and working under the jurisdiction of this M. W. Grand Lodge, have had the same under consideration, during the limited time at their disposal, and would respectfully and fraternally report, that on account of the important questions involved in the whole subject matter, your committee will be unable to make such a report of *all the facts*, in connection with this subject, which it demands, at the hands of your committee, for the action of this Grand Lodge. Your committee, however, find on the partial examination of the facts submitted to them, that there is a different side to the question than that presented by the Grand Master of, and the committee on the Grand Master's address, of the Grand Lodge of Dakota Territory.

Your committee would state, that the first official information or communication from the Grand Lodge of Dakota Territory, respecting recognition of said Grand Lodge by this Grand Lodge, and the relinquishment of jurisdiction over the subordinate lodges in Dakota Territory, heretofore named, was presented by M. W. Grand Master E. W. Durant, in his address at the present session. We are informed, that during the year 1876—or some time in 1877—there was some correspondence had, appertaining to this matter, between the Grand Master of Dakota Territory and our lamented M. W. Grand Master J. C. Braden. It is a fact well known to the brethren of this Grand Body, that during almost the entire year of 1877, the impaired condition and failing health of M. W. Grand Master J. C. Braden wholly incapacitated him to discharge any duty of a personal or official character to any extent; that some time in the month of November, 1877, he left this jurisdiction in the hope of obtaining, at least partial restoration of health—he died at San Antonio, Texas, December 9th, 1877—whatever correspondence and papers there may have been in the case, were not brought to the notice of M. W. Bro. E. W. Durant, Acting Grand Master, or this Grand Lodge, at its last session. Your committee earnestly and fraternally desire to possess all the facts and information that can be obtained, but cannot do so at this session.

In consideration of the foregoing, we offer the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That Shilo Lodge, No. 105, at Fargo, and Bismarck Lodge, No. 120, at Bismarck, within Dakota Territory, so long as said subordinate lodges shall desire to continue their affiliation with this, their parent Grand Lodge, be permitted to do so, and that this M. W. Grand Lodge will support, defend and maintain their rights, and execute authority and control over them, till such a time as by their own free will and accord they shall desire to withdraw their connection with this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the further consideration of this case be continued till the next session of this Grand Body.

It is either a significant fact or a queer coincidence, that of all the Grand Lodges in this country the only one having no official knowledge of the existence of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, now four years old is the one which

alone has lodges still of its obedience in that territory. If Minnesota has been ignorant of the existence of the Grand Lodge of Dakota all these years it is an ignorance that is inexcusable. That Grand Lodge was organized in 1875, and was very generally recognized by the Grand Lodges of this country during that year and the year following. Illinois extended recognition in 1875. The proceedings of these Grand Lodges undoubtedly passed under the notice of the Masonic authorities of Minnesota, and they must have been aware from evidence under the seal of a score of Grand Lodges that a Grand Lodge existed in Dakota, generally recognized as having rightful jurisdiction throughout that territory. This evidence would have been so far sufficient—even in the absence of an official notice from the Grand Lodge of Dakota itself—to a Grand Lodge solicitous not to be a trespasser upon the rightful domain of another, to have induced such an investigation as would not have forced from it the confession that it was powerless to act intelligently. In the light of its professed ignorance, the fact that the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota contains no qualifying clause to meet the possible existence of a Grand Lodge in Dakota having rightful jurisdiction therein, is inexplicable unless Minnesota has determined to defy the well-settled law of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty and jurisdiction, and really wishes to challenge the forbearance of her sister Grand Lodges in this country.

A life-size india ink portrait of Past Grand Master BRADEN was presented to the Grand Lodge by Grand Master DURANT; an appropriation was made to re-imburse the Grand Lodge of Texas for expenses which the Texas Proceedings disclosed had been incurred by that body in caring for the remains of the deceased; and the Grand Master reported that

In accordance with your instruction I procured and forwarded to Bro. Fisher a Master Mason's badge of exquisite workmanship, on which was inscribed, "Presented to Bro. E. C. Fisher, of San Antonio, Texas, with the fraternal regards of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, for attention shown to our late Grand Master Bro. J. C. Braden."

HENRY R. WELLS, of Preston, was elected Grand Master; A. T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 116), as usual the handiwork of Bro. PIERSON, reviews the proceedings of fourty-four Grand Lodges. His notice of Illinois is not only complimentary in direct terms, but indirectly so in the length of his extracts from our proceedings. Of our remarks relative to the Grand Orient of Spain, he says:

All very well for countries where lodges were *first* established by Grand Lodges. The "backward unbroken connection to the first Grand Lodge," can only be traced to 1717. Does Bro. Robbins claim that there was no legitimate Masonry before that period? The four lodges that entered into the compact in 1717, were *self-constituted*, had not parties in other parts of the world an equal right to organize lodges with those of London?

We do not admit that because Masonry is stronger in the United States than in any other part of the globe, or rather than all other parts combined, consequently we can make the law for the whole.

Supreme Councils claim equal jurisdiction over the first three degrees with Grand Lodges and just as good original data, and have and do exercise that right. Even one of the Supreme Councils in this country has within comparatively few years exercised that right, but only in countries where there are no Grand Lodges.

The great foundation principles of genuine Masonry are universal, the same everywhere the world over, the recipients of its mysteries are confined to no people, race, religion, or political views. But the laws governing the Order, or Institution, are not the same, they differ as the condition of man differs in localities, or as the medium through which the secrets of Masonry are communicated differ.

Many of our laws are *home made*, made necessary from our political condition, as for instance, the law of jurisdiction, which all American Grand Lodges unite in supporting, but it is not right for us to declare those lodges irregular and their workings illegitimate, in countries where that law is not recognized.

There *is* legitimate Masonry, whose starting point, laws and workings are not in accordance with *American* customs.

No. Bro. ROBBINS does not claim that there was no legitimate Masonry before that period, but he does claim that all the *legitimate* Masonry, because *all* the Masonry of that period got itself organized on the plan of the Grand Lodge; and that from that hour to this there has not been a lawfully made Mason on the round earth that wasn't *bound* to accept the "Charges of a Freemason" as the exclusive source of Masonic law; nor that was not bound to accept without essential change, as equally exclusive, the representative form of Masonic government, with the Grand Master at its head, which those charges recognize and identify by reference to the General Regulations thereunto annexed. There was nothing in existence in other parts of the world to dispute the ground with Masonry. Not then, nor for years afterwards, did any of those spurious Masonic bodies exist out of which has finally been developed the oligarchy known as the Supreme Council, and claiming to have jurisdiction in Masonry. It is a historical verity, as well as an impregnable conclusion in logic, that the genealogy of every Body outside of the Grand Lodge system, claiming to be a governing body in Masonry is lost in hopeless illegitimacy.

But suppose this were not historically true, and that what passes for Masonry under the government of the Supreme Council had had a legitimate beginning, our duty as loyal subjects of the government whereof the Charges of a Freemason are the fundamental and unchangeable law, would be equally plain. The question of how bodies claiming to be Masonic, whether governing bodies or otherwise, *shall be identified as Masonic*, is settled by the Old Charges; and to say that no Mason or body of Masons can lawfully settle such claims by any other test, is simply to repeat the axiom to which Bro. PIERSON has always, and times almost without number, required the assent of Masters elect—"that no man or body of men can make innovations in Masonry." Loyalty to this test on the part of Grand Lodges is not *making* law, but is simply the application of the law under which they came into existence, and from which they cannot escape.

We are glad to note Bro. PIERSON's remark that all American Grand Lodges unite in supporting the law of jurisdiction, because we take it as an index that he supports that doctrine. The record shows that his Grand Lodge "unanimously" denies it; but if he is for it we feel sure that he will yet leaven the whole lump. We sympathise with him in what must have been a bitter disappointment when the voice of Minnesota, to which he refers below, was uttered:

One word to Bro. Gurney: you do well to "wait awhile before passing judgment." Minnesota understands her duty in the premises, and will speak when it becomes necessary. Only *one* side of the story, and that but *partially*, has been told.

BRO PIERSON concurs in some remarks of Bro. WHEELER in terms that indicate his opinion that it would have been better for Masonry to have avoided the dues system, even if the lodges had to go back fifty years and conduct their matters as they did before the present ideas of fine halls and furniture, and clearly as we discern the elevating influences of elegant surroundings, we agree with him, for we believe that to the system of fixed dues more than to any other cause, is traceable the tendency to a system of fixed benefits which threatens to destroy the Institution; dissents from the Maine rule that a lodge cannot do work as the proxy of another lodge; thinks that with an efficient system of supervision, lodges would not be apt to issue "Traveling Cards," or appear in Masonic costume at the funeral of a female member of a brother's family; says to Bro. HEDGES that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota is not and never will be a trespasser, which shows that it is safer to prophesy after the fact than before; can see no impropriety in Masons, as such, burying a deceased brother in a place where there is no lodge, and we can see none that is not purely technical; defends himself for using titles unknown to Masonry in his record of the proceedings of a "Lodge of Sorrow," by saying that the ceremony is borrowed from the A. and A. Rite, and that he believes in rendering unto Cæsar all that belongs to him, which we call an apt use of language, for if there is anything to which Cæsar is entitled it is Cæsarism; and points out clearly the difference between restoration by the Grand Lodge, which is pardon, and a declaration by that body that a brother has not been lawfully deprived of his rights; and properly holds that such a declaration—reversal of the action of a lodge in convicting—leaves the brother with *all* his rights intact.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Grand Lodge met at Okolona, Jan. 15th, 1879.

The great epidemic by which portions of the jurisdiction had been so fearfully scourged, the generous outpourings of material aid in response to the cry of distress which it forced from unwilling lips, and the long roll of its victims, occupy large space in the Mississippi proceedings. In his address the Grand Master (CHARLES T. MURPHY) says that amongst those who stood their ground, trusting in God and exemplifying their faith by their works—by their unremitting zeal in nursing and caring for the sick and helping the destitute, none were more conspicuous than the members of our fraternity, and that no class shared so heavily in the loss of members, many of whom were distinguished ornaments. He judged that a most fitting tribute to the memory and virtues of the deceased would be a Grand Lodge of Sorrow, and accordingly one was held on the evening of the first day of the session. The addresses of Bro. FREDERICK SPEED, Bro. JAMES M. HOWRY, Past Grand Master, and Bro. G. Y. FREEMAN, Past Master of Grenada Lodge, No. 31, are all marked by the eloquence which only such a theme could give.

The following from the address of Bro. SPEED, refers to a brother who held no official rank:

One of the heroes of the epidemic was Bro. Charles F. Taffe, who died on the eleventh day of September, aged 35 years. Brother Taffe, on the breaking out of the epidemic, fitted up a volunteer ambulance and was constantly employed in carrying the destitute sick to the hospital. Writing to his partner in business a few days before his death, he said: "I know I have done wrong in taking this money, (a few hundred dollars of partnership funds,) but I could not stand still and see the poor creatures suffering round me for want of a few dollars when I had them in my pocket. If I die you can get the money back out of my insurance, and if I live we can work it out all right again." Noble hearted and brave man, he died as truly for his fellow man as ever did a soldier on the field of battle, or a martyr at the stake. He gave his all—his life—for the poor and the friendless.

Of Past Grand Master WALTER, Bro. HOWRY says:

Our brother, Past Grand Master Walter, was one of those who favored the hospitable reception of refugees from Memphis, Grenada, Vicksburg and other infected districts, and opposed the quarantine. He saw the mistake he had made, when too late! He hurried his beloved wife and their youngest children off, choosing to remain, together with his three eldest sons, and share the fate of those who remained in the doomed city! The happy family thus separated will never again be re-united this side of the river.

Bro. Walter came to Mississippi in 1840, located in Holly Springs, and by industry and perseverance, soon took position as a successful lawyer. The country was new, fresh and rich, and the field inviting to young men of talent and enterprise, of which Bro. W. availed himself. He married an accomplished and amiable lady—daughter of Col. James Brown, of Oxford, and they reared the three noble boys, already mentioned, to manhood, and the wife and six children, minors, were left to mourn the loss of husband, father and brothers. He was distinguished for his zeal in everything he undertook. He never sought office, though he was voted for by his party friends once for Governor. He bore an active and efficient part in the establishment of the Mississippi Central Railway, and for the last few years was

a Trustee of the State University. He was the friend of education and all enterprises which tended to promote the public good. His Masonic career was a brilliant one. He was admitted a member of Holly Springs Lodge at an early date, and in 1875 was elected Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. He was made Deputy Grand Master, and he succeeded to the Grand Mastership, by the death of Bro. Vannatta.

* * * * *

The circumstances of his death and burial, and those of his three noble sons, were indistinguishably sad. They grappled with the monster about three weeks, and but a short time intervened between their deaths. The father and one son were buried by the two sons and a servant alone. The two last, Frank and James, were taken sick and died about the same time, and were carried to their last resting place by two faithful colored men. No wife or mother, brother or sister to follow them—no requiem or funeral obsequies performed by mourning friends!

Of two brethren who especially deserve to be held in lasting remembrance, Bro. FREEMAN says:

There is one of our number who fell upon another field of usefulness and duty, and whose name I would especially mention, Bro. William Willis. Though residing in Memphis, for several years past, he had never severed his connection with Grenada Lodge, and by that lodge was always esteemed an active, worthy and honored member.

It is a grand sight to see life unhesitatingly offered up when duty or the ties of blood demand—but 'tis beautiful and holy when the sacrifice is made upon the altar of pure and unselfish philanthropy. It is a divine precept that "love is the fulfilling of the law," and it is written "greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." When the shadow of death covered the city of Memphis, and the great pestilence began its deadly work, there was no call of duty nor tie of blood which bound him to the fate of that stricken city, but with the heroism of one who receives the death stroke in his own heart, that some loved one may live, he died—died of his love for his fellow man. It is said Bro. Willis at one time ruled in the East in the same lodge room where once presided the illustrious Washington. Of these two Past Masters, who will say that the self-sacrificing death of the one was not as creditable and as beautiful as the splendid career of the other? When justice writes the epitaphs of those who fell in the great epidemic of 1878, none will be grander than that of William Willis.

There was a hero Mason who when the first cry of distress was heard from stricken Grenada, came from another state to devote himself to the relief of its stricken people. There, at the post of self-imposed duty, in the fiercest and most trying period of the pestilence, he labored until the foe he had so nobly battled against, struck him down in the midst of his work, and the immortal soul of Butler P. Anderson took its flight, amid the tears and lamentations of the living, to join the spirits, lately gone before, of those for whom while living, he had so nobly striven. His "praise is hymned by loftier harps than mine." Yet in this memorial service of our deceased brethren in Mississippi, partly in whose behalf he came—in whose behalf he died, I would speak his name with reverence. His own Grand Lodge has appropriately perpetuated his virtues and paid fit tribute to his memory, but nowhere should he be mentioned with more love and gratitude than in the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, in whose jurisdiction he acted the hero, and died a martyr.

The central figure of the epidemic and relief work in Mississippi was the Grand Secretary, Bro. J. L. POWER, also Grand Treasurer of the order of Odd Fellows, who not only became the custodian and almoner of the funds contributed by both organizations throughout the country, but of large miscellaneous contributions including those received by the Governor of the State and by him turned over to Bro. POWER, because of his recognized integrity and fitness for the work.

From the "Report of the Yellow Fever Relief Work through J. L. POWER, Grand Secretary of Masons and Grand Treasurer of Odd Fellows, Jackson, 1879," a volume of two hundred and sixteen pages, we learn that his receipts from all sources were as follows:

Masons	\$47,653 04
Odd Fellows	16,165 14
Miscellaneous	12,995 56

The Masonic receipts, by jurisdictions, were as follows:

Alabama	\$ 553 64
Arizona Territory	50 00
California	2,330 00
Colorado	183 75
Connecticut	1,245 60
Dakota Territory	100 00
District of Columbia	550 00
Florida	50 00
Georgia	181 00
Illinois	4,501 14
Indiana	727 70
Iowa	2,142 45
Kansas	450 00
Kentucky	424 00
Louisiana	225 00
Maryland	860 00
Massachusetts	410 00
Michigan	2,085 00
Minnesota	750 00
Mississippi	3,136 13
Missouri	2,185 50
Montana	516 00
Nebraska	763 45
Nevada	50 00
New Brunswick	50 00
New Jersey	1,373 24
New York	9,461 68
Ohio	2,638 90
Ontario	500 00
Pennsylvania	1,382 05
Rhode Island	300 00
South Carolina	411 55
Texas	1,482 35
Utah	510 25
Virginia	836 00
West Virginia	931 66
Wisconsin	3,240 00
Washington Territory	55 00
Wyoming Territory	10 00

Referring to their "Foreign Relations" the Grand Master evidently forgets that he is the chairman of all committees, at his option. He says:

I take pleasure in stating that our relations with other Grand Jurisdictions at home and abroad, are, without an exception, entirely harmonious; and inasmuch as no subject requiring my official action has been presented, I depart from the usual custom, and have turned

over to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence all documents received relative to troubles existing between other Masonic Grand Bodies. I adopted this course because I conceived it among the special prerogatives of that committee to bring these subjects before this Grand Lodge, and if I am correct in this view, it would be an unauthorized encroachment on my part to interfere in the premises. It, however, may not be improper in this connection for me to say that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi stands as firm in her purpose to repudiate and denounce the predatory fillibustering of Scotland as the apostasy and atheism of France.

From his reported decisions we copy the following:

When a lodge executes a note who should sign it? The W. M. and Secretary, both should sign it. The lodge records should attest its action in the premises.

A member being under charges, by mutual agreement the venue was changed. The trial resulted in conviction and expulsion of accused. This action was afterwards ratified by the lodge in which membership was held, and where charges were first preferred. Now, after four years' absence, he prays for restoration. *Question*—To which lodge should he apply? *Answer*—His membership was not disturbed until after due trial and conviction he was expelled. The lodge which tried him acquired jurisdiction *only in the case submitted to it*: its authority and power began and ended with the case tried. His petition must go to the lodge where he held his membership.

The right-hand thumb being off just above the nail, is not such a defect as would render the candidate incapable of receiving and imparting any part of our ritual, which is recognized as our standard of physical qualifications.

The charter of a lodge having been declared forfeited, among its assets was found a well authenticated claim against the former treasurer, which he refused to pay, although able to do so. The Grand Master directed that suit be brought against him.

The Grand Secretary reports two dispensations granted for new lodges, one by order of the Grand Lodge, and one by the Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge refused charters to these bodies on account of the proximity of existing lodges and the great number of lodges now chartered, many of which are in a languishing condition.

Two lodges had consolidated.

Referring to Grand Representatives, the report says:

In this connection, I may state that some of my Brother Grand Secretaries have called attention to the fact that our Grand Representatives seldom attend the Grand Bodies to which they are accredited. Until the duties of Grand Representatives are more clearly defined, the dignity intended to be conferred will prove more ornamental than useful. During the recent epidemic one of our Grand Representatives did noble service for our afflicted State. I received from him, at different times upwards of one thousand dollars. He seems to appreciate the honor, and gives us the emoluments of the station. I refer to Past Grand Master DeWitt C. Creiger, of Chicago.

The Grand Secretary also reported that he had received communications suggesting the propriety of inaugurating a system of mutual aid or beneficial endowments among the Craft, some of which he had referred to the Grand Master with the expressed hope that the consideration of the question might not be deemed a serious innovation; and the views contained in another he had transmitted to the lodges, asking an expression of opinion.

Whether this was done with the consent of the Grand Master he does not say. He cites the so far successful experience of the B'nai Brith organization, the Knights of Honor, and other societies as demonstrating the wisdom, economy and complete security of the insurance plans adopted by them; and the recent distribution by these organizations of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars among the widows and orphans of the fever-stricken localities, as practical mutual aid, and suggests that although the Grand Lodge might not, as a body, be ready to commit itself to such a "new departure," the Masons of the State, or of several adjoining States, might effect an organization *"that would secure benefits which they can now only obtain by becoming members of other Benevolent Societies, and thus diminishing their interest in our ancient Institution."*

It is but just to say, that he hesitated to refer to such a topic in his report, and only did so in deference to the wishes of brethren who wished the subject brought prominently before the Craft.

This whole proposition well illustrates how Masonry is being undermined and honeycombed by the reflected influence of other societies, and the words we have italicised hint at, if they do not fully express a quite prevalent disposition to enter Masonry for a competitive scramble with other societies to see which shall get the most members. This tendency within the body of Masonry is largely due to the fact many who enter it have received their first ideas of secret societies in other organizations built on the purely commercial basis of a *quid pro quo*, reinforced by those who being Masons in name, but never having comprehended the fact that the plan of Masonry utterly excludes the doctrine of equivalents from its charitable designs, have joined these societies and come back infected with their spirit.

We do not hesitate to say that if the endowment plan, or any system of benefits, conditioned on anything but "distress" should be universally engrafted upon the Institution, the transformation would be so complete that Masonry would have disappeared. Hence it is every way desirable that the interest which depends on brethren being able to use Masonry for life insurance, or other speculative purposes, *should* diminish; and the sooner they abandon the Fraternity altogether, the sooner it will be relieved from the danger which most threatens its existence.

There is a pretty wide margin between our views and those of the Finance Committee, who reported as follows:

Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Secretary's report in reference to the organization of a Masonic Mutual Insurance Association, within our State, respectfully submit that an association organized upon plans similar to those of the B'nai Brith, Knights of Honor, or Knights of Pythias, would supply a want long felt in our State among the Masonic Fraternity, and be of great benefit to our Order. We recommend the appointment of a special committee of three or five, with instructions to thoroughly investigate the different systems and agree upon a definite plan for such an organization, to be under the control of the Grand Lodge.

We are sorry to say that the subject went to such a committee who will report next year.

With reference to Colon and Cuba the view of the Committee on Correspondence, as given below, was adopted as the view of the Grand Lodge:

About twenty Grand Lodges have recognized Cuba. We find New York and Pennsylvania represented by two distinguished Masonic jurists, Past Grand Masters John W. Simons and Richard Vaux, on one side; and Maine and Illinois on the other side, represented, also by two eminent jurists, Past Grand Masters J. H. Drummond and Theodore T. Gurney. There are other able Masonic jurists who have discussed the relative merits of the two bodies claiming recognition, but we have selected two on each side, whose opinions and arguments cover the whole ground, and after careful consideration of the subject, we do not feel justified in recommending the recognition of either at this time.

The docket of the Committee on Complaints and Appeals embraced but six cases.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported twenty-one questions, and their answers thereto, which had been submitted to them since the last Annual Communication. It seems that this committee acts independently of the Grand Master during the recess, receiving questions and returning answers without consultation with him, and sometimes, as the report this year shows to have been the case, deciding the same questions that have engaged his attention. In one case where the decisions of the Grand Master and the committee disagreed, the latter say they should have decided as he did with the same state of facts before them. This suggests what seems to us one of the worst features of this anomalous judicature, apart from the fact that it practically trenches upon the universally recognized power of the Grand Master as the sole authoritative expounder of the law during the recess of the Grand Lodge.

Should differences arise in a lodge and one party thereto apply to the Grand Master and the other to the Committee on Jurisprudence for the law in the case, each statement of the facts being somewhat colored by the bias of the parties, it would be strange if opposite conclusions should not sometimes be reached, as in the case referred to, and we can scarcely conceive of anything more prejudicial to settled good government. The theory on which this double-barreled constructive power is projected, is that the decisions of the Grand Master are binding until reversed or set aside by the Grand Lodge, while the decisions of the Committee on Jurisprudence are advisory until they have been submitted to and approved by that body. But practically the fact remains that the committee is authorized to advise that the Grand Master's decision is not correct in law, and when it is remembered that his decisions go to the same committee when the Grand Lodge meets, it will be seen that all the conditions exist to deprive his deliverances of all moral effect.

From the decisions of the committee, all of which were approved, we take the following:

Question 2.—Is a non-affiliate eligible to Honorary membership in the lodge in which he formerly held his membership.

Answer.—Non-affiliates are not eligible to Honorary membership in any lodge. Our laws relating to Honorary membership are very crude and unsatisfactory, but it is clear that non-affiliates, who, under the practice prevailing in this jurisdiction, cannot visit a lodge more than three times, (Vide Text Book, p. 171,) or at all if objected to, are not proper persons upon whom to confer honorisms.

Question 3.—Can the members of a lodge participate as such in the funeral ceremonies of a Companion Royal Arch Mason, who, at the time of his death, was not affiliated.

Answer.—The lodge may grant the request for funeral honors made by a non-affiliated Mason at its option. It being a lodge benefit he could not demand it as a right, but the lodge might grant it as a favor. Vide L. & J. report, p. 255, pro. 1870, and p. 168 Text Book —Master Masons congregate as such only in lodges under the direction of the Master, and it is only when so assembled that they can wear the clothing and insignia of the Blue Lodge in public. There is no objection to the members of a lodge who are not Royal Arch Masons attending in their individual capacity, the funeral of a non-affiliate conducted under the auspices of a Chapter, but no aprons can be worn, or lodge jewels be displayed under such circumstances.

Question 8.—Can a non-affiliate in good standing petition a lodge and be received outside of the jurisdiction of the lodge in which he lives?

Answer.—A non-affiliate may become a member of any lodge he chooses. If rejected by the lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides, he can go to another immediately.

Question 9.—Up to what period must a non-affiliate's dues be paid in order to entitle him to visit a lodge?

Answer.—The preceding Festival of St. John the Evangelist.

Question 10.—By whom may an appeal from the decision of the lodge, upon a trial, be taken under rule IX., for the government of lodges on trials?

Answer.—By any member of the lodge feeling himself aggrieved thereby.

Question 11.—A brother pleads guilty to a serious offense against the moral law and asks forgiveness. Can the lodge pardon the offender, or must it inflict punishment proportioned to the enormity of the crime?

Answer.—A lodge may forgive an erring brother when the character of the offense is such as not to bring discredit upon the Fraternity, otherwise it owes a duty which it should not hesitate to perform, viz: to inflict adequate punishment.

Question 12.—At a lodge trial the accused applies for a change of venue, but the Master objects. Can the lodge grant the request notwithstanding the Master's objection?

Answer.—Change of venue can only be granted by the lodge, with the consent of the accused. The objection of the Master would go no further than that of any other member, viz: count as one vote against granting the request.

Question 14.—Charges were preferred against a brother in his lodge and the venue changed to another lodge which found him guilty and passed sentence of expulsion; he now applies for restoration, and the question submitted is, which lodge should act upon the petition, the lodge in which he held his membership or the one which tried him?

Answer.—The lodge in which he held membership. The connection of the lodge which tried him with the case, ceased when it reported its action to the lodge which referred the charges to it.

Question 15.—The daughter of a deceased Master Mason marries a profane and becomes a widow with children dependent on her for support. Has she any claim on the lodge for relief?

Answer.—She has no right to demand any relief, having ceased to be an orphan when she became of age, but as we are enjoined by the ancient charges to “do good unto all,” there would be no impropriety if the lodge can do so without wronging those who have a stronger claim upon it, in relieving her necessities; indeed it would be a praiseworthy and laudable act.

Question 16.—A Master Mason in presence of brother Masons, and in public says he does not “believe the Bible to be the word of God, and contained more tales than any other book.” When asked what he meant, said, “lies, if you please.” The matter is brought to the attention of the Committee of Offences who refused to prefer charges. A brother of the same lodge prefers charges and specifications embodying the foregoing language. Do the specifications cover a Masonic offence?

Answer.—If the specifications had charged that the language was used by the brother with intention of wounding the feelings of the other brothers present, there would have been unquestionably a Masonic offence charged, but the substance of the remarks themselves do not, in our opinion, constitute a Masonic offence. To hold otherwise, we would conflict with the clear meaning of the first and sixth Ancient charge, and the well established principles of the institution of Masonry. From the first charge we learn: “But though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves, that is to be *good men and true*, or men of honor or honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished, &c.” From the sixth charge we glean that “no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations or state policy; we being only as Masons of the catholic religion above mentioned.”

Question 17.—A non-affiliate “who is old and poor,” resided for several years in the jurisdiction and received assistance from Lodge X, and afterwards moved to another town. He now applies for a “recommendation of his Masonic standing,” that he might obtain relief from a lodge in the town to which he has removed. His dues not having been paid, or remitted, by Lodge X, while he resided under its jurisdiction, the Master ruled that it “had not the right to issue the certificate prayed for.” Was the Master’s ruling correct?

Answer.—There can be no objection to the issuance of a certificate setting forth the facts. There is no law or precise rule governing just such a case as is presented above and heaven be thanked that there is none. It would be impossible to adopt a code of laws which by their inflexibility, and we might say frigidity, would choke all the life and warmth out of our lodges, and leave them cold and inanimate corpses, with the fingers of charity and brotherly love so tightly clutched together that not even the appeal of a brother who has fallen into decay—mark the words—“being old and poor”—can warm sufficient life into them to enable them to relax long enough to certify to the bare naked facts of his case.

* * * * *

Masonry is not an Insurance Company or a Mutual Benefit Association, that it need to measure the assistance it will extend by the amount of money paid into its treasury by the recipient. We boast of our *charities*, even to the extent of writing the word in capital letters in our monitors, inscribe it upon our documents and diplomas, and yet it would seem that we must needs go and learn its alphabet—if the ruling of Lodge X was correct; but it was neither a charitable nor a correct ruling.

There is nothing either written or oral in the *lex scripta* or the *lex non scripta* of Masonry which prohibits one lodge from corresponding with another in the same jurisdiction. It is a right which the lodges have always enjoyed. The certificate asked for was merely a letter of commendation which the lodge had a perfect right to give or to withhold, as its members deemed expedient.

* * * * *

We have perhaps, at a greater length than to some will appear justifiable, given the reasons “for the faith which is in us,” regarding this question, because under it lies a great

principle, the assertion and maintenance of which we conceive to be of the greatest importance, and which cannot fail to exert the most momentous influence upon the future welfare of the Masonic Fraternity—we refer to the growing tendency of Grand Lodges to assume the control and management of even the most petty domestic affairs of subordinate lodges. Here, in this instance, the Master of a lodge, who stands in his lodge as the representative of the Grand Lodge, smothers out in its name and by its authority, the charitable inspirations of its members, by denying to them the “right” to write a commendatory letter in behalf of a brother who has fallen into decay. Who has taken from them that “right?” If it be this Grand Lodge let not the sun go down until it is restored, for if we may go so far as to command our subordinates not to write certificates for the poor and decrepid, why may we not go on restricting them in their rights until it will be a flagrant offense for a lodge to assert with its infantile voice that its swaddling clothes have become too much soiled to make life endurable any longer. We believe that the lodge in the exercise of its proper functions is supreme. In other respects it may be controlled by a superior authority, but nothing is more certain than that amongst the powers delegated to the Grand Lodge—if the theory be true that the Grand Lodge derives its power from its subordinates—the power to restrain the charitable impulses of the brethren was not included. We assert that this was not a question of “right,” and that there was no limit or restraint placed upon the lodge either to grant or to refuse the brother’s request; it was purely a question of propriety, of which the lodge was the only judge, and that the Master’s ruling was erroneous, because it was the province of the lodge to decide for itself whether it would grant or withhold the certificate.

Question 18.—A. and B., the latter a non-affiliate paying dues, *inform* the Committee on Complaints and Offences, that the conduct of C, in certain business transactions, has been unmasonic. The committee, after investigation, report charges against C; A and B being witnesses at the trial, and the Junior Warden performing the duties of his office. Should A and B, under Rule IV. for the government of Subordinate Lodges on Trials, have been regarded as the “prosecutors,” and required to retire while the lodge was deliberating?

Answer.—The Grand Lodge has thrice decided that the person preferring the charges, and not the person who conducts the examination of the witnesses and comments upon the testimony is the prosecutor. Vide p. 42, pro. '69; L. & J. report, 1871; and p. 49, pro. 1876.

Under the latter ruling, Past Grand Master Walter, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Complaints and Appeals, drafted the charges, examined the witnesses, and argued the case at the trial of Worshipful Brother Hurwitz, of King Solomon Lodge, No. 333, by the Grand Lodge, was permitted to remain and vote, the Grand Master ruling that the brother who made the complaint against Bro. Hurwitz, and not Bro. Walter, was the prosecutor.

There can be no doubt but that this ruling is correct in principle, even if the Grand Lodge had not expressly affirmed it in the case of Bro. Hurwitz, but having done so, it is as imperative as if it were expressed in exact terms in the Rule itself.

We suppose with reference to No. 2, that a member of another lodge could not visit at all if objected to, so that that part of the objection would lie against conferring honorary membership on any one. We have known non-affiliates, whom to have elected to honorary membership would have been to confer the chief honor on the lodge electing them.

We do not agree with the committee—referring to No. 3—that Masonic burial is a lodge benefit. On the contrary we believe that, like relief in distress, it is a Masonic service to be claimed as a right contingent upon good standing in the fraternity, and not upon lodge membership; and we are glad to notice that within the past year so accomplished a Mason as Past Grand Master WASGATE, of Florida, in order to comply with the dying request of a sojourning brother for Masonic burial, the emergency admitting of no delay

and the nearest lodge being too distant, gathered together an emergent lodge and performed the burial service.

We copy No. 8 because it illustrates the beauty of having two judicial heads in one jurisdiction. The Grand Master inferentially decided the question in the negative by recommending that the rules be so changed as to permit affiliation without reference to territorial limitations.

With the other decisions quoted we agree.

The Grand Lodge was largely occupied with the consideration of proposed amendments to the code, so extensive as to amount to a complete revision, on which final action will be had next year.

The section relating to mileage to Representatives, provides that the compensation received by the Representatives therefor, shall not exceed the actual amount paid for dues by the lodge represented. This seems to us a denial of the principle on which the mileage and per diem system chiefly rests, viz.: the distribution of the expense of the sessions in such a way as to insure representation of the weak as well as the strong lodges, of those most distant as well as those nearest the place of sitting.

The section relative to dimits states that it is obligatory upon every Mason to belong to some lodge. This may be true under the Mississippi regulations, but it is not true as a proposition in common Masonic law. Proceeding, however, upon this assumption, the regulation makes it one of the conditions of receiving a dimit, that the applicant shall sign an application therefor wherein he promises "upon the word of a Mason that he will, with all convenient speed make application to some regular lodge for admission to membership therein."

A quorum for all purposes except the conferring of degrees and at funerals, is fixed at seven.

In addition to the four grades of punishment known to the Illinois law, is another standing next below definite suspension, viz: "Exclusion from lodge benefits."

It is provided that the effect of a plea of guilty shall be to dispense with the necessity for taking evidence on behalf of the prosecution, but the accused may introduce testimony in mitigation of the offense, and the prosecution in rebuttal.

Jackson was fixed upon as the next place of meeting, and the first Wednesday in February as the time.

FRANK BURKITT, of Okolona, was elected Grand Master: J. L. POWER, Jackson, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 102), is again from the pen of Bro. JAMES M. HOWRY, who reviews the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges. He wields a free lance—which we like—criticises freely but courteously, and

makes an able and readable report. Our proceedings reached him as he was about to close his report, and he found it impossible to devote the necessary time to an examination of the questions discussed in the address and reports submitted, which we regret.

He says of us, however, that good order and harmony must prevail in this large jurisdiction when the Grand Master is called upon to render only nine decisions, and the Committee on Appeals and Grievances has only eleven cases before it.

Bro. SAMPLE's oration is highly praised, and portions approvingly quoted.

Of Bro. GURNEY's dissent from his opinion relative to the power of the Master to suspend an officer from the functions of his office, he says:

If Bro. Gurney had quoted all we said on this subject, we should not perhaps have made any reply to the above. We now say, that our report is now about finished, and we have "no better understanding of an obligation" than we had a year ago. . . What is to be done about it? When "Old Ben Hardin"—a distinguished member of Congress from Kentucky—was making a great speech before that body, he gave what he said was a quotation from scripture:

"And whilst the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

The lamp is not yet extinguished, and there is time for us yet, according to Col. Hardin's scripture.

We will ask Bro. Gurney—who is now M. W. Grand Master—whether he will allow a defaulting Grand Treasurer to continue to receive Grand Lodge funds, and exercise his *rights and privileges* after the defalcation is known? His obligation might coerce him to do it, but ours would not in such a case.

We cannot improve on our comments of last year under the head of Connecticut, and if any one who differs from our views will read what we said then on the subject, we are willing to abide by his convictions, provided they are not preconceived.

Bro. HOWRY don't admire the system of jurisprudence which makes the stealing or embezzling of lodge funds, and a failure to pay dues, offences of equal grade, and we can't find it in our heart to disagree with him; does not think that good standing entitles to Masonic burial, but would make it hinge also on respectability and moral character, holding that the dereliction of the lodge in not cutting off the wrongdoer should not inure to his honor, with which we most cordially disagree, holding that while we permit a brother to bear the Masonic character, we should, like the church, perform our burial rites over him, be he saint or sinner; says they found dropping from the roll as a penalty for non-payment of dues, to be a farce; holds that no Grand Lodge should ever give up its hold on Work and Lectures to any one man; objects to the decision of Idaho—where the ancient law of one ballot for the three degrees prevails, as it does with us—that the fact that an Entered Apprentice has waited eighteen months before making application for the second degree, does not warrant a new ballot, whence we suppose that in Mississippi the candidate who is theoretically advancing of his own free will and accord is really doing so under persuasion, not to say coercion; says in

support of his position on this question that he has known men made Entered Apprentices who were totally unfit to be Masters, and *per contra* we have known men made Masters under the separate ballot system, who were totally unfit to be Apprentices; holds that the lodge cannot withdraw the plaintiff's case, but that he alone can do it, with the consent of the lodge, which should rarely be withheld; seems to think that the true end of Masonry is to build and maintain eleemosynary institutions, an opinion with which we are not in sympathy; concurs with Illinois relative to Colon and Cuba; says the consequences of the joint occupancy of halls with other organizations are becoming serious and that the practice should be abandoned; rejoices in the Nevada decision that there is no way to get round an objection to the advancement of a Fellow Craft, relative to which we remark for information that in Illinois we don't attempt to get round an objection, but on the ground that when a man has acquired Masonic rights he is entitled to be heard in his own defence before he can be deprived of them—be they actual or potential—we *try* it, and if it is found to be without merit we *remove* it; and still clings to his idea that a brother under charges should be presumed to be guilty until he is proven to be innocent, which moves us to ask, in the language of Bro. HOUGH: "Shall gentle Masonry clothe her hand with an iron glove harsher than the mailed gauntlet of the Common Law? God forbid!"

MISSOURI.

The Grand Lodge met at St. Louis, Oct. 5, 1878.

In the exordium of his long and able address, the Grand Master (THOMAS C. READY,) indulges in a retrospective view of the last fifty-seven years, and the wonderful progress they had seen in his jurisdiction.

He announced the death, during the year, of Past Grand Master JOSEPH FOSTER; Past Grand Chaplain ENOCH M. MARVIN; Past Deputy Grand Master S. F. CURRIE; and District Deputy Grand Master JAMES T. ADAMS; and referred also to the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

Of the venerable brother FOSTER, who was widely known, the Committee on Memoirs say:

He was made a Master Mason in Portsmouth Naval Lodge, No. 100, Portsmouth, Virginia, in 1823, as soon as he was of lawful age to join the Order. He also received the Chapter, Council and Commandery degrees in Portsmouth before he came West. When he arrived here St. Louis Lodge, No. 20, was the only lodge of Masons at work in the city,

Missouri Lodge, No. 1, having suspended its labors for some years. In 1838 he assisted in forming Naphtali Lodge, No. 25, in St. Louis, of which he remained a member till his death. He was as zealous a worker in this system of Speculative Masonry as he was able in operative building, and received all the possible Masonic honors. He held the positions of Master of the lodge, and Treasurer, Lecturer, Warden, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Missouri. The office of Grand Master of Masons he held two terms, 1848 and 1849. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of Missouri for over forty years, and never missed but three annual communications in that time. In 1843 he was one of a committee to represent Missouri in a convention of Masons that assembled in Baltimore to agree upon a uniform work, and subsequently assisted in establishing the present Masonic work and lectures in Missouri. He was a veteran in the Order of Masonry, and had a national reputation as such. He ever had the interests our own Grand Lodge deeply at heart, and was thoroughly imbued with the conservative spirit of Masonry. He often had the distinguished honor of working with a small minority for the best good of the Order, and if that minority sometimes failed to carry its purpose the failure was no disparagement to his zeal, forethought and judgment.

Referring to the invasion of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Grand Master says there is but one course to pursue to protect their own jurisdictional rights from invasion by a foreign body, and that is to sustain the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and that if the Grand Lodge of Scotland persists, it should be isolated. Notwithstanding the Grand Master's clear statement of the case, the Grand Lodge, under the lead of the Committee on Address, sent the subject to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for investigation and future report.

He recommends non-recognition of the Grand Orient of France, on account of its innovations, and the Grand Lodge with commendable dignity says that "having heretofore withdrawn its recognition of the Grand Orient of France, the subject matter treated of by the Grand Master, furnishes an additional proof of the wisdom of that action."

The claims of Cuba, Colon and New South Wales, went to the Committee on Correspondence.

The Grand Master reported the drawing of \$300 of Grand Lodge funds for the relief of sufferers by the epidemic in the south, but was unable to give the amount of the contributions of the Craft, the official report not having been received. The report appears in the appendix, and shows that the Grand Secretary received from all sources \$3,414 45. In addition to this amount the Craft of St. Louis raised and forwarded to the infected localities \$1,452 65.

He declined dispensations to enable a lodge to hold a Lodge of Sorrow over the grave of a brother several months buried, the lodge having been prevented from attending his funeral by high water; to a lodge to hold a special election for Master, and to another to join with other societies in celebrating the Fourth of July. This action properly met the approval of the Grand Lodge, but not so with a dispensation to a lodge *U. D.* to add three names to the list of those signing the petition for the dispensation under which it was at work, granted because three of the original signers had removed from the jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge (through Committee on

Address) said he had no power to do this after the lodge had been set at work, it being then qualified to elect its own members, and declared his action null and void.

Sixteen dispensations for new lodges had been granted, and the charters of four lodges arrested. After twice refusing permission to bury with Masonic rites a brother who died under suspension for non-payment of dues, inflicted while he was an inmate of an insane asylum, a third telegram and a letter from the lodge acknowledging the illegality of the sentence, induced him to investigate the case, and to order his burial by the lodge. He ruled:

That the action of the lodge in suspending Bro. David Waldo, whilst he was an inmate of the insane asylum, physically and mentally incapacitated from obeying the mandate of the lodge, was illegal, and in violation of the laws of Masonry, and therefore null and void; and, that the name of Bro. Waldo be placed upon the registry of the lodge, as a member in good standing, and entitled to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, including the right of Masonic burial.

This properly passed muster with the Committee on Address, and was approved by the Grand Lodge.

A stabbing affray between the Master of a chartered lodge and the Master of a lodge U. D., was followed by an order from the Grand Master suspending both from office; directing the trial of the former by his lodge when his official term had expired; and summoning the latter to appear before the Grand Lodge for trial. The Grand Lodge concurred in the following from the Committee on Address:

The action of the Grand Master in suspending Walter J. Wightman, Master of Lodge of Light, No. 257, until his term of office expired, and then directing his lodge to try him is without precedent, and is disapproved by your Committee, the case being under the sole jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

The action of the Grand Master in suspending Greenberry Jeffries, W. M. of Lorraine Lodge, U. D., and citing him to appear for trial before the Grand Lodge, is disapproved by your committee. The Master of a lodge U. D. is not a member of the Grand Lodge, by virtue of that office, and not therefore subject to trial by the Grand Lodge. He should have been removed from his office and tried by his own lodge.

Whether it is held in Missouri that stabbing the Master of a lodge U. D. is "official misconduct," or that no member of the Grand Lodge can be tried by his lodge for unmasonic conduct, we are not informed—as a matter of law we consider one proposition as sound as the other.

The Grand Lodge declined to endorse the following clear, and in our judgment sound presentation of the law of Masonry relative to installations, the Committee on Address recommending that the law be not changed:

Decision 247, page 101, Book of Constitutions, requires lodges to be opened and closed upon the Third Degree, for the installation of officers, either in public or in private. The reason assigned for such decision, was that the records of the lodge must show the installation of its officers, and this can only be done in a lodge duly opened in form.

This decision has worked great hardship and entailed much expense upon lodges, particularly in the larger towns and cities, by compelling each lodge, whether one or more meet

in the same hall, to appoint separate evenings for the performance of that duty, by reason of the length of time necessary to the opening and closing of each lodge.

It has been the custom from time immemorial, upon occasions of public installation, to assemble informally, either at lodge, church or public hall, and, without the formality of opening regularly, have proceeded to install the officers elect.

The Secretary made a minute of the names of officers installed, as also the name of the installing officer, and duly entered it on the records, and read it to the lodge at its subsequent regular meeting.

My own conviction is, that the Grand Lodge would do well to let the matter of installation rest with the Worshiptul Masters of the lodges, who alone hold the inalienable right and power of installing their successors.

The right and authority to install primarily resides in the Grand Lodge, represented by the Grand Master; but when a lodge has been duly constituted, and its Worshipful Master legally installed, the lodge is invested with the power of succession, of which election and installation is a part.

The power of election rests in the lodge, and the prerogative of installation is in the presiding officer.

The presiding officer has the right simply because he is the presiding officer, and for no other reason.

The Grand Lodge delegated the authority to the office, and not to the individual. Having, therefore the authority to install, he can exercise that prerogative in any place, either public or private as he may elect, and is not required to cause the lodge to be regularly opened, prior to the installation.

There is nothing in the ceremonies of installation which requires secrecy, nor that they shall be performed under the sanctity of a lodge duly opened.

The officers elect may be as legally installed in a church as in the tiled recesses of a lodge, and the legality of their installation cannot be gainsaid.

The Grand Master submitted thirty-six decisions. Those quoted below we take from the list of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and in the sometimes changed form in which they appear after passing through that "section of the Day of Judgment." Our readers will readily determine which is law and which is commentary:

1. When several members of a lodge are on trial—all the charges being based upon the same general facts—the result affecting all alike, although some of the specifications may differ, none of them can be allowed to vote upon the question of guilt or innocence of any of the others, and all must retire during the ballots on charge and penalty.

3. A petitioner for membership must be vouched for as a Master Mason before his petition can be received by the lodge. This is a good rule, and its enforcement will save much trouble that has heretofore resulted from looseness in receiving petitions, and electing a member who is subsequently unable to prove himself a Mason.

15. A dimit, without the petitioner being vouched for, or proving himself a Master Mason by examination, is not sufficient lawful information to justify the reception of his petition for membership by the lodge.

27. A lodge granting a dimit to a member can only exact dues up to the time of dismission; and if a member has paid his dues in advance, the amount exceeding his dues to date must be refunded if demanded.

28. The removal of the Master of a lodge, or any other elective and installed officer from the State, does not disqualify him or vacate his office during the term for which he was elected and installed.

35. A lodge cannot be opened either at a regular or a called communication, with less than seven members present—seven being the constitutional quorum for the transaction of all business, long since established by this Grand Lodge.

We do not regard No. 3 as a correct statement of law, although it may be a trouble-saving rule. It is the duty of the Committee of Inquiry to determine, in the absence of a voucher, whether the petitioner can prove himself a Master Mason; and if the Master of a lodge does his duty, he will not permit a ballot to be taken until he knows that the committee has done *its* duty. Hence we hold that No. 15 is precisely the opposite of correct; that the reception of the petition, thereby putting the petitioner's status in the way of being officially determined, is just what the possession of the dimit warrants the lodge in doing.

With Nos. 27 and 28 we agree. It will be seen that No. 35 differs from our law in this, that under the latter a lodge may be opened if seven Master Masons be present, but no business (except conferring degrees) unless there be present seven members of the lodge.

The following constitutional amendment goes to the lodges for action:

Resolved, That when a Brother Past Master Mason removes from another Grand Jurisdiction in which he has been entitled to all the honors, rights and privileges of a Past Master, and affiliates with a subordinate lodge of this jurisdiction, he carries with him and is entitled to all the honors, rights and privileges of a Past Master, both in his subordinate lodge and in this Grand Lodge.

We assent to the first of the two propositions embraced herein, as a correct statement of general law; but we dissent from the last. Apart from mere rank and title, service in the chair endows a brother with two privileges, prerogatives, or eligibilities. He is qualified to install the officers of a lodge, and to be again elected to the chair. These we hold to be general in their nature, attaching to the person by virtue of Masonic service, and inseparable from him whenever he may be domiciled. The latter of these, however, eligibility to the office of Master, is, upon a change of domicile, available only upon a new affiliation; and this affiliation must be effected in precisely the same way as with a brother who has never held the office of Master. The last proposition embraced in the proposed amendment, is that the membership and eligibility to office which the brother formerly held is in like manner transferred when he becomes domiciled in another Grand Jurisdiction and affiliated with one of its lodges.

It is clear to us that the analogy intended to be suggested by the juxtaposition in which these propositions are placed, does not hold good. Before it can be complete the brother must become affiliated with the Grand Lodge in the same way that others do who have not until then been eligible to its offices. The theory on which the Grand Lodge is constructed is a purely representative one, it being originally composed of and formed by "the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at their head." Gradually a permanent membership more or less extended has been created (in some jurisdictions including Past Masters

of its own lodges, in others not), which some hold to have detracted substantially from its representative character. However this may be, it is still so thoroughly a representative body of the lodges within its own territory, that a proposition to add to its permanent membership those who have been members of other Grand Lodges, and for that reason alone, seems to us about as reasonable as that a State legislature should extend the privileges of membership to all those moving into the State who had been members of similar bodies in the States whence they came.

The very able report of the Committee on Grievance, from the pen of its veteran chairman, Past Grand Master OWENS, embraces seventeen cases—appeals, memorials and petitions.

In view of the tendency, always more or less prevalent—and of which the proceedings thus far reviewed this year show frequent out-croppings—to add to the religious requirements of the landmark, we take great pleasure in transferring to our pages the valuable and timely exposition of the committee in a case where disbelief in the divine authenticity of the Bible was the charge:

The specifications in this case charge the accused with being an unbeliever in the Holy Bible, and using his influence to proselyte others to the same belief, by loaning books that were opposed to the Bible, as the inspired word of God. The specifications are very lengthy, but this is the substance of them all. The evidence shows that the accused had been using arguments against portions of the Bible, prior to his installation as Master of his lodge, and Bro. Ryland, P. G. M., refused to install him, unless he would promise to abandon that practice. This he did, and Bro. Ryland consented to his installation. Since that time the evidence shows that the Brother has stated that he did not believe *all parts* of the Bible as the inspired word of God. However we may deprecate the use of such language from a standpoint of Christianity, we are not reviewing this case from such standpoint. We are Masons, and we must consider this question as such. It is no use for us to close our eyes to the fact that a very large and respectable number of Masons, who regard their obligations as binding upon them as any one can do, and who are zealous in the discharge of their Masonic duties, do not believe *all parts* of the Bible as the inspired word of God. I allude to our Brethren of the Jewish faith. They do not believe that the New Testament is the inspired word of God, and yet I have never heard anyone pretend that the Jews were not good Masons, or were for that reason not entitled to the benefits of Masonry. The portion that the evidence shows the accused to doubt as the inspired word of God, is that in reference to the Deluge, and he founds his opinion on a scientific work on this subject. Our Jewish Brethren believe that portion is inspired, and do not believe the beautiful story of Christ. This Brother, from all I can find from the testimony, does believe the New Testament, but disregards portions of the Old. Shall Masonry refuse to interfere with the religious liberty of our Jewish Brother, and not accord the same freedom to the accused? We think not. I have been brought up to believe every part of the Bible as the inspired word of God, and it has never entered my mind to doubt any of it; but one of these specifications charge this Brother with reading books and circulating books among other Brethren that took issue with the Bible teachings, I will say that I have read a great many books that did the same thing, and will read them again if opportunity offers, but this does not shake my belief in the Bible, from my standpoint, and yet my belief in what the Bible teaches is very different from many of my Brethren. If my side should happen to have a majority in the Lodge, I do not think we ought to expel the others. Neither do I think the others ought to expel my side if we should be in the minority.

Masonry ought not, and does not interfere with the religious or political opinions of any man, and has never laid down a rule that required a man to believe all parts of the Bible as

the *inspired word of God*. A Mason must believe in the existence of the Almighty and Omnipotent God. But he is not bound to believe every dogma that is advanced by the hundreds of sects that exist in our day. Masonry is a universal religion, with the Great God as its center, and includes within its fold all the religions that recognize God—hence it is universal. It is unnecessary for me to discuss this subject, as every intelligent Mason, whether he be Jew or Christian, knows and understands this great fundamental doctrine of Masonry.

From the explanation given by the accused, and from the evidence offered at the trial, I do not see how the lodge could have pronounced a different judgment than the one it did pronounce.

The lodge acquitted the Brother, and said in so doing, that he had not transgressed the law of Masonry, because he did not conscientiously believe in the Bible account of the flood and did not believe that portion was the inspired word of God.

The following from a case wherein a brother was expelled—the specification being non-payment of dues and disobedience of summons, and wherein the summons was not personally served, shows the Missouri and Illinois precedents to be in accord:

This Grand Lodge has repeatedly held that a Brother cannot be expelled for non-payment of dues. It has as often declared that there cannot be a constructive service of a summons—that such service to be effectual must be actual. Hence, we regard the whole proceedings in this case as illegal, and without the least foundation in law. We therefore recommend that the whole proceedings in this case be declared null and void, and that Bro. C. J. White be restored to all his Masonic rights and privileges, the same as though said proceedings of the lodge had never been had.

In a case of alleged invasion of jurisdiction, the committee report:

This is a complaint made by Agency Lodge against King Hill Lodge, charging the latter with receiving the petition of James Disart, electing him, and conferring the degrees upon him, when the said Disart resided within the jurisdiction of Agency Lodge, and had been rejected by Agency Lodge; that this action was taken by King Hill Lodge after notice of the facts had been given by Agency Lodge.

If these facts are true, it shows a wanton disregard of law and the rights of Agency Lodge by King Hill Lodge, and one that should not pass unnoticed.

Inasmuch as we have only one side of this case, we recommend the Grand Master to investigate, and, if the facts are as stated in the memorial, let the charter of King Hill Lodge be arrested, and the conferring of the degrees on James Disart be declared without authority of law, and null and void. This Grand Lodge cannot sanction such acts as are complained of in this memorial.

This was adopted by the Grand Lodge, but should the investigation show the facts to be precisely as alleged, neither the Grand Master nor the Grand Lodge would have the right to declare a brother who has been made in a regular lodge regularly at labor, anything but a regular Mason. We cheerfully agree that such willful irregularity ought to cost the lodge its charter, but we deny that the brother so made is attainted thereby.

A controversy of two years' standing, between a California and a Missouri lodge got before the Grand Lodge, and the following relating thereto was adopted:

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of the claim of Visalia Lodge, No. 128, California, vs. Mitchell Lodge, No. 229, Columbus, Missouri, would respectfully beg leave to

report that they have carefully investigated the facts in the case so far as they are shown by the papers, and find that one Bro. Thos. Matthews, a member of Mitchell Lodge, went to California several years ago. While there he petitioned and received the Chapter degrees in California; subsequently he was taken sick, lingered and died. During his sickness he was taken charge of by Visalia Lodge, nurses hired, burial clothes procured, coffin turned, and he was buried decently. For these services Visalia Lodge presents a bill for \$183, and asks that the same be refunded by Mitchell Lodge. Mitchell Lodge declines to pay it upon the ground that at the time of his decease Bro. Matthews was the owner, in his own right, of real and personal property in California, more than sufficient to have paid his funeral expenses; and that Visalia Lodge ought to have looked to his estate for reimbursement.

Upon this question there is a conflict of testimony, Visalia Lodge contending that he was worth nothing, and that after his death they made search and could find nothing.

We regret that this controversy should have arisen between a lodge of our own jurisdiction and one of a sister jurisdiction, especially upon a question of so delicate a nature; and while the bill may seem exorbitant, yet it is one of that peculiar nature that the good judgment and Masonic integrity of the lodge performing the services should not have been questioned; and if the deceased brother's estate was sufficient to repay the amount, we submit whether it was not rather the duty of his own lodge than of a foreign lodge, who so kindly cared for him while away from his Masonic home, to pay the bill and seek reimbursement from his estate. We think the question involved one that should be settled between the lodges concerned, without seeking the interposition of the Grand Lodge thereon, if possible.

The spirit of our decisions and resolutions on this subject heretofore made would seem to establish the doctrine that these claims ought to be paid by subordinate lodges in our own jurisdiction, when they have the ability to do so; and we see no reason to depart from this rule in the case before us, upon the facts submitted to your committee.

We therefore recommend that Mitchell Lodge, No. 229, pay the claim of Visalia Lodge, No. 128, if it has the ability so to do; and in case it has not the means on hand, that it correspond with said Visalia Lodge in a fraternal spirit, and adjust the matter in a way satisfactory to all parties.

Sixteen charters were granted; four dispensations continued; and four petitions for dispensation referred to the Grand Master.

The Grand Secretary reports that by advertising for proposals for printing, a contract was secured at once satisfactory both as to price and character of work, by which *seventy-five* per cent. was saved.

\$500 was appropriated for the Committee on Correspondence.

BRO. OREN ROOT, JR., Grand Orator, delivered a brilliant oration, but withal an eminently practical one, on the "Missions of Masonry." We have rarely if ever seen what we consider the chiefest glory of Masonry better stated than in the following:

It is the centre of practical unity. It binds together those of most widely different vocations, of most diverse culture, opinions and associations, on a basis of humanity and worth which equalizes all, degrading none.

For this agency it has peculiar adaption. Its tenets are most simple and of universal application and acceptance. Its teachings commending themselves to all, are readily fitted to all circumstances and occasions. Its standard, requiring personal freedom, personal completeness and pure character, gives cohesion without stiffness and without interfering with individual activity. More than all, the unit principle is the recognition of man as man; yet not as man alone, but as standing, even in his dealings with his fellows, in God's fear and hand. Masonry offers no place for selfish toil which does not benefit the mass, or for an

overvaulting ambition which rises by the downfall of others. Its honors are of worth and work; its high places are the gift of all; and the leader of to-day, a Brother always, amenable constantly to the one law, becomes the follower of to-morrow. That this work is quietly done; that the Craft takes no "stand" and rallies no partisans, makes it all the more effective. It requires little, but that little is an *absolute* requirement. The man as a Mason, stands solely upon his manhood; and yet his relations to family and friends and society are simply and adequately recognized. It is no slight thing to have in each community of the State and the nation, such a quiet influence at work, softening the asperities of political conflict, smoothing the harsh lines of business and lulling the antipathies of culture and of creeds. Masonry is not a party, but it saves parties from degenerating into factions. One may not use it in his business, but it prevents business opposition from culminating in bitter rivalry. It is not a religion; but it applies the earthward and manward side of divine law, to the control and guidance of daily, human life.

NOAH M. GIVEN, of Harrisonville, was elected Grand Master; JOHN D. VINCIL, St. Louis, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 156) reviews the proceedings of fifty-four Grand Lodges. This is Bro. VINCIL's first effort in this department, and his own verdict thereon we copy from his "Conclusion:"

Our *review* is ended. As our first effort, we have more regrets than pleasure concerning it. The chief one is that it is so much longer than was intended or desired. Inexperience misled us. Want of knowledge permitted an unlooked for extension, both as to comments and selections. Our chief conviction in this "conclusion" is that we should have *concluded* fifty or sixty pages sooner. In this view many will concur. We will not except to such verdict. It is our own. A like fault will not mark any production in this line in the future.

Our verdict is that he could not have shortened it without taking from its value; and without experience of how rapidly a report grows, we don't see how he managed to compress so much into so small a compass. He has opinions and expresses them with a vigor which we envy, and a freedom that leads us to suspect that he may have a strawberry-mark on his left arm.

Illinois gets liberal and often commendatory notice, well peppered with dissent where our law does not "quadrature" with the Missouri standard, the reviewer preferring, as he naively says, their laws to any other.

Our brother gets a good deal bewildered trying to make a couple of our decisions, which were interpretations of Illinois regulations, fit the law in Missouri, which is quite different. We having decided that "when a candidate after being rejected by one lodge, removes into the jurisdiction of another, neither lodge can receive his petition without first obtaining the consent of the other." He comments thus:

Concerning No. 20, above, we hold that after the lapse of twelve months (following the *rejection*) the rejected candidate is *free* from all claims upon him by the rejecting lodge. If rejection is a *bar* to renewal of petition for twelve months, when the twelve months end the disability ends, and the rejecting party may petition again. Very well. What is it that *terminates* with the twelve months? It is the *disability* imposed by rejection. When that disability is removed by lapse of time, the party stands precisely where he did *before* he was *rejected*. Is not this true? What rests upon him? Nothing. As he is as free from disability as if he had never petitioned, and therefore has the right to petition again, what follows? Simply this: If he had never petitioned, and had never been rejected, could he not petition a lodge elsewhere, when he had lived long enough under its jurisdiction? We presume no one

will question this. To illustrate: Suppose A lives in Jacksonville till he is thirty years of age. The lodge has jurisdiction over him, but he never petitions a lodge there. Then he moves to Jerseyville and remains there twelve months, or a sufficient time to acquire the right to petition a lodge. Will anyone question *his right* to petition? Must he obtain permission from the Jacksonville lodge to petition the lodge in Jerseyville? Grand Master Robbins will laugh at us for propounding the question, and will say, "he has the unquestioned right to petition in Jerseyville." Very well. Now suppose B lives in Jacksonville till he attains his majority, petitions a lodge and is rejected. Twelve months elapse and the bar to his petitioning again is removed by operation of law. Is he not free from the disability? Certainly. May he not petition the second time? Doubtless. Is he not in the eyes of the law as if he had never been rejected? Of course he is, or his second petition would not be receivable. Does he not stand just where he did *before* rejection? Yes. Well, *before* he ever was rejected, he could have gone to Jerseyville and petitioned the lodge there, after gaining a Masonic residence. Why may he not do so now? Remember he stands where he did before rejection, free from disability. Being free from disability, he may acquire Masonic citizenship under the jurisdiction of some other lodge, and where such jurisdiction obtains the former one ceases.

But the strangest view we ever met in Masonic Jurisprudence is expressed in the terms of this decision, wherein the Grand Master declares that neither the rejecting lodge nor the one where the party afterwards may locate can receive his petition. That is what it amounts to, and virtually debars a rejected applicant forever. The idea is, that no rejected applicant can petition any lodge other than the one that rejected him. Why? Because he *belongs* to the rejecting lodge, it having acquired *exclusive* Masonic jurisdiction over the petitioner. When he moves to another jurisdiction, this *exclusive* claim still holds. Yet after he lives years under the jurisdiction of a lodge far removed from the one that rejected him, the latter cannot "receive his petition without first obtaining the consent" of the one where he lives. Yet the lodge that rejected him claims "*exclusive* Masonic jurisdiction." Still it cannot receive the petition of a man over whom it claims "*exclusive* jurisdiction," and will not allow the lodge where he lives to receive his petition, though he may have resided there for years after his rejection, and the fact almost forgotten by the rejecting lodge. From such law and its effects, "Good Lord deliver us."

The Missouri rule that a rejected candidate may petition another lodge at the end of twelve months, if he has the qualification of residence, not being immemorial law, but simply a local regulation of that jurisdiction, does not obtain in Illinois. On the contrary, the Illinois law is, that the personal jurisdiction which a lodge acquires over a candidate by rejecting his petition, is not affected by the lapse of time. At no time thereafter, can he petition elsewhere without its consent. But Illinois has another rule prohibiting a lodge from receiving the petition of one who resides nearer another lodge without the consent of the latter; and this rule does not except those previously rejected by the former. Hence the decision. How would Bro. VINCIL have decided it?

Bro. GURNEY's report receives flattering notice. Referring to and reproducing a decision of Grand Master CADLE, on which Bro. G. commented, he says:

His review on the above is too long for insertion here. That he makes some excellent comments upon the general principles of Masonry, our obligations, duties, the morality of the system, etc., we gladly admit. But he failed to shake the position of our Bro. Cadle, because it was founded upon the *law*.

The decision, involving a *legal* principle, was correct. A member *cannot* be deprived of his Masonic privileges without a fair trial. The *verdict* of a lodge must be rendered before

forfeiture of privileges can exist. *Verdict* must always *follow trial*. Legally considered, Grand Master Cadle's decision was correct beyond cavil.

Bro. Gurney argues the *moral* side of the question. We wish him to understand that Bro. Cadle holds very exalted views of that branch of the subject, and upon the moral feature, condemns the conduct and character of *unmasonic Masons* as much as any one. And while defending his position and our law, we utter our own severest reprehension of all the immoral conduct, mentioned and unmentioned, of which men are guilty and yet profess to be Masons. Such men are *not* Masons. They are living libels upon the *name*, and as such, deserve no place among us, or recognition by good men and true. They are a disgrace to themselves, a reproach to the Institution, and place the genuine Craftsmen in a false light before the world. The lodge that tolerates them ought to suffer for carrying such lepers. What is the use of wearing a *WHITE* apron unless there is *PURITY* in the wearer. We have seen men reel and doze, from drunkenness, in the lodge-room. We have heard the name of God blasphemed in sight of the letter "G." Yes, in the place *representing* the Holy of Holies men say and do things that would have caused the instant death of anyone in the *ancient* holy place. Sick at heart we have gone out to mourn, and ask, is Masonry a mockery? In God's name what is the use of the Institution if it is not what we represent it?—"A *beautiful* system of *MORALITY*."

Bro. VINCIL forcibly argues the right and duty of the Grand Lodge to do full justice on appeal, and that when it sets aside the verdict of a lodge suspending or expelling a brother it leaves him with all his rights intact, including membership; is evidently convinced by the experience of Missouri that the Masonic College business does not pay for Grand Lodges; holds, correctly, as we think, that when an officer is his own successor he should be re-installed; rebukes a Colorado committee who reported that a project for a Masonic Asylum was impracticable and injudicious, by eloquently citing them to the Kentucky "Home," but we think we have heard just such eloquence hurled at the Thomases who doubted the feasibility of colleges under Grand Lodge auspices; properly holds that the right of a Master Mason to petition for affiliation is not circumscribed by territorial lines; vigorously protests against the manifest injustice of charging a brother for dues during the time when he is cut off from all equivalent for them by suspension; demurs to the ancient rule of one ballot only for the three degrees, and presents the Missouri and modern rule of a separate ballot for each degree as an improvement; expresses the earnest hope that the courts of Indiana may compel each individual member of Perry Lodge (the same that cheated the widow PAIGE) to make good the widow's claims, as their courts forced brethren in Missouri to meet similar obligations; protests now as he did on the floor of his Grand Lodge, in 1865, when Deputy Grand Master, against being placed on the "pauper list" by a proposed rule that lodges might confer the degrees gratis on ministers; demurs to the Maine regulation that a Past Master may open a lodge and preside therein in the absence of the Master and Wardens; holds that the Grand Lodge cannot increase the penalty inflicted by a lodge when the case comes on appeal, but can only remand, if necessary with instructions, wherein we differ, as we believe that the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge is plenary when once obtained through an appeal; cannot *see*, although he has two eyes, why the loss of only one eye should debar a man from Masonry, a sort of blindness to which we, too, have often confessed; joins in the very general dissent

from the New Jersey decision that brethren made in regular lodges, but in whose making the General Regulations have been violated in some particular, are not entitled to the rights and benefits of Masonry until healed; defends the Missouri law depriving unaffiliated Masons of Masonic burial as just, while acknowledging it to be severe, saying that self-preservation and the protection of worthy brethren necessitate such rigid measures, which leads us to inquire in what particular a brother would be left unprotected if another and unaffiliated brother should be accorded Masonic burial; judges from the unanswered views of the Grand Master of Dakota, that justice demands of Minnesota to concede to Dakota what she so reasonably, courteously and fraternally requests, and we would add that we think a decent respect for her own expressed views on the principle involved would prompt to that course; properly holds, in theory, that charges and convictions can alone impair the good standing of a brother, although he defends the practice of divesting a brother of his rights by legislation if he happens to be unaffiliated; and says that an Entered Apprentice not having sought advancement for nine years becomes ineligible from lapse of time. Why?

MONTANA.

The Grand Lodge met at Virginia City, October 1, 1878.

The Grand Secretary in reporting the final settlement of the claim of Eureka Lodge, California, against Silver Star Lodge, of Montana, says:

Thus was one of our own lodges saved; another in a friendly jurisdiction relieved of a burden incurred in behalf of a Montana Mason and in trust of a Montana lodge; the good name of Masonry and of our own jurisdiction vindicated; and a useful lesson learned for ourselves and taught to others

The Grand Master, (WILLIAM A. CLARK) whose portrait—adorning the volume before us—sustains the generally received theory that in Montana the Grand Masters are elected for their good looks, demonstrates in his address that he has all the other necessary qualifications. With a free hand he sketches the condition of society when the first lodge was planted in Montana, and says:

In that chaotic time, when social distinctions were scarcely recognized, and the kindly influences of home gladdened but few hearts, there was a place where order did prevail, and in the lodge room was found a glad refuge from the beguiling allurements of vicious associations.

It will be remembered that our lodge rooms were crowded at every meeting, and the influence there exerted for good, widening and deepening until now, constituted a factor not deserving forgetfulness or doubtful inference when the causes of Montana's social progress shall be made a subject of inquiry.

Confirmatory of the Grand Master's view, we recall that a brother, formerly a United States Judge in Montana, told us that when this chaotic period culminated so general was the distrust that only the existence of Masonry there made a union of the law-abiding citizens against the dangerous classes possible. There were staunch and good men there who were not of the Fraternity but the first to fully trust each other were Masons.

The Grand Master had decided that the loss of an eye was a bar to initiation, and gives as a reason the ancient rule forbids it. We know of no ancient rule save the Old Charges, *i. e.* the "Charges of a Freemason," and we think no one coming to them without previous knowledge or bias would dream that they make anything but ability to conform to the requirements of the degrees the test of physical fitness. Most certainly the loss of an eye does not render a candidate unable to conform.

The death of Past Junior Grand Warden SILAS RALSTON was announced.

So far as can be ascertained, the number of non-affiliates in the jurisdiction is but forty-eight.

The Grand Master reported that the contributions for the relief of the fever districts, so far amounted to \$928. We presume the aggregate from the eighteen lodges reached \$1,000. We can gauge the liberality of such a response as this when we remember that a similar ratio of contribution in Illinois would have yielded nearly \$40,000.

Of the Grand Orient of France the Grand Master says that it had already forfeited all claims of recognition by them, and now seals her degradation by officially ignoring one of the fundamental principles of Masonry—the belief in the existence of a Personal Deity.

Relative to Cuba the following was adopted:

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence has, during the year past, received and considered many additional communications from the rival Masonic claimants to the jurisdiction of the Island of Cuba, but in the opinion of your committee, the situation reported at the last session has not materially changed and in no respect improved. A large number of the American Grand Lodges seem to have recognized the new Grand Lodge of Cuba in preference to that of Colon, but we still believe the wiser course would have been to withhold recognition until all the symbolic lodges of the island should have come together. We therefore recommend that recognition still be withheld, and strenuously urge unity and harmony in the Cuban Craft, as the condition of our further action.

The Grand Lodge adopted a code of standard by-laws for the use of lodges; fixed upon Butte City as the next place of meeting; unanimously increased the salary of the Grand Secretary from \$300 to \$500 per annum, in face of the statement of that officer that he thought the Grand Lodge was hardly in a condition to stand the advance; ordered that proficiency be considered as one of the proper Masonic qualifications covered by the ballot for advancement, which, considering that their rules also provide that if a candidate for advancement is three times rejected he cannot thereafter apply until three years have elapsed, merited the opposition over which it was

finally carried; made it the duty of the presiding officer of the lodge to open and close the lodge on the Master Mason's degree at all communications, even those called to confer the first or second degrees, which looks very much like subordinating practical common sense to a mere theory; interdicted intercourse with the Grand Orient of France and the lodges and members of its obedience; continued the question of entering into more intimate relations with the Grand Orient of Spain until next year, the Grand Secretary meanwhile to seek fuller information; and concerning a case whereon its action of last year had provoked widespread diverse, but perhaps in a majority of instances adverse criticism, adopted the following:

Whereas, at the last session of this Grand Lodge, Virginia City Lodge, No. 1, and Deer Lodge, No. 14, were, by this Grand Lodge, directed to strike from their records the name of J. Sydney Osborne, for the reason that the same was fictitious, and the name of no person, and, whereas, it appears to this Grand Lodge, that the name of the person who formerly so styled himself is James K. P. Miller, and it further appearing to this Grand Lodge from reliable and trustworthy information, communicated at this session, that he assumed the alias of J. Sydney Osborne, not for the purpose of screening himself from justice, but was a sacrifice on his part, and was so assumed for reasons erroneous in principle, but which might readily be pardoned in the case of a youth, and the Grand Lodge now believing that no fraud was intended to have been committed by him upon the fraternity, therefore, he it resolved that the lodges before named be instructed to insert in their records in lieu of the name stricken therefrom, the name of James K. P. Miller, and that Deer Lodge, No. 14, be authorized to issue said person a dimit under said name.

CORNELIUS HEDGES presented his credentials as the Representative of Illinois, and was received with the Grand Honors.

JOHN STEDMAN was elected Grand Master; CORNELIUS HEDGES re-elected Grand Secretary; both of Helena.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 63) is another of those admirable synoptical reviews for which its author, Bro. HEDGES, has become famous. It covers the proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges, of which Illinois is one. Of the Grand Master's address (1877), he says:

In declining a dispensation for lodges to parade on 4th of July, he dealt leniently with some ill-tempered criticisms, and gave good reasons in a spirit that we especially admire. Being a Mason of the old school, he emphatically condemns the claims for reimbursements for moneys expended in charity for sojourners in sickness and distress. This seems to be the prevailing opinion in all the old lodges of the East, and it would be well for our lodges to keep this in mind in all future cases; and it would not be inappropriate for our Grand Lodge to declare its future policy before another case like that of Eureka Lodge arises to make our action liable to unfavorable criticisms.

And of Bro. GURNEY's report:

Bro. Gurney, become an expert reviewer, reports at great length on the rival Grand Lodges of Cuba and Colon, reaching the wise conclusion that it is best to recognize neither for the present.

In the body of his main report we find many topics treated at length, showing much thought, if not always reaching approved results. He proposes an elaborate plan for doing away with annual dues, the main feature of which is to lay aside one-half of the receipts for degrees, and investing the amount in public securities till the fund becomes large enough to maintain the ordinary lodge expenses. There are several other features combined, but we

take little stock in the enterprise. The drones will get out of the hive and it matters not very much how.

Bro. G. is so heterodox as to stigmatize the P. M. as a *side* degree. If all beyond the first three degrees are in the domain of invention, how about those first three? How did they get into existence?

We like very much what he says of Masonic jurisprudence under the head of South Carolina. There is too much disposition to make our laws rigid and formal. Forms are good and proper, but *equity* is the end to keep always in our view, and the door to it must always be kept open.

Bro. HEDGES dislikes to see a bid offered to any class for membership, having in view the practice in some jurisdictions (happily not in ours) of conferring degrees on clergymen without charges; says of the course pursued by Minnesota towards Dakota, that the refusal to extend recognition to those who, besides being brothers, are also neighbors, and some even sons, is unnatural, but the fact alleged that charters were granted to lodges in Dakota long months after being notified that a majority of the lodges of Dakota had organized a Grand Lodge of their own, demands some answer at the bar of public opinion; pithily epitomizes the "perfect youth" theory by saying that according to some a candidate must be an Apollo Belvidere physically, though he may be an ass mentally and a fraud morally, to pass muster; thinks, in view of the experience of the Grand Lodges that have settled down in heavily mortgaged temples, that the time has come when those Grand Lodges which have occasioned so much banter for being on wheels should take their turn at laughing, and says that there are inconveniences about the itinerant plan, but these are not so great as being dunned and taxed all the rest of the year; is reminded by the protracted wrath of Bro. GOODRICH, of Minnesota, over "Colored Masonry," of the irate deacon who was discovered cudgelling a dead skunk, to teach it that there was punishment after death; the more he thinks of it the better he likes the New Jersey rule, in case of objection, to appoint an investigating committee, and on its report decide whether to advance or halt; which is also the Illinois rule, substantially, relative to advancement, although with us if the decision is to halt, the brother is entitled, if he demands it, to have the objections formulated as charges and be tried thereon; says of the unjust rule, in some places prevailing, that dues accrue against a brother while he is under suspension, that it may be possible by main strength and superior numbers to force a person to pay for what he has not received, but that he cannot be forced by all the world to think it is right; supposes, anent the Rhode Island resolution providing that any member who had not attended a meeting for twenty-five years might be summoned to show cause why his name should not be struck from the roll, that he would suppose the "due notice" in such a case should be at least ten years, to correspond; concurs in the Virginia decision that a compromise of its financial claim with an embezzling Secretary did not bar the lodge from penal action for the offense; and concludes that Freemasonry can only have a healthy and creditable existence among free men—that liberty must precede and prepare the soil.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska presents an elegantly printed volume, having for its frontispiece a fine steel portrait of GEORGE B. GRAFF, Past Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Master (GEORGE W. LININGER, well remembered as long an active and valuable member of our Grand Lodge,) delivered an incisive and eminently practical address which must have hewn pretty close to the bone, as an unsuccessful attempt was made to exclude portions of it from the published proceedings. Of the results of his observation, he says:

In my intercourse with different lodges in this jurisdiction I find much to admire and commend, and I am sorry to say, much to condemn. Grand Masters are too apt to give glowing accounts of Masonry in their respective jurisdictions, feeling in duty bound to thus maintain at any cost the honor and dignity of this ancient and honorable institution, which has become a mighty power for good, and commands the respect of great and good men throughout the world. It is not by disguising or concealing the evils practiced by unworthy members that the integrity of the fraternity is maintained, but by recognizing them and exercising disciplinary power over the offending parties.

We regret that we, individually and collectively, as Masons, are not doing all in our power to aid and assist each other in every laudable undertaking. We regret that "we have have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and have done those things which we ought not to have done;" that we have not been as charitable in every instance as we should have been; that the destitute widow and helpless orphan have not received due attention and assistance at our hands.

We regret that so many Masons belong to other secret societies, not but what the objects of those societies are good and praiseworthy, but because we believe that a conscientious man who is a Freemason, risks something when he joins another secret society. How can he assume new duties until he knows they will not conflict with those he has already obligated himself to perform. And again, many innovations of the fundamental laws of Masonry are introduced by these liberal minded men who hold membership in various societies. They are not safeguards for the ancient landmarks of the Order.

We regret that our lodges are not properly tiled; too many *secrets* get outside of the lodge room.

We regret that members of our beloved institution are known to indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks, profanity, gambling, quarreling, backbiting, cheating and defrauding—vices which deprave and brutalize a man.

We regret that many of our members, who are actuated by the true spirit of our Society, and who practice its teachings, are withholding their presence and support because of the evils we speak of.

We regret that lodges are slow to notice and bring to discipline those who thus offend.

Your Grand Master regrets that the necessity of the case compels him to call your attention to these facts, and he appeals to you in the name of Masonry to assist in correcting the evils which threaten to undermine and bring dishonor and reproach upon the fraternity,—a society that teaches in the strongest manner possible the virtues of temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice, and the tenets of brotherly love, relief and truth; faith, hope and charity should lead in every good work, and set an example that others may follow.

He had issued four dispensations for new lodges, but in view of the fact one of the lodges chartered at the last Annual Communication had already complained that it had no money to pay Grand Lodge dues, he recommended that no charters be granted until the Grand Lodge should be fully satisfied that the brethren are able and willing to meet all the necessary expenses for the maintenance of a good, live charitable institution. He reports one case of consolidation.

He reports seventeen decisions, four of which we copy:

4. The following question was asked and answered:

Can a brother Master Mason withdraw from a lodge with the intention of holding his dimit, when reasons are verbally given that he does not attend lodge, and does not want to pay dues?

Answer. He cannot. There are only two reasons given for granting dimits, and for a full explanation I refer you to the general or old regulations VIII, and the Landmarks of Masonry. Landmark three of lodges says: "A lodge is a place where Masons assemble and work; hence that assembly or duly organized society of Masons is called a lodge, and every brother *ought to belong to one*, and to be subject to its by-laws and the general regulations, etc." Regulations may be changed, but a Landmark *never*. Every brother has pledged himself to support and obey these laws, and if a brother insists upon violating them by asking to withdraw, he should be punished as for any other offense.

5. My opinion has been asked upon rule 13.

Answered.—That I consider it just as it reads, for initiation and not for membership. I hold that a Master Mason can place his membership in any Master Mason's lodge, no matter where located. Landmark three requires him to belong to some lodge. General regulations (8) (Anderson) defines more fully. It says: "They may join themselves to such other lodge as they shall like best."

12. Has a brother who has been suspended and given notice of an appeal to the Grand Lodge the right to a seat in his lodge until the Grand Lodge decides his case? *Answer*—No.

13. That in making up the quorum for opening a lodge visiting brethren may be counted, but no important business can be transacted without seven members of the lodge being present. In halloting there must be seven balls in the box.

In No. 5 the Grand Master says plainly what he implies in No. 4, that "the landmark" requires every brother to belong to some lodge. The landmark does not say that every brother shall, but that "every brother *ought to belong to one*." That at the time the landmark was agreed to, no one dared to say that the law required every brother to be affiliated, we think must be apparent to any one who reflects upon the condition of the Craft at that time. To say that he ought to be affiliated was all that would have passed muster.

The Committee on Jurisprudence dissented from Nos. 4 and 13; saying of the former:

Your committee is of the unanimous opinion that it is the absolute right of each and every brother to ask for his dimit whenever he may see fit; his reasons are his own, and he commits no crime in so doing. While it is the duty of each and every Mason to belong to a lodge, and our ancient constitutions provide that he should do so, this your committee deem as advisory and not mandatory. We have no *right* to compel a brother to do so, and if a

brother desires his dimit for the purpose of holding the same, he has that *right*, although the practice is one that ought to be discountenanced and discouraged; and by dimitting, and while holding his dimit, the brother is deprived, after *twelve months* from the date thereof, of all the rights, privileges and benefits of Masonry, as provided in Rule 23.

And of No. 13:

Your committee would report that as by Section 2, Art. 12, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and No. 1 of the Grand Lodge Resolutions, a Master Mason's Lodge consists of a *Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, Senior and Junior Deacons and Tiler*, or *eight* in all; therefore under our laws, rules and regulations, not less than eight Master Masons, *members* of the lodge, can form a quorum for the transaction of business or the conferring of the degrees.

On their recommendation the Grand Lodge refused to affirm the decisions; and also excepted the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary from the rule laid down by the Grand Master in a decision that neither of the first six officers of the Grand Lodge could at the same time be the Master or Warden of a particular lodge.

* The Grand Master thus refers to his visit to his old Masonic home:

In October last I visited the Grand Lodge of Illinois, where I met many warm friends and fraters. In attempting to go into the Grand Lodge room, as was my custom for many years, I was promptly notified that I could not pass, and in a stern and peremptory manner ordered into a room below to await the pleasure of the Examining Committee. I took the hint, for I knew Bro. Ferns, the Tyler, of old. The committee consisted of Past Grand Masters D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley and Grand Chaplain Martin, who introduced me in a very neat and touching speech to the Grand Master, Joseph Robbins, and he to the Grand Lodge, which was pleased to receive me with the Grand Honors, to which I responded as best I could under the circumstances, my customary speech not being appropriate to the occasion. I met many of my old friends with whom I had worked in Grand Lodge twenty years ago, but missed the faces of many who have gone to meet the Grand Lodge above. During a visit to relatives and friends at my old home in Peru, Illinois, a reception was given in honor of the Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska by my parent lodge, St. Johns, No. 13. The old lodge room was crowded with brethren, their wives and daughters. The mayor, R. C. Hattenhauer, who is also Master of the lodge, gave me a hearty welcome, tendering me the "keys of the city," which were accepted in *one of my set speeches*. After this more speeches, songs, banquet and social reunion. The occasion was pleasant and long to be remembered.

He recommended a change in the law so that the Grand Lodge should be opened as a Grand Lodge, without the preliminary opening of a Master Mason's lodge, but the Grand Lodge regarded the method in vogue as beautiful, appropriate, and preferable to any that could be adopted, and so refused to concur.

The Grand Secretary reports with regret that by the consolidation of Platts and Macoy lodges, Bro. J. NEWTON WISE, Past Grand Secretary, well known as the author of several able reports on correspondence, becomes unaffiliated; also the following case, which went to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

The case of L. D. Richards, a resident of Fremont, Nebraska, who claims to have been make a Master Mason in "The Lodge Progress, No. 9," of Cartago, Costa Rica. It is

ascertained that the lodge was chartered by the Grand Orient of Central America, Anc. and Acc. Scottish Rite; and a letter from the Master of that particular lodge assures me that Mr. Richards was therein entered, passed and raised in '73 and '74. As Mr. Richards has no dimit or diploma, it is suggested that (if no better plan is determined on) the Grand Lodge authorize or request the BB of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, (which lodge he has visited), to confer the degrees upon him for the Grand Lodge fee of five dollars, provided they deem him worthy of becoming a member of their lodge.

The committee reported that the only way the case could be adjusted, was for RICHARDS to apply to Fremont Lodge and receive the degrees *de novo*. and the Grand Lodge concurred.

Four lodges received charters, and two were continued under dispensation; the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was recognized; the consideration of the claims of the Grand Lodge of Colon postponed for a year; the lodges cautioned not to admit as a member or visitor any brother hailing from the Grand Lodge of New South Wales; and the Grand Orient of France, which had been excommunicated several years ago, was thus anathematized through a special committee:

Your committee does not deem it necessary to take any further action relative to any intercommunion with the Grand Orient of France, but feel it a duty specially incumbent on them, to condemn in the strongest possible manner this action of the said Grand Orient in thus abolishing the first and most important of all Masonic principles, and that this Grand Lodge hereby affirms its intention to ever hold to all the landmarks and principles of Masonry, this one in particular, and hereby declares that its abolishment renders some of the most important ceremonies in the ritual entirely meaningless.

Lincoln was selected as the next place of meeting.

An elegant oration was delivered by Bro. LEONARD W. COLBY, on the Philosophy of the Origin, Secrets, and Work of the Institution, in which he connects Masonry with the Sacred Mysteries of the ancients without the slightest apparent compunctions of conscience. Our North Carolina brethren will be glad to learn that the Pythagorean Brotherhood were among the orthodox Masons of the elder days.

The Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence reported that a review of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges had been partly prepared, but advised against its publication for reasons of economy. Accordingly there is no report.

EDWARD K. VALENTINE, of West Point, was elected Grand Master; WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Omaha, re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1878.

This Grand Lodge presents a volume containing the proceedings of three Special and two Annual Communications; two of the former being held respectively on the 29th of May and the 1st of July, 1878, to lay the corner-stones of the new City Hall, and the new Masonic Hall, in St. John.

On the latter occasion an oration was delivered by Past Grand Master WEDDERBURN.

The Eleventh Annual Communication was held at St. John, September 25th, 1878.

The address of the Grand Master (ROBERT T. CLINCH), a brief but able paper, opens with a reference to two calamities of a widely different nature:

When we last assembled our hearts were saddened by the severe losses and trials that the people of this city, and among them, many of our brethren, had then lately sustained; and we acknowledge with gratitude the tender sympathy and substantial relief that had come to us from sister jurisdictions, enabling us by the distribution of aid to the suffering and distressed, to alleviate their most pressing need. The committee appointed for relief have not yet closed their labors; but during the coming winter the fund generously given will have been fully and faithfully distributed.

A cry of distress now comes to us from fever stricken cities in the Southern States of America, where, in the horrors of the time, all business and employment are suspended, and thousands languish for the necessaries of life. I know that you will be forward to contribute to the full extent of your power towards the funds being raised for the relief of our brothers in those afflicted cities.

Referring to the invasion of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, he says:

We cannot view these proceedings without the greatest concern. The case of one province in this confederation to-day may be that of another to-morrow. If the withdrawal by a Grand Lodge of the commission of her representative to a sister Grand Lodge—as Scotland has in the case of Quebec—is sufficient ground upon which to declare a Grand Lodge extinct and the territory formerly occupied by it “unoccupied,” there will soon be an end of Masonic government, and confusion and anarchy will take the place of order throughout our system.

I commend this whole matter to your most earnest and thoughtful consideration. I pronounce no opinion as to the correctness of the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Quebec towards the foreign lodges existing in the territory by agreement with the Grand Lodge of Canada when she took possession of the province, as I have not had opportunity as yet of considering in all their bearings the equities of the case, but I am decidedly of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Scotland has no right whatever to enter anew into the Province of Quebec, to declare the Grand Lodge existing there defunct, and to proceed to erect lodges within the territory of Quebec. I may add my opinion, that the Grand Lodge of Scotland owes it to herself and to the whole Masonic fraternity to act in this matter in the interests of good Masonic government, which cannot be advanced by differing and discordant authorities in one jurisdiction giving opportunity for brethren who may be contumacious, to defy the lawful Masonic authority of the country in which they may reside.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following vigorous statement:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge does hold as a matter of unquestionable Masonic law, that when an independent Grand Lodge has been duly organized in any political territory it has the undoubted right to exclusive Masonic jurisdiction within that territory; and that the erection or continuance of lodges by any other Grand Body against the supremacy of the local Grand Lodge is an invasion of Masonic territory alike subversive of good government and disloyal to Masonic constitutional authority:

And further Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, having established fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Quebec and recognized her as a sister Grand Lodge with exclusive jurisdiction within the Masonic province, views with regret and concern the invasion of the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in the attempt lately made to erect and maintain lodges in Quebec holding allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland:

And further Resolved, That this Grand Lodge is prepared to join other Grand Lodges in respectful remonstrance with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in the hope that she may reconsider her action in the true interests of Freemasonry as a long established and eminent governing body, whose practice has hitherto been to conserve the principles of Masonic right, justice and jurisprudence.

The Grand Master animadverted severely on the course of the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Lodge

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick views with great surprise and profound regret the action taken by the Grand Orient of France in striking out from her affirmation of Masonic principles the declaration of belief in the existence of God and in the immortality of the soul. That such action is in direct antagonism to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry and distinctly opposed to the ancient charges, landmarks and traditions of the fraternity:

And further Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, in consequence of such action, does hereby suspend all fraternal communication with the Grand Orient of France, while she persists in a course so contrary to the spirit and genius of our ancient Craft:

And further Resolved, That this Grand Lodge cannot recognize as "true and genuine" brethren, any who have been initiated in lodges that either deny or ignore a belief in the Great Architect of the Universe and the immortality of the soul. All lodges within this jurisdiction are therefore directed not to admit as a visitor any brother hailing from a lodge under the Grand Orient of France, unless,—1st, He proves that he has been initiated according to the ancient rites and ceremonies in a lodge professing belief in the Great Architect of the Universe: and 2d, Nor unless he himself shall acknowledge that this belief is an essential landmark of Freemasonry.

The report of the General Masonic Board of Relief, the almoner of the funds contributed in aid of the sufferers by the St. John fire, gives a list of further contributions, and says:

The foregoing amounts, with what was formerly reported, makes the total contribution received up to this time amount to \$8,431.35, out of which there has been expended the sum of \$6,768.20, leaving a balance of \$1,663.15 in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, who is Treasurer of the board, to be disbursed during the approaching winter.

New Brunswick comes in with a clean score; the Board of General Purposes report that no question of complaint or irregularity had arisen during the year, calling for the action of the board; and that the working of the Craft has been most harmonious and satisfactory throughout the jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge changed the time of its annual meeting to the last Wednesday in April; sent to a committee, who did not report, applications for recognition from the Grand Lodges of New South Wales, Cuba, Colon, New Mexico, Egypt and Indian Territory, and the Grand Orient of Spain; made it incumbent on the Grand Officers to submit their annual reports in print; took appropriate action on the death of Past Master WILLIAM W. EMSLIE; increased its stock in the Masonic Hall Company, of St. John, to ten thousand dollars; and resolved:

That no lodge or brother shall print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, the Constitution of this Grand Lodge or any portion thereof.

Just what was the reason for establishing this sort of copyright does not appear, and we give it up. ROBERT MARSHALL, of St. John, was elected Grand Master; WILLIAM F. BUNTING, St. John, re-appointed Grand Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1879.

The Grand Lodge met at St. John, April 30th, 1879.

Grand Master MARSHALL congratulated the Craft that the Grand Lodge, for the first time in its history, met within the walls of a building owned by the Fraternity, and which, when completed would be their headquarters in New Brunswick. He announced the death of Past Grand Master ROBERT GOWAN, and referred also to the dead of other jurisdictions; and reported one dispensation granted for a new lodge. Of foreign matter he says:

I have no foreign matters of special importance to submit for the consideration of Grand Lodge. I may mention, however, that a communication has been received from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, informing us that that Grand Lodge has interdicted Masonic communication with the Grand Lodge of Scotland in consequence of the latter's invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. I had hoped to have been able to report to you that Scotland had retired from its unjust attitude as regards Quebec, but am not yet in a position to do so; it is, however, in my judgment, only a question of time. We all must deeply regret the delay of Scotland in retiring from a position which is practically opposed to the true spirit of Masonic jurisdiction within territory legally occupied by a duly recognized Grand Governing Body. Some communications have been received from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba shewing that a mischievous and turbulent spirit is abroad in that jurisdiction; as, however, we are in friendly communication with the only lawful Masonic authority in that province, no action on our part may be deemed necessary.

Among the acknowledgments of the Grand Secretary for contributions to the library, is one to the Chicago Masonic Library Association for a large number of pamphlets—proceedings of Grand Lodge and other governing bodies in Illinois.

The Grand Lodge again changed its time of meeting—from the last Wednesday to the fourth Tuesday in April; chartered one lodge; made the venerable Senior Past Master of Hibernian Lodge, No. 3, Bro. JAMES McNICHOL, a permanent member, and brevetted him a Past Senior Grand Deacon; authorized the consolidation of two lodges; recognized the Grand Lodges of Indian Territory and New Mexico; and declined to recognize either the Grand Lodge of Colon or the Grand Lodge of Cuba.

There is no Report on Correspondence.

ROBERT MARSHALL was re-elected Grand Master; WILLIAM F. BUNTING, re-appointed Grand Secretary, both of St. John.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Semi-Annual Communication, for the exemplification of work, was held at Manchester, December 27, 1878. The "Landmark of Refreshment" was observed.

The Annual Communication was held at Concord, May 21, 1879.

The excellent address of the Grand Master (SOLON A. CARTER) shows that his manhood does not belie the promise of his youth when he was one of the "good boys" of the district school in our native town, which we both attended together over thirty years ago. Not the least of the pleasant surprises which our reviewing has brought to us, has been this of finding our old playmate whom we had lost sight of for a score and a half of years, in high position in the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and occupying also a place of honor and trust in the State government.

He reports a year of undisturbed harmony, with the lodges generally in a very satisfactory condition.

In reply to a letter asking if he would grant a dispensation to a lodge for public parade on Decoration Day, if formally requested to do so, he replied:

I am heartily in sympathy with the feeling which prompts the general observance of the day, but am of the opinion that the Masonic organization should not appear in public except for a strictly Masonic purpose.

I therefore should feel compelled to refuse a dispensation for the purpose stated if requested.

One dispensation had been granted for a new lodge.

He announces the death of ALEXANDER M. WINN, Past Grand Master; ABEL HUTCHINGS, Past Grand Secretary; and DAVID MURRAY, Past Junior

Grand Deacon, who died at the ripe age of 82 years, having been a Mason over fifty-one years.

He reports but three decisions, viz :

To the question: Can charges against a brother for a Masonic offence be withdrawn at any time before trial? I replied that I could hardly conceive a case where such a course would be proper. If a brother is liable to charges for a Masonic offence, it is the duty of the lodge to prosecute. If on the other hand a brother is unjustly accused, he has the right to demand a trial and acquittal.

There might be special cases where by unanimous consent of the lodge and the accused, charges might be withdrawn.

This ruling not to be applied to charges for non-payment of dues, in which case payment of the sum claimed or remission by the lodge operates as a dismissal of the charge.

2. A lodge should not confer the F. C. or M. M. degree upon a candidate elected two years previous to his presenting himself for the degree, and who has lived beyond the jurisdiction of the lodge for that length of time, without a new ballot and the consent of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he has gained a residence, as in the case of a candidate for initiation.

3. In case the accepted candidate has continued to reside within the jurisdiction of the lodge applied to two years before presenting himself, it rests with the Master to proceed with the work (no one objecting), or to order a new ballot at his discretion.

No. 2 went to the Committee on Jurisprudence, to be reported on next year.

To require the consent of the lodge within whose territory the brother has gained a residence to his advancement in his own lodge, would be a departure from what has long been, so far as we know, universal usage. But we dissent not only from this branch of the ruling, but from the other as well.

We do not overlook the fact that the regulations of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire may provide for ballot on advancement at the discretion of the Master, but if so we think them wrong in principle, because they permit one who has acquired Masonic rights to be practically divested of them without an opportunity of being heard in his own defence. For this we think there can be no excuse, and least of all would we consider it a valid excuse for such action, that the brother had exercised the right which *must* be his if his advancement is really of his own free will and accord, of selecting his own time for applying to be advanced.

Referring to three cases of alleged invasion of jurisdiction, in two of which persons who had been rejected in New Hampshire were subsequently made Masons in Massachusetts without the consent of the rejecting lodges, and in the other where the conditions were exactly reversed, the Grand Master says :

I desire to express the conviction that the provision of our constitution (Sec. 115), which claims perpetual jurisdiction over a candidate whose application may be rejected, should be modified so that the restriction should not apply to candidates who have been so rejected and who have subsequently gained a residence within a foreign jurisdiction.

It is unjust, it seems to me, to claim that a candidate rejected by a lodge in New Hampshire to-day, must, after a residence of five years in a neighboring State, if he desires to

make application to a lodge in his new home, present with his application the unanimous consent of the lodge which first rejected him.

He may have been rejected in the first instance for causes which might be wholly removed or cease to have weight in his new home, which fact the original objector would not and could not know.

I would not be understood as desiring to relax caution in the admission of members, on the contrary I would recommend the strictest inquiry into the character of applicants for the honors of Masonry, but what I claim is simply this: That if a lodge in a neighboring State desires to entertain the application of a candidate who was rejected here five years ago, the candidate should not be required to obtain the unanimous consent of the lodge to which his first application was made. Nor should the lodge receiving his second application, after satisfying themselves of his fitness to associate with them, and making him a Mason, be considered liable to discipline for the act.

To our mind there are no reasons why a candidate who has been rejected should be required to obtain the unanimous consent of the rejecting lodge before he can petition another lodge in the same grand jurisdiction, that do not equally apply in case he shall have removed into another State.

There have been frequent outcroppings lately of a disposition to yield the claim of personal jurisdiction as between lodges in different grand jurisdictions, in cases where the rejected candidate has subsequently been made a Mason in the jurisdiction to which he has removed, in conformity with its laws. This concession is made to the theory of the absolute sovereignty of the Grand Lodge within its territorial limits, which each claims for itself, and therefore hesitates to push its neighbor through fear of weakening its own position. But because it is conceded that one Grand Lodge cannot interfere with the domestic concerns of another, it does not follow that the Grand Lodge which permits the making, without consent, of material rejected outside its limits, should not be held to answer before the bar of public opinion for a violation of the law of Masonry. There is a general consensus of all jurisdictions upon the point that a lodge begins work on a candidate when it receives his petition.

The landmark, as found in the fifth of the Ancient Charges, declares that "none shall discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor supplant him, nor put him out of his work, if he be capable to finish the same; for no man can finish another's work so much to the Lord's profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the designs and drafts of him that began it."

The landmarks are no respecters of jurisdictional lines; and if in obedience to the landmark a Grand Lodge lays down a rule for its constituents, it is bound in *all* its relations by its confession of what constitutes the unchangeable law. The Grand Lodge of Illinois forbids its lodges to receive the petition of a candidate rejected within its jurisdiction, without the consent of the rejecting lodge. It likewise forbids it when the rejection has occurred within the jurisdiction of some other Grand Lodge, but in doing so it abdicates nothing of its sovereignty. It does not thereby permit the other Grand Lodge to make laws for Illinois, but simply demonstrates its own fealty to the law that is above all Grand Lodges.

A case before the Grand Lodge the previous year, on appeal, in which the plea of *noto contendere* was filed, and accepted by the Master, and then remanded for this irregularity in pleading and error in ruling, again came up on appeal. The charge of immoral and unmasonic conduct was based on the crime of adultery. On the second trial the accused plead guilty, and such was the unanimous finding of the lodge. The lodge, however, refused to expel or suspend him, and he escaped with a reprimand. The Grand Lodge confirmed the finding of guilty by the lodge, vacated its action in refusing to expel or suspend him, and decreed his expulsion. The lodge thus refusing to inflict adequate punishment was the Grand Master's own lodge, and when in officially communicating his displeasure at its action, he prophesied severe censure from the Grand Lodge, he did not mistake the temper of that body. Although the guilt of the lodge seemed plain, the Grand Lodge held that it would be contrary to Masonic law and justice to pass judgment without a fair and impartial hearing, and therefore directed the Grand Master to arrest its charter; appoint a commission to investigate the case and report to the Grand Master with a view to final action by the Grand Lodge; but authorizing the Grand Master on receiving the report to vacate the order in arrest of the charter if the facts warranted such action.

A warrant was refused to a lodge under dispensation on the ground that the population of its territory would not sustain it.

Much important business went over to the next annual communication.

SOLOMON A. CARTER, of Keene, was re-elected Grand Master; GEORGE P. CLEAVES, Concord, re-elected Grand Secretary.

BRO. ALBERT S. WAIT presented the report on Correspondence (pp. 119), reviewing the proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges, several of them for two years.

BRO. WAIT is a clear and forcible writer, with whose views we find ourselves generally in accord.

We think he is mistaken in his opinion that in most jurisdictions it is the law, and among Masons the more general opinion, that the reversal of a sentence of expulsion or suspension does not relieve the accused of all the consequences of such sentence, but on the contrary leaves him unaffiliated. Still the fact that this opinion obtains anywhere makes welcome so clear an exposition of its fallacy as the following:

We do not doubt that it is the more general opinion of Masons, that reversal of a sentence of expulsion, or indefinite suspension, should not restore membership; and we understand this to be the established law of most jurisdictions, as it certainly is of our own. Some able Masonic jurists, however, think the principle wrong. In our report of last year we declared ourselves to be of the latter opinion. We still think the prevailing doctrine indefensible. Where, by the decision of the ultimate tribunal it has been settled that the charge on which the conviction was obtained is groundless, we see neither justice nor reason in a rule which allows any of the results of such conviction to remain. It is said, indeed, that each lodge should be allowed control over questions affecting its own membership. If this be truly so, then each lodge ought to be allowed to expel from *mere membership* at pleasure

and without accusation of any offence at all. We suppose a proposition to vest lodges with such a power would meet with universal reprobation, so unjust, and even absurd, would it appear to the Masonic mind. It seems to us not only equally unjust, but to be even more absurd, that a lodge should be permitted to effect the same object by setting up a pretence of Masonic crime, and obtaining a conviction against a brother innocent of the imputed offence. Suppose a lodge, for the purpose of getting rid of an obnoxious member, should cause charges to be preferred against him for non-payment of dues—he is convicted, and sentenced to suspension from membership, which is all that can be inflicted; he appeals to the Grand Lodge from this conviction and sentence, as he may undoubtedly do, and it turns out that he is not in arrears for dues at all. What would be thought of the Grand Lodge which would hold that notwithstanding this the brother's membership is lost beyond retrieve by the unjust conviction and sentence? What better is it that the lodge, instead of mere non-payment of dues, has wrongfully imputed to a brother Masonic crime. Instead of better it seems to us even more indefensible than the former proposition. However, we bow to what we suppose to be the preponderating opinion against us, only hoping that what we think the better reason may some time hence prevail.

We think we have ever been as ready as any to defend the inherent rights of lodges and individual Masons against the encroachments of superior power; but of all the meaningless and misapplied buncombe we meet, we know of nothing which equals that usually begotten by the assumption that when the Grand Lodge says, on appeal, that a brother who has been unlawfully convicted has not thereby lost his membership, it is an interference with the vested rights of the lodge! Suppose it was, for that matter, the fact remains that the vested rights of the individual are more sacred still; and if they could only be protected in that way the vested rights of the lodge *ought* to be interfered with. But it is no such interference. Such an act is in no correct sense a restoration to lost rights, but a declaration that his rights have never been lost; and the power of the Grand Lodge to do this is fully recognized by the landmark. We cheerfully admit that the Grand Lodge cannot put a brother back into his lodge whose membership therein has been lawfully terminated by a judgment, any more than it could put into it a brother in good standing who desired to affiliate with it; but it is no more an interference with the right of a lodge to control its own membership, for the Grand Lodge to prescribe the method by which alone a member can be put out, than it is to prescribe the method by which alone a brother or an outsider can get in. The spectacle of a Grand Lodge sitting as an appellate court, without the power to vacate the judgment of the tribunal whence the appeal comes, is one to provoke only the ridicule of gods and men.

Referring to the case in which we refused to set aside a ballot resulting in a rejection, when such action was invoked on the ground that the voting was participated in by a brother so unsound of mind as probably to be incapable of discriminating between an affirmative and a negative ballot, Bro. WART thus forcibly argues against the propriety of our action:

We cannot help thinking the refusal of this dispensation an adherence to the letter and forms of the law to the destruction of its spirit. The only object of the ballot is to ascertain the sense of the brethren as to the fitness of a candidate for the Masonic degrees. When, for any reason, a ballot is such as not to determine this, it does seem to us that it should be set aside. We have always been a strict constructionist in our views of Masonic law, and

would countenance no departure from its ancient maxims or usages; but when such circumstances enter into the ballot as to show that it does not and cannot ascertain the sense of the brethren, we are aware of neither reason nor law which requires it to be held binding. The acts of an insane mind are everywhere in law held to be of no validity or binding force. We see no reason why a ballot in a Masonic lodge, which is the product of insanity, should be any more valid or binding than is in law a contract which has the same source. It seems to us that to correct such acts as this is the very object of the extraordinary prerogative of the Grand Master, and we think it ought to be exercised in all such cases for the good of Masonry; with care, doubtless, and with a deep sense of the gravity of the occasion; but when the occasion arises, we think it should be exerted for the conservation of the best interests of the Institution.

To make his case still stronger he quotes our remark that the correspondence offered strong presumptive evidence that the ballot might not have reflected the sense of the lodge.

A strong presumption that the ballot *might* not have reflected the sense of the lodge, is far from being proof that it *did* not reflect it; and in our judgment only proof that no real ballot has been had can warrant the Grand Master in assuming to permit another. In this case there was no claim that the ballot-box was not clean when the voting began, and no one participated in the balloting but members of the lodge, in good standing under the law. In such a case the presumption must be that a real ballot was had.

Bro. GURNEY's report receives merited praise.

Bro. WAIT holds with us that a brother irregularly made is not attainted by the irregularity; commends Florida's declaration of friendly neutrality in the Colon-Cuba unpleasantness; condemns the latter-day tendencies to forget the landmarks and bind Grand Masters down to a set of specially provided rules made to suit the various whims of modern Masonic tinkers; pertinently asks, in view of the fact that the Grand Master of Iowa declared that within his own knowledge Bro. HUGHES was "regularly made in a regular lodge, and was therefore a regular Mason," and of the further fact that before "healing" he was "duly examined and vouched for as a Master Mason," what was the infirmity of which he needed to be healed; enforces the true Masonic doctrine that there is no power that can lawfully deprive a regular Mason of the privileges of the Institution except upon due trial, and as a punishment for Masonic crime; dissents from the proposition that a proposed visitor can be excluded by the peremptory objection of a member, relative to which we may say that whereas we formerly held to the opinion that he could be so excluded at any time, we now think he cannot be properly excluded when the lodge is concerned in the *business of Masonry* as distinguished from its own domestic concerns; thinks New Jersey may be regarded as the leading exponent of the doctrine that after a clear ballot objection to initiation must be accompanied by the reasons of the objector, the sufficiency of which are to be determined by the lodge, and to this primacy we do not object; but when it comes to the application of this doctrine to advancement, Illinois wishes to be counted in: is of opinion that a brother has the right to petition anywhere for affiliation without regard to jurisdictional lines, and

that the requirements touching physical fitness do not apply to candidates for advancement, in both of which positions he is in accord with our law; thinks it open to serious question whether the action of our Grand Lodge in the Scotland-Quebec matter is not premature, but we think the event will prove that all makeshifts will prove futile, and will say for his information that the action was not inconsiderately taken; expresses his willingness to be convinced that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction is wrong if it can be shown that it is not an ancient rule; thinks the rule requiring secrecy of the ballot a very good rule in itself, but objects to the doctrine that a brother may not disclose his ballot, occupying in this matter the attitude of *ENSIGN SABBINGS* towards the Maine law—in favor of the law, but opposed to its execution; believes the Grand Lodge of Colon to be a legitimate Grand Lodge, entitled to the recognition and support of the Masonic world, but thinks the recognition of it by his Grand Lodge would now have little influence in forwarding a settlement of the controversy, and so it would be easier to suspend action for the present.

We like his conclusion so well that we will not quarrel with his way of reaching it.

We acknowledge ourselves largely Bro. WAIT's debtor for this interesting report.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey presents an elegant, well-edited and well-printed volume, having for its frontispiece a Portrait of Past Grand Master JOSEPH TRIMBLE, and covering the proceedings of two communications; the one a Special held June 28, 1878, at Freehold, to lay the corner-stone of the battle monument, on the field of Monmouth: the other the Annual, held at Trenton, January 22, 1879.

The brief address of the Grand Master (MARSHALL B. SMITH) at the laying of the corner-stone, was exceedingly appropriate and well put. The following shows that New Jersey Masons have a right to be proud of their record:

Especially as Masons have we a right to honor this day and its associations. Our Institution, planted on the soil of New Jersey in 1730, has, for nearly one hundred and fifty years, embraced within its number great and brave and good men of this Commonwealth. Every General (so far as known) in the historic battle at Monmouth Court House was a Craftsman tried and true; one of them was afterwards Governor of New Jersey and Grand Master of Masons, and two others were also Grand Masters of New Jersey. Of the twenty-seven Governors New Jersey has had, fourteen have been or are members of our Fraternity, and seven of them, beginning with Governor Richard Howell, active officers or members of our Grand Lodge.

The first Grand Master of New Jersey after the Revolution was the Hon. David Brearley, Chief Justice of the State, who, with distinguished ability, governed the Craft as Grand Master for four years (from 1786 to 1790, inclusive).

In Olive Branch Lodge, St. John's Lodge, and in many other historic lodges of this jurisdiction, soldiers and officers of the Revolution held the gavel and ruled the labors of the Craft.

Thus the history of Freemasonry in New Jersey is linked with the patriotic record of the Commonwealth; and to-day we weld another link as, in the presence of our honored Chief Magistrate and his immediate predecessors—true Craftsmen all—we symbolize our loyalty to the State and our reverence for the heroic dead in this perfect ashlar that, bedded in the courses laid by the hands of operative Masons, shall be memorial, to the centuries yet unborn, of the undimmed patriotism of New Jersey, and of the loyalty of our time-honored Institution.

At the outset of his excellent and scholarly annual address, Grand Master SMITH referred to the fact that he had been three times unanimously elected to the office, and declined a re-election. He announced the decease of Past Masters JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D., and O. S. BETTS.

Seven decisions were submitted, as follows:

1. A Grand Master has no power, in this jurisdiction, to heal or authorize a lodge to advance a person who has received any of the three Symbolic Degrees in violation of an Ancient Landmark. Degrees thus received are, of necessity, null and void.
2. No officer of this Grand Lodge can, during his term of office, be excluded from any lodge in this jurisdiction except in the event of his suspension or expulsion, legally and for just cause, by the proper Masonic authority.
3. A lodge *quorum*, in New Jersey, is a number equal to that required to obtain or to retain a lodge warrant.
4. When a lodge has notified other lodges of the suspension or expulsion of a member, notice must also be given to those lodges of his restoration, immediately after he has been restored.
5. Under the existing law of this jurisdiction, no Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft can either dimit from or affiliate with a lodge in New Jersey.
6. Any Grand Lodge or Grand Orient which sets aside the Ancient Landmark of a belief in God as a prerequisite to initiation, ceases to be a Masonic Body; and no person subsequently acknowledging the jurisdiction of such a Body, or made under its authority, is entitled to any Masonic recognition in New Jersey.
7. It is not lawful for any lodge in this jurisdiction to permit any body of men professing to be a lodge of Master Masons, but not recognized by this Grand Lodge or acting under a dispensation from its Grand Master, to meet in or use its lodge-room.

All were approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, but the sixth failed of approval by the Grand Lodge and was referred back. Subsequently the committee reported as follows, and the Grand Lodge concurred.

The Committee on Jurisprudence and Charity, to whom were recommitted the sixth decision of the M. W. Grand Master, beg leave respectfully to report that they have *again carefully considered* the same, and are still of the opinion that the decision is correct, and is based upon a sound principle of Masonic law, that a body professing to be Masonic, although possessed of a full knowledge of our tradition, and, to all appearance, Masons, are no longer worthy to be recognized as such when they officially set aside the Landmark of a belief in God.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the decision.

We have so often expressed the opinion that a person made in a regular lodge, regularly at labor, is a regular Mason, no matter if the regulations have been violated in his making, that of course we dissent from No. 1.

In response to the Grand Master's appeal for aid to the plague-stricken districts, \$1,849 17 was contributed.

Referring to the frequent disregard of the regulation which, while it recognizes the right of lodges to make their own by-laws, requires them to conform to the principles and landmarks of the Craft and the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge, Grand Master SMITH says:

Old by-laws continue to be enforced long after the action of the Grand Lodge has annulled them; and some of the one hundred and thirty-five codes of by-laws I have examined, contain, in their Rules of Order, unmasonic provisions limiting the authority of the Worshipful Master in debate, such as a motion to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question. One lodge actually had a provision, and has it yet if they have not erased it, for an appeal from the Worshipful Master to the lodge, all debate being required to cease until the appeal was decided! Such Rules of Order, imported from other associations, have no place whatever in Masonry, which is a law unto itself!

He expresses the hope that the difficulty between the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Quebec may be settled without foreign interference, by the parties concerned.

We re-produce here his timely remarks on a subject of daily growing importance:

Permit me to call your attention to an evil, concerning which no one holding the office of Grand Master can long remain in ignorance. I allude to the obtrusion into our Ancient Fraternity of influence based upon membership in other Secret Associations. With those Societies or Orders, when they are based on the great principles of Charity and Human Brotherhood, Freemasonry need have no conflict; but when Freemasons who belong to them form factions in our lodges to control elections, or to compel action contrary to the laws of this Grand Lodge, and subversive of the time-honored principles and Landmarks of our Fraternity, such Masons deserve the reprobation of every true Craftsman, and the severest condemnation of this Grand Lodge.

And, on the other hand, I do not hesitate to say, that any Freemason who uses the Masonic Institution as a means of promoting his own selfish ends—in the Church or in the State, in his profession or in his business—or who obtrudes Masonry into other societies of which he may be a member, is ignorant of the first principles of our Institution, and is wholly unworthy of the honored name of Free and Accepted Mason.

The following exposition of the nature and powers of the Grand Master's office is also timely, and in the main accords with our views. On one point certainly, on two possibly, we differ:

The Grand Master is not, as some seem to think, the mere President of a society, but is, within his jurisdiction, the Ruler of the Craft. The brother chosen to fill this office may, perhaps, be unwisely selected; but, having once being installed, he is, during his term of office, the official head of the jurisdiction. Some of his prerogatives and duties are defined and limited by the laws of the Grand Lodge, others inhere in the office itself and are beyond the range of Grand Lodge legislation.

From his decision, while holding the gavel in open Grand Lodge—a mixed assembly composed largely of brothers who have not sat in the oriental chair of the lodge—there is no

appeal. His communications to a lodge must be received and read without motion or discussion. His interpretation of the law—which he should always give with great caution, and after careful study of law and precedents—is to be accepted by those to whom it is given. He is entitled to preside in any lodge of his jurisdiction when present; and, in a regular lodge with a constitutional number of brethren present, may make Masons at sight, or heal—within the liberty of the Landmarks—those improperly made. To him, in the recess of the Grand Lodge, every officer of the Grand Lodge or subordinate lodges is amenable for the neglect of duty or for any violation of law. In all cases provided for by the law or by the Ritual, he has the power to grant dispensations legalizing what would otherwise be irregular and illegal. While in office, he has no peer; nor does he, at the close of his official service, descend to the floor as a private brother, but is still entitled to fraternal consideration, and has the right—if accused of any offence—to be tried by the Grand Lodge in Ample Form assembled.

On the other hand, there are some things he should not do, some which he cannot do. He *should not* rule arbitrarily, or fail to remember that he is Grand Master of *Masons*, and therefore privileged to right the wrongs of the humblest brother. He *cannot* violate or permit the violation of a Landmark; make new laws for the Craft or set aside the Constitutional Law of his Grand Lodge. Should he do so, the Ancient Constitutions provide that “a new regulation” may be made to bring her to judgment.

Such, brethren, is my conception of the office of Grand Master; one which, in antiquity, responsibility and power, transcends every other office in Freemasonry. This view of the office is the key by which my official acts and opinions for the last three years are to be interpreted and which is now placed upon record as the generally accepted meaning of that ancient and unchangeable Landmark, “There shall always be a Grand Master to rule the Craft.”

We agree that every officer of the Grand Lodge is amenable to the Grand Master, during the recess, for the neglect of duty and for any violation of the law relative to their official duties; and further, that the Grand Master may properly take action so far as their official relations are concerned for *any* violation of law; but we hold that this action cannot supersede, bar, or interfere with the right of original jurisdiction of the lodges to which the offenders belong (the Grand Master and the Master of the lodge only excepted) in all cases involving other than official misconduct. From his opinion that a Past Grand Master can claim immunity from trial by his lodge for unmasonic conduct, we utterly dissent.

A committee was appointed to tender the sympathy of the Grand Lodge to our Representative in the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Bro. Thomas J. CORSON, in his illness. We are pained to learn, unofficially, that Bro. CORSON has since died.

One charter was granted, and one restored; a compilation of accumulated law ordered; the office of Grand Instructor re-established, but not without considerable opposition; a new penal code adopted; a committee appointed to try the charges so long pending against Bro. C. C. BURR (see Michigan), an act of tardy justice which the Grand Lodge owed to itself as well as to the accused; a proposition to annul a decision which stood in the way of lodges making life members on the payment of a certain sum, negatived; and a committee appointed to procure a Past Grand Master's Jewel, a well-earned testimonial, for the retiring Grand Master.

The following case was disposed of as recommended by the committee reporting it:

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom was referred the papers in the matter of the petition of Phebe Case, would respectfully report that it appears that Sylvester P. Case was a member of Newark Lodge, No. 7, from 1862 to the time of his death in the year 1876; that during the period from 1862 to 1870, said Case received, as a matter of charity from said lodge, the sum of \$568.50. In the year 1872 said lodge became the owner of the interest of said Case, in the benefits that might accrue to his proper representatives upon his death, in a Masonic Mutual Benefit Association; that said lodge, during the life-time of said Case, paid all such monies as were assessed by said association against said Case. The sum so paid amounted to \$46.10, and after the death of said Case the said lodge paid for his funeral expenses the sum of \$102.50, and, also, advanced to the said Case, during his life-time and to his widow after his death, the further sum of \$306; that said lodge received, upon the death of said Case, the sum of \$677.66, thus leaving the sum of \$223.06 in the charge of said lodge out of said insurance fund.

Your committee cannot, under these circumstances, say that the lodge has not the legal right to retain said sum of \$223.06, but they do say that, in their opinion, said last named sum should be held and appropriated by said lodge for the benefit of the petitioner and her family.

Your committee would respectfully recommend that no further action be taken by this Grand Lodge with respect to the petition of said Phebe Case.

HAMILTON WALLIS, of Jersey City, was elected Grand Master; JOSEPH H. HOUGH, Trenton, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 150), reviewing the proceedings of fifty-two Grand Lodges, is again from the hand of Bro. JAMES A. NORTON, whose capacity had been before demonstrated.

Illinois is generously treated, the address, the oration of Bro. SAMPLE, and the report of Bro. GURNEY being laid under contribution. We regret that Bro. NORTON was among the unfortunates who received a volume that had been mutilated by the binders.

Bro. NORTON'S controversial comments are not many, but he gives himself a few pages in which to argue that "perfect youth" in the Old Charges, expresses the dominant idea of the law regarding physical fitness, a conclusion with which we do not agree.

He has opinions on the Colon-Cuba controversy and on the attitude of the Grand Orient of France towards the landmarks, but if he has any on the invasion of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, we have been so unfortunate as to overlook them.

NEW MEXICO.

The Grand Lodge met at Santa Fe, January 6, 1879.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM W. GRIFFIN) indicates marked ability. Although the youngest Grand Lodge, and having but reached the first mile-stone on the highway of independent existence, they had already suffered bereavement in the death of the Junior Grand Warden, GEORGE B. STEBBINS.

He was compelled to announce that the lodges of Silver City and Cimarron still adhered to their allegiance to Missouri, but was able to report that the Grand Lodges of the United States that had held communication since their organization had, with one or two exceptions, accorded recognition—eighteen, so far.

For the recognition of Missouri they were most grateful, she being the mother of all the lodges in New Mexico; and were it not that she still assumes to exercise jurisdiction in that territory after having acknowledged the new Grand Lodge to be the supreme Masonic authority there, they would feel that she had done all that she ought to do.

Of the seven lodges existing in the territory at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge, four had formally decided that the best interests of the fraternity demanded such formation, while in the convention which took that action but three of the four were represented. The fourth, however, had appointed representatives, and immediately after the formation of the Grand Lodge took a charter from that body. Of the three remaining lodges, the charter of one was arrested by the Grand Master of Missouri, and the cash into which its effects were converted thriftily covered into the treasury of the Grand Lodge of Missouri with the approval of that body.

The Grand Lodge of Missouri still continues to collect dues of Silver City and Cimarron lodges.

The Grand Master pertinently and forcibly says that the Grand Lodge of New Mexico is the Supreme Masonic authority within her limits—legislative, judicial and executive—or no part of those powers and prerogatives are hers. It is obvious, as he says, that there can be no partnership in the exercise of supreme authority. He then quotes very effectively from the address of the Grand Master of Missouri in 1878, as affecting the Grand Lodge of Quebec, when, as he says, he seems for the moment to have lost sight of the attitude he had assumed towards the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, and for the time returns to the true doctrine in the following words:

It has been a settled principle with all American Grand Lodges that each State Grand Lodge holds exclusive jurisdiction within the State, and that no other Grand Lodge can grant dispensations to form new lodges in said territory, *nor even exercise control over such*

lodges as may originally have belonged to them after a Grand Lodge has been organized and formally recognized by sister Grand Jurisdictions." And again he says: "The American Grand Lodges should protest against this *qualified independence*, as its endorsement, and even silence upon the subject will be disastrous to international comity." "There seems to be but one course to pursue in this matter, to protect our own jurisdictional rights from invasion. We must sustain the Grand Lodge of Quebec." "The M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri should make a deliverance upon this subject which should be plain and unmistakable, and if such a course is persisted in, let the Grand Lodge of Scotland be isolated."

To this Grand Master GRIFFIN adds:

This is the true and only doctrine that can stand the test of unprejudiced reasoning, and, as suggested by M. W. Brother Ready, let the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Mexico protest in the strongest terms against this "qualified independence," and her sister Grand Lodge will hear her voice, and I doubt not that our sister Missouri will be the first to do us and herself justice after she shall have carefully considered the premises.

I have not brought this question before you in any but a spirit of the broadest charity, and, with due respect to the opinions of those who may differ from me, I am profoundly impressed with the magnitude and far-reaching importance of the principle involved, and deeply solicitous that when so conspicuous a question shall have gone into a precedent by a decision by the Grand Court of Appeals—the Masonic Grand Lodges of the United States—there shall be found no relaxation of the rights of any Grand Lodge; nor do I entertain a doubt that when the question is properly presented before that Court its decision will be enunciated in no uncertain terms, and a "deliverance" from this pernicious and unmasonic doctrine of "qualified independence" and qualified supremacy will be effected.

It is a marvel that in this matter the Grand Lodge of Missouri—like the Grand Lodge of Minnesota in the Dakota matter—should have got itself into such an indefensible position. Nothing short of an absolute genius for blundering, it seems to us, could have brought about such a result.

It may be that the expectation of Grand Master GRIFFIN will be realized in the near future by the action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri; but we confess that we are not sanguine of this. We have generally noticed that where an individual is wholly and consciously wrong, he clings to his position with the greater tenacity, hoping to get credit for thinking that he is right. But he rarely deceives the bystanders.

The Grand Master had occasion to render but one decision in the seventeen months that elapsed between the organization and the first annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and that is sound and well put, viz:

Union Lodge, No. 4, balloted for and elected a candidate for the E. A. degree. After the ballot it was discovered that the charter was not present in the lodge room, when it was immediately brought in.

I decided that the charter at the time being in the possession and under the control of the Worshipful Master, its temporary absence from the lodge room did not vitiate the proceedings of the lodge.

The charter in itself is not authority to open a lodge, but is the evidence of such authority. The Worshipful Master is the custodian of that evidence, and the actual presence of the charter in the lodge is only necessary when such *evidence* may be required.

We are surprised to find this decision before the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, on an appeal taken by the Senior Warden of Union Lodge,

No. 4, from the decision of the Grand Master! The judgment of the committee based on excellent reasons, was that the decision was correct, and they accordingly recommended that the decision be sustained and the appeal dismissed; and in this the Grand Lodge concurred.

Suppose the judgment had been the reverse, what would have been the effect? Would it have invalidated the election referred to? Not at all. During the recess of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master is the authoritative interpreter of the law, and his decision is as much a finality in the particular case to which it is applied as would be the decision of the Grand Lodge itself. The Grand Lodge cannot set aside his acts on appeal, but it may properly determine whether the statement of law upon which any act is based shall be the rule of the Grand Lodge in future.

The laws of the Grand Lodge require non-affiliates to pay dues, but none had been collected; whereupon the Grand Master says:

The law has not been enforced, and I ask your careful consideration of the subject, and if, in your opinion, the requirement that non-affiliates shall pay dues cannot be enforced, I suggest that the law be repealed.

This is certainly a wise and timely suggestion, and we would supplement it by advising that the law be repealed whether it can be enforced or not, because it does not rest on equity. Dues are an equivalent for lodge privileges, and if a brother elects not to enjoy these privileges, he surely ought not to be compelled to pay for them. There is a portion of the legitimate burdens of the Fraternity which he is under equal obligations with his affiliated brother to assist in bearing, but the expenses of the lodge do not enter into it. To aid the distressed is a part of his duty as a Mason, independent of all questions of membership; and we believe that when the Fraternity returns to the Masonic method of doing this by individual contribution, whereby each can give according to his ability, instead of by the lodge method whereby the poor are compelled to give as much as the rich, the non-affiliate may be educated up to his Masonic duty, and will in good measure perform it.

The report of Grand Secretary MILLER is so comprehensive, and shows such an appreciation of the duties of his office that he would pass for a veteran anywhere.

Touching their relations with Missouri, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That this M. W. Grand Lodge holds that she is the supreme Masonic authority within the Territory of New Mexico, and any exercise of authority therein by any other Masonic body on *any* pretext whatever is not warranted by Masonic law and usage, is an invasion of the rights of this M. W. Grand Lodge, and calculated to produce discord among the Craft.

Resolved, That this M. W. Grand Lodge holds that it is the duty of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri to recall or arrest the charters of Cimarron and Silver City Lodges, and refund to this Grand Lodge all dues collected from said lodges since its organization; and that in the case of Kit Carson Lodge the funds forwarded to Grand Lodge of Missouri for sale of furniture be likewise returned, and all evidence and questions regarding cause of arrest of said lodge be referred to this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the R. W. Grand Secretary be required to furnish a copy of the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address, together with a copy of the foregoing resolutions, to the Representative of this Grand Lodge near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri, with the request that he use his best efforts to have the questions in these resolutions referred to promptly and correctly settled.

Resolved, That while this M. W. Grand Lodge, under the law, holds that she would be justified in dealing more severely with the lodges of Silver City and Cimarron, yet, that it may be more manifest to our brethren of said lodges of our sincere desire to promote the welfare and prosperity of the cause of Masonry in New Mexico, and particularly of the said lodges, and to further assure them of our fraternal regard, we again inform them that we are desirous to receive them as equals with the other lodges of this Grand Lodge jurisdiction; and it is therefore resolved further, that upon payment of the dues of A. D. 1878, it shall be the duty of the M. W. Grand Master to issue charters to the said lodges, numbered in the order in which they may apply.

The Grand Lodge adopted the Grand Representative system; sent the rival claimants in the Antilles to the Committee on Correspondence for report next year, and required Secretaries of lodges to transmit with the annual returns a list of the Past Wardens—members of the lodge—as well as Past Masters; a good idea.

WILLIAM W. GRIFFIN, Grand Master, and DAVID J. MILLER, Grand Secretary, re-elected; both of Santa Fe.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 51) notices forty Grand Lodges. It is in part the work of one of the members of the committee, Bro. DAVID J. MILLER, and in part of Bro. AUGUSTUS Z. HUGGINS, a volunteer.

We observe that the report was read and adopted by the Grand Lodge, but we presume this practice will not be continued.

The report is confessedly without opinions or comments, and in large part is made up of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges relating to New Mexico. We trust that by next year the young sister will consider herself out of her swaddling clothes and insist on her part in the general conversation of the family.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have from this body the following circular letter:

To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

NEW SOUTH WALES,
Sydney, 23d December, 1878. }

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER, OFFICERS AND BRETHREN:

Permit me to recall your attention to my letter under date January last, wherein I notified the establishment of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and my own election and installation as Grand Master, and further requested the recognition of that Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

It will, I think, be conceded that the Grand Lodge of New South Wales has evinced no desire to press too urgently for a reply to that communication. It has, on the contrary, been desirous that ample time should be allowed for the full consideration of a matter involving so many questions of importance and placing so many interests at stake. It is now thought that in the year which will have elapsed between the receipt of that communication and the delivery of the present one, such an opportunity will have been afforded, and consequently, I beg to renew the application for the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, the formation of which has in every respect been constitutional and regular, and in strict accordance with usage of time immemorial. It is thus entitled to the recognition it seeks, and to the supreme and individual jurisdiction held to be the inherent right of every Grand Lodge so established. Its claims to such I have again submitted to all regular Grand Lodges throughout the world; and I hold to the hope that the matter will be speedily brought to satisfactory issue, for we cannot close our eyes to the fact that by the present uncertainty of the position the true interests of Masonry are materially prejudiced, and a feeling of antagonism engendered greatly to its discredit.

We desire that every Grand Lodge should be in possession of facts by which it may be guided in its decision upon the appeal made. Therefore, as representing the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, beg to submit the following statement:

We admit that the movement resulting in the formation of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales met with much opposition, but we confidently assert that the opposition would have been of little moment but for the course pursued by certain brethren who, from motives not difficult to detect, caused instructions to be forwarded to every lodge, even the most remote, not to entertain any of our communications, or those of the convention,—the purpose of which was misrepresented, coupled with a threat of Masonic pains and penalties if they *individually* or *as lodges* held Masonic intercourse with us. Thus were we debarred from placing ourselves and matters in true light before the Craft; and as the majority of the brethren were young and inexperienced Masons, ignorant, in fact, of the existence of any recognized system: of Jurisprudence, it is by no means surprising that, *under the circumstances*, they kept aloof from us, some for a short time only. We have no hesitation in asserting that had it been practicable to canvass the Craft *individually*, and they had been in a position to adopt, without fear of consequences, such course as their judgment or inclination prompted, the result would have shown that the proposition to establish a Grand Lodge within the Colony was in very general favor. But severe, and in some instances *illegal*, action was taken to prevent the spread of the too evident disposition to support the movement. Yet, in the face of all opposition, the originators of that movement persevered in their efforts, and met with great success, as was proved by the presence in convention of a far greater number of *regularly warranted lodges* than was absolutely necessary to give legality to such a course. The result was communicated to your Grand Lodge by my letter first referred to.

Since that period the Grand Lodge of New South Wales has duly, yet moderately, exercised its functions, not attempting to interfere with those who preferred to remain under the pre-existing relations. It has not only fully maintained its position, but has made *sure* and rapid progress. Although it has only recently entered upon its second year of existence, there are already nineteen lodges holding charters therefrom, and sufficient indications to warrant the anticipation that within a very short period that number will be largely increased. During the past week an application has been forwarded by a lodge under *English* warrant for one under the seal of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. This is the first English lodge that had been bold enough to transfer its allegiance, and the example now given will, almost to a certainty, be followed by many others. Independently of those lodges that assisted in the formation of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, there has been new ones inaugurated, and all are working most successfully. *More than six hundred regularly made Masons* have given in their adhesion to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. Considering the very small Masonic population of the Colony, the proportion may be regarded as quite equal to, if not beyond, the average on such occasions. We hold it to be evidence of a tone of feeling—encouraging in the highest degree. A form of constitution has been adopted and printed. Rituals have been framed with a scrupulous regard to Landmarks, and the prejudices or

predilections of brethren who may long have been accustomed to work the ceremonies after some time-honored form not universally observed. All necessary boards, committees and sub-committees have been established, and have already done good service. A monthly journal, designated "The Freemason," has been brought into existence, and is in very wide circulation as the exponent of the new order of things. And lastly, an interchange of friendly communications is maintained with some of the Grand Lodges of the United States and in British America.

I mention these facts solely to show that the entire organization of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales is complete and regular, and that all that remains to be desired is recognition by sister Grand Lodges.

I will not impute unworthy motives to our opponents; but I should fail in my duty to the Grand Lodge I represent were I not plainly to assert that great misrepresentations have been resorted to in certain quarters to influence the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, in their decision upon the question of recognition. We have good reasons for the belief that from such misrepresentations those Grand Lodges, our Masonic parents, retain the impression that "The Grand Lodge of New South Wales" owes its origin to the *individual* and consequently irregular action of a *few brethren*, and not to the *combined action* of certain *warranted lodges assembled in convention*. But if due weight be allowed to the "Report of Proceedings in Convention," and to the "Manifesto of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales," subsequently issued, both which documents were forwarded to every Grand Lodge, there will be found therein a sufficient refutation of all such mis-statements. Under the conviction that truth must, in the end, prevail, we are not only content to wait for our due, but have patiently submitted to personal revilements, that should never have disgraced the utterances of any member of our Institution, which requires him to be "in charity with all men, more especially with his brethren in Masonry." With a reckless disregard of truth, the most opprobrious terms have been applied to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales—the "so-called" Grand Lodge! All its adherents have been held up to public *contempt and ridicule*. Many of its more active supporters have been placed under the ban of "suspension from all Masonic rights," and this *without even the pretense of any of those formalities universally prescribed for observance* before condemnation or punishment can be held just or regular.

The older Masonic journal, *The Australian Freemason*, a paper edited by a *reverend* brother, has been refused to us, as a means of justification, and has been entirely monopolized as a channel for the grossest invective, and the wildest misrepresentation. Law and propriety have been utterly disregarded in the one absorbing desire to crush a body whose existence is most unpalatable to a few brethren of position and influence in the Craft.

Though we are quite willing to believe that some have taken their stand against us from an honest conviction of the *impropriety* of our conduct, we are well aware that *many more* have done so, simply because they regard our action as *premature* only. This is a matter of opinion, one in which every one is at liberty to entertain and temperately to express his views. But it is a somewhat significant fact that the most energetic of our opponents are brethren holding offices of honor or *emolument* under constitutions hitherto legally exercising jurisdiction within the Colony. Their *interests* are at stake, for they well know that, on the unconditional recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, their offices will, by constitutional usage, be abolished, and the emoluments, etc., disappear with them. Unhappily these few brethren have had sufficient influence with two of the local representative rulers to induce them to countenance proceedings which we cannot regard as other than unjust and subversive of every principle of Masonic courtesy. We have not descended to retaliation, though we avail ourselves of every opportunity to deny that there has been anything "disloyal" in our conduct, or that we have justly laid ourselves open to the daily-repeated charge of having violated our obligation. What we have done, we have deemed necessary to the interests of Masonry in our midst and as a justifiable exercise of a *right accorded by Masonic jurisprudence*.

I may be permitted to remark that one grand result has already been achieved by the active intervention of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. For some years there had existed in Sydney, a body styling itself "The Grand Lodge of New South Wales," and formed from the great majority of a regular lodge, "St. Andrew's." It affected to make, pass and raise Masons, grant charters and issue certificates. Though most irregular in its constitution, so much so as to bring it under merited general condemnation by the Craft, it had drawn many to its fold, and had successfully resisted all attempts at its suppression. This body has now made full submission. It has admitted its error, surrendered the authority under which it acted, has closed its lodges, and its original members have, in regular course, petitioned for and obtained a warrant from the present regular Grand Lodge of New South Wales. The lodge thus formed—No. 11 on our roll—is now working most energetically in the right direction. We point with pride to the indisputable fact that *solely* to the existence of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales is to be attributed the extinction of this irregular combination, and the consequent removal of a grave scandal that the local representatives of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland found it impossible even to mitigate.

And now, Most Worshipful Grand Master, officers and brethren, satisfied that no valid argument can be adduced for any longer ignoring us, and firm in our determination to adhere to the course on which we have entered from no feeling of hostility or disrespect to our parent Grand Lodges, we desire most earnestly to be received into friendly relations with you, and pray you to extend to us that unconditional recognition to which we consider ourselves entitled, and which we shall most value as enabling us to unite with you in honorable efforts for the advancement of that cause to which we, as well as yourselves, are solemnly dedicated.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, M. W. Grand Master, officers and brethren,

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

JAMES S. FARNELL,
Grand Master, New South Wales.

There seems to be no doubt that the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was formed by less than a majority of the lodges in the colony. From the letter of Grand Master FARNELL it appears that one of the lodges on the English register has given in its adhesion to the new Grand Lodge. It is to be hoped that others will speedily follow until a majority of all the lodges shall have become thus affiliated, when recognition will generally follow. From all the accessible data, it seems to be still true that only a minority adhere to the new body.

The address of the Grand Secretary (NICHOLAS WEEKS) is Sydney.

NEW YORK.

The Grand Lodge met at New York City, June 3d, 1879. Among those in attendance were Representatives from no less than fifty-one Grand Lodges, Illinois included.

To make an adequate presentation of the affairs of a great jurisdiction like New York in an address covering only sixteen pages of the proceedings, indicates the possession of no mean abilities. This the Grand Master (EDMUND L. JUDSON) has done.

He had granted but one dispensation for a new lodge. He continues briefly the discussion of the Nebohtuck Lodge matter (the difference with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, noticed last year by our predecessor), emphatically denying both propositions, upon one of which he says the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut must be predicated, viz: Either that the law of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut is binding in New York lodges to the extent of taking away their members without their consent or that there is a general law to that effect. The Grand Lodge left the matter in the hands of the Grand Master. Two questions had arisen on which the Grand Master desired the judgment of the Grand Lodge:

The first relates to life membership in a lodge. This is acquired in two ways: first, by the payment, at once, of a specified sum in lieu of all other dues; and, secondly, by the payment of ten years' dues, without default, after which the member becomes privileged, or, in other words, exempt from the regular annual dues. This latter is effected by a clause in the by-laws to that effect, and it is claimed that the lodge, by repealing the law at any time previous to the expiration of the time named, sets aside the whole proceedings and the payments made go for nothing so far as the exemption is concerned. On the other hand, it is held that the adoption of such a by-law is a special contract entered into by the lodge with its members, and that those who faithfully comply therewith cannot be deprived of their prospective benefit by the repeal of the law, for otherwise it would be *ex post facto* in its effect, and contrary to the spirit of Masonic as well as civil law. A case in point has arisen in a lodge in the city of New York, which adopted a by-law to the effect that, "Any member who shall have paid dues for ten consecutive years, shall be a privileged member, subject only to Grand Lodge dues." Some three years later the by-law was repealed. On one side, it is claimed that all members who, at the adoption of the by law, had paid ten consecutive years' dues, at once became privileged members, and that all others were entitled to the benefit of the law who continued to pay the regular dues until ten years had elapsed, and finally, that the repeal of the law would only effect those who might become members after such repeal. The lodge, however, claims that all who had not paid ten years consecutively, before the repeal of the law, lost all claim to its benefits.

The question to be decided is, whether a by-law as above quoted is a special contract; if so, then clearly all who are members at the time of its enactment, are entitled to the benefit by continuing to pay as contracted. If, on the other hand, engagements of this character are subject to repeal at any time, then it were well that fact should be understood.

The other relates to the prerogative of a Master in opening his lodge. It is claimed that the Master being present must open the lodge, and in person set the Craft at labor; that in case of his inability he has no power of substitution, because, under the law of the Craft, the Senior and Junior Wardens succeed to all his rights, powers, duties and prerogatives.

The opponents of this view claim that what is done by another with the consent of the Master, and in his absence, is practically done by himself, and hence that he may call upon any brother to open the lodge with the same propriety that he may invite one to confer a degree.

The Committee on Jurisprudence could not agree on the first of these questions, and at their request it went over for a year. On the second, the Grand Lodge adopted the following, reported by the committee:

2. *Resolved*, That the Master of a lodge, after assembling the Craft, may authorize any qualified brother to open his lodge in his presence, under the same restrictions and regulations as he might permit the performance of any other portion of the lodge work by such brother.

We think is good common law and common sense.

Referring to the readiness of lodges to strike from the roll for non-payment of dues, the Grand Master has the following, creditable alike to his head and heart:

My own experience convinces me that there are many cases of neglect on the part of individuals who can pay as well as not, but it may be suggested at the same time, that an indiscriminate application of the law may and does work injustice.

It is a familiar fact to most of us, that during the years through which we have just passed, many of our brethren have been the victims of misfortune, and while some have succumbed, others, and I believe the larger number, concealing perhaps a heavy burden, have with manly courage pressed on in the fight to preserve their credit and good name. In this emergency the sympathy of those to whom they are bound by the mystic tie, in an especial manner, nerves and sustains them in their fearful trial, and this they should have in the fullest measure. The imposition of a penalty in such cases is unjust. It were better that those of us who escape this trial should be taxed a trifle beyond the average amount, rather than at our hands an injustice should be done to the humblest of our brethren struggling in the battle of life. Let me be understood as not making any positive assertion, but only as suggestion, that in the large number subjected to discipline there may have been many cases of brethren who, had their circumstances been known, would have been excepted from exclusion, and this leads me to the suggestion that in our relations to each other as members of lodges, or of the Craft, we fail in many instances to cultivate that near friendship and regard for each other that ought to especially distinguish us. Masonry, my brethren, is neither a life nor health association; it does not hold forth any pecuniary inducements to its initiates, but when a man has been admitted to our intimacy as a Fraternity he should be a BROTHER indeed, and the ties that bind us together should only be severed when we find on the part of the individual a remissness which justice to the lodge, to the Craft and to ourselves, will not allow us to overlook.

You will of course understand that on this subject no legislation is proposed; the appeal is to a higher and better feeling than is generally contained in a mere resolution or standing regulation, and I may venture to believe that when under the influence of Masonic principle you give your attention to this subject the cases of injustice will be rare indeed.

The result of continued correspondence with the Grand Lodges of Germany on the question of exclusive jurisdiction had been entirely unsatisfactory. The presiding officer of the German Grand Lodge Diet had replied to the letter of Grand Master COUCH, but his questions as to the intentions of the Diet on the point at issue had been met by equivocation, professions of brotherly esteem and a proposition to allow New York to establish American lodges in German territory; the value of which proposition, Grand

Master JUDSON says may be judged from the fact that a law of the Empire forbids such establishment without the consent of the government. Seeing that as to the acknowledgment of their right to jurisdiction they stand precisely where they did in 1851, and that it is futile to expect either a categorical answer or a compliance with their demand, he submits that further attempts at negotiation can only be regarded as humiliating to their dignity. The Grand Lodge emphatically reaffirmed its positions heretofore taken and expressed on the subject, and pledged itself to support any proper action which the Grand Master might see fit to take to enforce them.

The Grand Master gives a succinct account of the Scotland-Quebec difficulty, and correctly says that the original question turns on the right of a newly formed Grand Lodge, to demand allegiance from a subordinate that had occupied the territory previous to such formation. He thinks the weight of opinion seems to be that allegiance in such cases cannot be demanded, but must be voluntary. As to the establishment of lodges by foreign authority after the formation of a regular Grand Lodge, however, he says they can have but one opinion, and on that question they must sympathize with Quebec. His suggestion that the matter was of such grave importance as to demand an expression from the Grand Lodge, was not seconded by the committee (Jurisprudence) to which that portion of his address went, nor by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master announced the death of JAMES JENKINSON, Past Grand Master; JOHN W. TIMSON, Past Grand Junior Warden; ROBERT R. BOYD, Past Grand Secretary; and FREDERICK A. RICHSHOFFER, LUTHER H. CONKLIN, WILLIAM GURNEY and George F. BURN, District Deputy Grand Masters. The latter had also been a Grand Steward.

He reported the aggregate of the contributions for the yellow fever fund, at \$19,086 65.

The Special Committee appointed the previous year to investigate the report of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, and also the general subject of the receipts and disbursements of the Grand Lodge, reported that there had been a steady decrease in the receipts of the Grand Lodge for the last three years. They proposed increased taxation to increase the receipts, and curtailment of expenses by reducing allowance to the Grand Secretary for clerk hire, cutting allowance to Grand Lecturer, and reducing that to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence; and also cutting off or reducing some minor allowances; and finally by reducing the membership of the Grand Lodge by providing that each representative should represent at least three hundred affiliated Master Masons, or in other words substituting representation of districts for representation of lodges. The whole scheme failed, as did an independent proposition from a lodge to substitute biennial for annual communications of the Grand Lodge. Of this latter the Committee on Constitutions and laws, say:

Your committee have considered the proposition of Hamilton Lodge, No. 120, to make the communications of this Grand Lodge biennial instead of annual, and believing that as an annual General Assembly of Masons has always been held from time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and that the welfare of the Craft requires this now as much as it ever has, and that unless the Grand Lodge meets annually the Grand Master will exercise all his power during a two years' recess, and the time might come when two years would be a long time for the Craft to await for the purposes of justice from tyrannical or unlawful action, your committee do not think the proposed change wise, and recommend its rejection.

One very practical proposition for reducing the expenses of the Grand Lodge by abridging its sessions, suggested by the Grand Master, was adopted. This was the establishment of the system so many years in vogue in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, of having the important committees meet in advance of the Grand Lodge in order to have the business of the body ready for presentation immediately on its assembling. The economy of this method is only one of its great advantages. It admits of that careful consideration of the business of the Grand Lodge by its committees, which is impossible during the hurry and excitement of its brief sessions, and thus in a measure rids the Craft of the evil of ill-considered legislation.

One lodge was chartered, one charter annulled, and the arrest of two others during the previous year finally made permanent; the Grand Lecturer was relieved of the duty of exemplifying the work in each Masonic District once in each year; a proposition to require a unanimous vote to waive jurisdiction over a rejected candidate, disapproved, as was one to forbid the reception of a petition from any one not able to fully understand the language of the officers of the lodge initiating him, it being held that in such cases the lodge should procure an interpreter and have the language used made plain to him; the Grand Lodges of New Mexico and Indian Territory recognized, but in the case of the latter with a disclaimer of expressing an opinion as to the extent of its territorial jurisdiction, prompted by considerations connected with the civil government of the Territory, called by the committee anomalous and thought by them to bear some resemblance to that of the Swiss cantons; the use of any written or printed, or written and printed ritual of Work and Lectures, forbidden under such Masonic penalty as may be inflicted for the violation of an obligation; the regular annual exhibition of the stolid prejudice of majority had in the defeat of the usual resolution offered by the Committee on Jurisprudence, to eliminate from the ritual all words of a sectarian character; and the opinion subscribed to that the defeated proposition "to change and reduce the representation of individual lodges in the Grand Lodge, does not violate or interfere with any landmark of Masonry."

This opinion was submitted by the Committee on Jurisprudence, over the signatures of six distinguished Past Grand Masters, including JOHN W. SIMONS. It is the privilege of age, and it is likewise held to be greatly to its credit, to correct the opinions of earlier years. But we are still of an age when we stand by the earlier opinion expressed by Bro. SIMONS, that the

Grand Lodge "cannot, by legislation, divest the Masters and Wardens of the Warranted Lodges in its jurisdiction of their rights to represent their lodges, or of the lodges to be represented by their Masters and Wardens, in its annual or other communications, because to do so would be, in effect, to destroy itself by destroying its members. Indeed the existence of this right is the very essence of Grand Lodge organization."

We are still young enough to deny that Masons have a right to destroy the Grand Lodge even if the body proposed to be substituted for it remains a representative body. The Charges of a Freemason have the quality of landmark if there be such a thing as landmark in Masonry; and the Grand Lodge is rooted in those ancient Charges. It is there identified by reference to the regulations thereto annexed, and thus defined as consisting "of the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at their head."

We do not overlook the fact that the same regulations admit the inherent right of the Grand Lodge to make new regulations or alter the old, but this inherent right is in express terms circumscribed by the landmarks. Much that is found in the old regulations is drawn from the old Charges, and the simple fact that it is repeated there does not give some subsequent Grand Lodge the right to wipe it out altogether as being only a part of the regulations.

Of this nature we believe is the right of a Lodge to be represented in Grand Lodge, to instruct *its* representatives (not simply *a* representative had in common with a half-dozen other lodges), and to have a Grand Lodge to be represented in.

We notice one other subject brought forward by the Committee on Jurisprudence, and pointed with a resolution which the Grand Lodge adopted:

Certain questions were propounded to us upon this written statement of facts: "A petition a lodge for the degrees and membership. The petition is received and accepted, the fees paid, and the first degree is conferred. Objections are made to his further advancement; a ballot was taken, which resulted unfavorably. Further applications for advancement were made and rejections follow, showing the impossibility of any different result in the future.

Upon this statement five interrogatories were propounded, which it is unnecessary here to repeat, relating to the claim of the candidate for two-thirds of the fees, and whether there be any obligation upon the lodge to confer degrees fully paid for.

There seems to be a misapprehension as to the payment of the fees (which in this case was, by the by-laws of the lodge, thirty dollars), and a correction of that error will dispose of the whole question presented. The parties concerned seem to have acted upon the erroneous supposition that the sum paid, although thirty dollars in the whole, was in fact ten dollars for each of the three degrees. It is the principle of the Masonic law that the sum paid previous to initiation is for that only, or in other words, "to be made a Mason;" and the second and third degrees are conferred without fee or pecuniary reward, as *honorariums* for skill, improvement, and good conduct, and which the lodge may confer or withhold at pleasure.

Here the committee seem to us to be putting old wine into new bottles. When the principle was established that the sum paid previous to initiation was for that only, "to be made a Mason" was all that was necessary to

bring one into full fellowship with the Craft, as making invested him with all the essentials of Masonry. The honorary distinctions of Fellow and Master held about the same position relative to "making," that honorary membership does to ordinary membership now, and the conferring of them did not require the absence of the apprentices. Since these have been erected into degrees involving essentials that were formerly given with the initiation, and full fellowship can be attained to only by possessing them, the withholding of these "honorariums" can not be effected without violence to the equities of the case; and the principle which was once founded in justice, when applied under the changed relations of things is wanting in that attribute.

CHARLES ROOME was elected Grand Master; JAMES M. AUSTIN, M. D. re-elected Grand Secretary, both of New York.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 152) by Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS, reviews the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges in this country, and sixteen foreign Grand Bodies. Illinois receives notice. That portion of the Grand Master's address relating to his refusal to grant a dispensation to enable a lodge to attend a funeral where the services were to be performed at the special request of the deceased by another society, is quoted as fully expressing his own views; and the attitude of our Grand Lodge towards the Grand Orient of Spain, endorsed.

BRO. SAMPLE'S oration is complimented, and Bro. GURNEY'S care and erudition recognized. In reply to his comments on the remarks of Grand Master COUCH relative to the prerogatives of the Grand Master, Bro. SIMONS indicates the current dissent from Bro. GURNEY'S position, by remarking that "the more generally accepted idea is, that when a brother, elected to the exalted station of Grand Master, takes upon himself the oath of office, he not only waives the prerogatives of the unwritten, but distinctly agrees to be obedient to the written law;" of which with equal brevity we remark that *if* the prerogatives exist they attach to the office as well as person of the Grand Master, and can not be alienated by the incumbent for the time being.

Of our action relative to the Scotland-Quebec difficulty, he says:

The Quebec imbroglio is discussed in consonance with the American standpoint, but we can hardly go so far as to interdict intercourse with the Scottish Grand Lodge, until at least a reasonable opportunity has been given that Grand Body to withdraw from its present position.

On the same subject under "Quebec, he says:"

It is certain that lodges of the Scottish Register existed in the Province of Quebec prior to the establishment of the Grand Lodge of that name; that they so existed with the full consent of the Grand Lodge of Canada, holding acknowledged jurisdiction over the Province of Quebec until it was yielded to the new Grand Lodge, and that these lodges, or some of them, refused to join in the formation of the Quebec Grand Lodge. It is clear that the Grand Lodge of Canada could not yield a jurisdiction it did not possess, and while the Quebec body might demand the obedience of these lodges, it could not, in the face of these precedents, enforce it. But, on the other hand, Scotland, having recognized the existence of an independent Grand Lodge in Quebec, could neither in honor nor equity violate that recognition

by founding new lodges in territory it had yielded, *ipso facto*, by such recognition; for, having freely surrendered the territory and allowed it to be occupied by a recognized Masonic Power, the ground could no longer be claimed as vacant, nor would the withdrawal by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, of its previous recognition, affect the validity of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, nor give it (Scotland) the right to trespass on occupied territory. In this respect the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland would have been just the same had it granted warrants for lodges to be located in New York or Pennsylvania, and it commits the same offense against established rights as the Grand Lodge of Hamburgh has done as against us. On this ground the American Grand Lodges must, to be consistent with their own records, make common cause with Quebec. But, on the other hand, Elgin Lodge having existed in the Province of Quebec before the establishment of the Grand Lodge of that name, general Masonic opinion outside of the United States is against the right of the Quebec Grand Lodge to demand its allegiance; nor is that opinion without its advocates in this country, as in the cases of New Mexico and Dakota. While we have been among the most persistent advocates of the American doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty, still we fail to perceive how it can be made of general acceptance except in the cases of already established and acknowledged Grand Lodges, where the planting of a new lodge by outside authority is an invasion of a previously established jurisdiction. To go beyond this would seem to be the declaration of a principle that cannot be enforced without a general disruption of amicable relations between the Masonic powers of the old world and those of the new.

Our conclusion, therefore, is that this difficulty should be settled by a return to the original status; that is to say, that Scotland should withdraw its charters granted since the erection of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and that the latter should allow Elgin Lodge to continue until in due time it may find its best interest to lie in uniting with the local authority. We are satisfied that any other disposition of the case will only lead to long and perhaps bitter dissension, which will redound neither to the benefit of the parties nor to the good name of the Craft, and we therefore respectfully urge that this disposition be made.

And under "Scotland:—"

If the Grand Lodge of Quebec, which has existed for nine years, and is to-day recognized as regular and legal by a majority of its peers in the world, loses its existence and rights of jurisdiction simply because the Grand Lodge of Scotland refuses to acknowledge it, then, by a parity of reasoning, all that is necessary for some Grand Lodge that has not acknowledged Scotland, is to declare that that Grand Body does not exist, and that its territory is vacant. This is mere child's play, and unworthy the body from which it emanates. The Grand Lodge of Quebec is a *regular organization*, in full and lawful activity, and its territory is not vacant, nor can it be made so, by the declaration of any power or powers now existing. We trust that our Scottish brethren will promptly abandon this most untenable position; the more so, in that every American Grand Lodge will regard it as a threat aimed at its own existence, and govern itself accordingly; a situation, we venture to believe, that the Grand Lodge of Scotland would be the first to deprecate.

Of the intimation that the interdict of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was premature, we may say that we think the event will prove that the instinct of self-respect which forbade the wasting of time in negotiations with a body whose first protocol our brother has so happily characterized as mere child's play, was a safe one to follow. There are some things that are a bar to argument, and among these are acts the pretext for which is at once a confession of their offensive character, and an imputation against the common sense of whoever accepts it in justification of them.

Of this nature was the act of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in invading Quebec, and attempting to justify itself in the eyes of its peers whom it had consciously outraged, by an assumption which left them equally at the mercy

of its predatory instincts. The situation offered no reasons for more delay in responding to the call of Quebec than in responding to the call of New York and Louisiana, when the attacks on those jurisdictions by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France in like manner menaced the rights of all. We confess to some surprise to find New York giving support to the doctrine that a Grand Lodge may maintain within the territory of another Grand Lodge lodges which it had previously chartered there. There is absolutely no difference in principle between the maintenance and the establishment of such lodges. Both are alike and equally a denial of the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty, to which every American Grand Lodge has given its adhesion. Those Grand Lodges whose recent or present course in the cases of New Mexico and Dakota has been a practical denial of this doctrine, have heretofore defended the principle, could not now be induced to deny it in express terms, and may again be relied upon to give it practical support when some other ox than their own is being gored.

Bro. SIMONS, referring to the Scotch lodge which had existed as such within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and refused to join in the foundation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, says in substance that the Grand Lodge of Canada in yielding its jurisdiction over the Province of Quebec to the new Grand Lodge could not yield a jurisdiction it did not possess (*i. e.* over the Scotch lodge), and therefore while the Quebec body might demand the obedience of this lodge, it could not, in the face of these precedents, enforce it.

In the first place, in the American view of the subject, the Grand Lodge of Canada did not yield its jurisdiction to the new body, but when the Province of Quebec became so far an independent state as to warrant the formation of a Grand Lodge, then immediately upon its formation the jurisdiction of Canada over the lodges there ceased without any reference to her willingness to yield it. The Grand Lodge of Quebec did not receive its sovereignty and jurisdiction as a gift from any source, but assumed it as a right. As it did not accept its rulership from the Grand Lodge of Canada (and could not, because the moment it was lawfully constituted Canada had nothing left in the province to give), so it did not fall heir to any treaty which the Grand Lodge of Canada had made with any other Grand Lodge; nor was it saddled with any obligation to make a similar treaty. It stood in the eyes of all who recognize the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, the rightfully exclusive ruler of the Masonic jurisdiction whose boundaries are coterminous with those of the Province of Quebec; and it has steadfastly refused to purchase the recognition of any Grand Body by ceding any portion of its territory or authority. The fact that Canada had made such a cession by treaty, in consideration of coveted recognition, no more constitutes a precedent for the Grand Lodge of Quebec than it does for any other Grand Lodge; and when Quebec in the exercise of her own unquestioned discretion notifies the Masonic world that certain lodges within her territory are not lawful bodies in Masonry, every other Grand Lodge that recognizes her rightful possession of the province is

bound in law to take notice of the fact, and we may add, bound in honor by their previous recognition of her sovereignty, to assist her in seeing that the obligation in law is respected.

Bro. SIMONS holds that a blank ballot is a ballot, and should be counted; personally doubts with Bro. SINGLETON the power of the Grand Lodge to award greater punishment on appeal, and thinks the true course is to remand for new trial, but says his Grand Lodge does not agree with him, and we may add that Illinois agrees with New York; notes with regret that the idea that it is not necessary for the Master elect to have the Past Master's degree before installation, is coming into fashion; thinks it will ultimately become a general law that objection to advancement must be followed by charges; holds that a new trial can only be had when ordered by the Grand Lodge in settling an appeal; dissents from the Maine decision that a lodge cannot do work as the proxy of another; doubts whether Masonic equity would permit outsiders to be mulcted for the defalcation of an officer who had given bonds with sureties who were not Masons; dissents from the Oregon decision that a brother under charges should not be installed Master of his lodge; and very clearly and fully expresses our views in the following, under "Manitoba:"

While we instinctively reprobate and condemn most earnestly the formation of a spurious and schismatic Grand Lodge as a supposititious cure for differences of opinion between brethren, and warn our constituents against the so-called Grand Lodge in the Province of Manitoba, except that of which M. W. Samuel P. Matheson is Grand Master, and R. W. John H. Bell is Grand Secretary, still we cannot and do not approve the act of the late Grand Master in suspending *without trial*, any of the members of the Craft. We do not believe there is any such power vested either in the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, nor does it appear from a careful perusal of the reports furnished that there has been any need for such extreme exercise of power. It will, indeed, be a sad day for our institution when even the most guilty of its members can be punished without the forms of law; for then the law itself will be subordinate to the will of a single individual. We shall give our most earnest support to the regular Grand Lodge; but we none the less most respectfully, but emphatically, protest against the individual exercise of the power above noted, as we do also against the weakness of yielding supreme authority to the demands of recusants, as in the matter of the work. Better the Grand Lodge should cease its existence, than forget its just powers and their proper and lawful exercise.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Lodge met at Raleigh, December 3d, 1878.

The Grand Master (HORACE H. MUNSON) delivered a brief but comprehensive address, submitting ten decisions, three of which we copy:

Ques. Can a Secretary use the seal of the lodge without authority from the Lodge?

Ans. He can by order of the W. M. If he uses it otherwise, and it is made apparent, the lodge can apply the remedy.

Ques. Can matters in hands of the reference committee be withdrawn, and acted upon before they report?

Ans. A lodge can at any time withdraw any matter from the hands of any committee, and act independently thereupon.

Ques. Can a candidate who has lost part of his shoulder bone be elected to take the degrees?

Ans. If he can comply with sec. 1, chap. 10, of Masonic Code, and make the signs, he can.

He recommended that the office of Deputy Grand Master be made an elective one, North Carolina being one of the few jurisdictions where his appointment by the Grand Master prevails. The Grand Lodge improved on his suggestion, and took the preliminary steps towards abolishing the office.

In view of the utterly indefensible character of much of the legislation of Grand Lodges against unaffiliated Masons, it is refreshing to know that old-fashioned respect for Masonic rights, although a grievance to the Grand Master, still exists in some localities. He says:

I regret that some of the lodges are unable to perceive the difference which exists between an active paying member of a lodge and a non-affiliate. They accord to each alike at death Masonic burial; they adhere to the old landmark, "once a Mason, always a Mason," and would deprive a non-affiliate of no right, benefit or privilege in Masonry except paying dues. This is one of the abuses which I doubt not would have been corrected by a District Deputy Grand Master, the creation of which position the last Grand Lodge utterly refused its countenance and support.

Expressing his pleasure that the Grand Lodge had placed itself in a satisfactory attitude towards the Grand Orient of France, he announced that it was the purpose of that body to establish lodges in England and America, and recommended such action as would nip the movement in the bud, so far as North Carolina was concerned, and the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Subordinate Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction be and they are hereby forbidden to receive, acknowledge, or aid any person belonging to a lodge, wherein the existence of a Supreme Being is ignored or denied.

Resolved, That any lodge or lodges established in this Grand Jurisdiction by the Grand Orient of France, will be clandestine lodges, and must be so treated by the members of the Subordinate Lodges working under this Grand Lodge.

We hope it did not need the second resolution to inform the Craftsmen of North Carolina that a lodge established in that State by any other Body but its own Grand Lodge would be clandestine.

The Oxford Orphan Asylum largely occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge. The system of taxation inaugurated last year for its support, caused a good deal of friction, and the Grand Master indicated his opinion that a return to voluntary support would be advisable. This was done, and the following adopted as a part of a systematic plan of support:

The Master of every lodge shall annually appoint a standing committee for raising funds for the Orphan Asylum, and require said committee to report in writing at every monthly

communication, copies of which reports, with the funds received, shall be transmitted monthly to the Superintendent of the Asylum. The support of the Asylum shall be a regular order of business in every lodge at each regular communication.

Provision was made for the appointment of canvassing agents, and an appropriation of \$2,000 was made for the current Masonic year.

In concluding his address the Grand Master remarked that he did not conceive it necessary, at this late day, when for more than three thousand years our altar fires have been kept so brightly burning, that he should pronounce a eulogy upon Masonry. If our altar fires have really been burning for that length of time, we agree with him that the eulogy is not a necessity, but nevertheless his attractive style would reconcile us to it even if he claimed that the combustion had been going on six thousand years, instead of three.

The Grand Master is not the only one who looks to the ancients for kinship. Bro. J. H. Mills introduced, and the Grand Lodge adopted, the following:

Resolved, That our brethren, Rev. George Patterson, D. D., Robert Bingham, and H. W. Reinhart, are hereby requested to examine such books as may be accessible to them and report at our next Annual Communication, by essay, lecture, or otherwise, any information they may deem of interest to the Craft, in regard to our ancient and illustrious brother Pythagoras, and his lectures on Masonry.

It will be remembered that in 1874 the same brother remarked of Plato, that "he learned his Masonry from Pythagoras, after this grand custodian of the work had invented and incorporated into his lectures the musical scale and the five fundamental propositions of geometry." We had occasion to mention, when reviewing this, that it had been recently doubted, on the ground that he did not belong to the incandescent school of philosophy, whether Plato really originated the idea of using flambeaux in conferring the third degree, and to suggest the probability that the practice came originally from the Orientals, and to Plato through Pythagoras, having been picked up by that illustrious tramp while pedestrianating in Asia. We suggest to the committee that they follow up this clue as a possible inlet of light on this adumbrous subject. We think our theory derives support from the fact that Pythagoras incorporated the musical scale into his Masonic lectures. Without exceeding the license heretofore accorded to Masonic historians, we think we are permitted to state with great positiveness that Pythagoras, after having invented the musical scale, formed a copartnership with Jubal—that distinguished member of the Cain family, who, by the invention of the horn instituted the "Landmark of Refreshment"—and that together they introduced instrumental music into the rites of Masonry. We assume this because only to the mind which originated the brilliant conception of a torch-light procession as an aid to secrecy, would it have occurred to intensify the accompanying silence by a brass band. We are led to offer these facts to the North Carolina committee by a consuming desire to contribute our mite to the authentic history of the Pythagoras Work.

Three lodges were chartered; the Representative of Illinois, DONALD W. BAIN, received with appropriate honors; notice received of a bequest of \$1,000 to the Grand Lodge, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, from the late B. F. MOORE, of Raleigh; and propositions made for a visit of the Grand Lodge next year to that institution.

WILLIAM R. COX was elected Grand Master; DONALD W. BAIN, re-elected Grand Secretary; both of Raleigh.

Past Grand Master GEORGE W. BLOUNT, the chairman of the committee on correspondence, acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges. He makes no review, the report covering less than three pages.

Of applicants for recognition, he says:

Our brethren in the distant land of New South Wales want to come in, but are in trouble with the parent Grand Lodge, and we must wait until matters in the family are adjusted.

Nor can I see how we are to settle the troubles of the Cuba brethren as to which is the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba, Colon, organized prior to, but acting under the jurisdiction and control of, the Supreme Grand Council, or the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba, organized (and it seems to us) regularly and independently of, and free from any connection with, any so-called Supreme Masonic Bodies. I am inclined, however, to the latter, but refer the matter to the Grand Lodge, and for its information refer the report on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Maryland and accompanying documents, which gives the light on the subject desired.

The report of the committee was read, and was concurred in by the Grand Lodge. We find no other reference to the Cuban bodies in the proceedings.

NOVA SCOTIA.

An Emergent Communication was held at Truro, July 7, 1878, when the corner-stone of the Provincial Normal School was laid.

The Annual Communication was held at Halifax, June 5, 1878. Illinois was represented.

The manner in which the retention of its original name by the Grand Lodge of Canada, since by the formation of other Grand Lodges its jurisdiction has been curtailed, while at the same time "Canada" as a political title embraces all the Provinces in the Dominion, is thus referred to by the Grand Master (J. WIMBURN LAURIE):

Owing to the retention of the title "Grand Lodge of Canada" by the Grand Lodge which really has jurisdiction only in the Province of Ontario, much misapprehension exists

as to our position and standing. The title "Grand Lodge of the Province of Nova Scotia" is readily perverted to that of "Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia," and as Nova Scotia is politically a part of Canada, so it is at once assumed that our Grand Lodge holds under the jurisdiction of the so-called Grand Lodge of Canada.

The title "Canada" is retained, but the territory thereby represented is totally different from that which bore the name at the time when the Grand Lodge so designated was organized, and it appears somewhat unfortunate that this was not seen and a title assumed in accordance with the territorial limits of the jurisdiction. If our sister Grand Lodge, with whom all our intercourse has been harmonious, could adopt the political title of the jurisdiction over which she has sway, much misconception and many mistakes would be avoided.

He expressed his conviction that there was no alternative but to declare that the Grand Orient of France was no longer a body of Freemasons, and the Grand Lodge responded as follows:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia has received official notification that the Grand Orient of France has altered the first article of its Constitution from its previous form, and omitted therefrom as one of its fundamental principles, a belief in the existence of God and the Immortality of the Soul, the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia hereby resolves: That the Grand Orient of France having by such alteration rendered admissible as members of Lodges, within its jurisdiction, individuals who do not believe in the existence of a Personal Deity, has thereby caused a breach in the foundation of Ancient Masonry, and acted in violation of the first great principle of the Order; and therefore the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia hereby declares that it can not recognize the Grand Orient of France as a Masonic Body, and directs all lodges working under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia to decline receiving, as Masons, any person hailing from the Grand Orient of France, or any Subordinate Lodge under its jurisdiction.

Of Grand Representatives' duties he says:

It would be well that the duties of our Representatives near Foreign Grand Lodges should be more clearly defined. Not long since, at a ceremonial in connection with a foreign Grand Lodge, I attended by invitation, but throughout the whole proceedings the representative of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia did not come near me, but left me to find out my own part in the proceedings. I remark on this, as the representatives of other Grand Lodges made a point of receiving and officially attending the Grand Officers coming from the Jurisdiction they represented, and if this is the duty of Representatives, it would be well that those only should hold the position who are prepared to perform the duties.

Finding the interpretation of the question whether the ten miles jurisdiction possessed by each lodge should be held to be ten miles as the crow flies, or ten miles of actual travel, he decided that it meant the latter, because in a sparsely settled country with a deeply indented coast, ten miles in an air line might mean thirty by road. The Grand Lodge, however, decided that ten miles in every direction meant a radius of ten miles, the lodge room forming the centre.

The Grand Lodge granted one charter; so changed its regulations that whereas formerly a rejected candidate could petition elsewhere after the lapse of six months, no lodge can now receive his petition without the waiver of the rejecting lodge, expressed by a majority vote; adopted resolutions strongly recommending Temperance, and pledging itself to take some decided step at its next meeting towards the formation of an organization in connection with the Craft, pledged to total abstinence, and appointed a committee to report on the best means to carry out their intentions; decided, in

view of the fact that there was doubt which (if either) of the Grand Lodges claiming jurisdiction in the Island of Cuba, had been legally formed, to take no action looking to recognition until possessed of more definite information—an exhibition of commendable prudence; and returned merited thanks to Bro. A. H. CROWE for his efforts in collecting documents relative to the early history of Masonry in Nova Scotia. He had secured the original warrant granted by LAWRENCE DERMOTT, bearing date June 2, 1784, for the Provincial Grand Lodge (English); the minutes of the proceedings of this Provincial Grand Lodge, from its formation up to 1866, when its name was changed to the "District Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia," and the minutes of the latter body up to 1869, when the various authorities holding jurisdiction in the Province united; the Grand Lodge Registration Book, containing the names of candidates raised between 1784 and 1819, and the Register (and copy) of Warrants issued between 1784 and 1828, as well as Letter Books from 1792 to 1825 inclusive. Also the minutes of the proceedings of the Scotch Provincial Grand Lodge, from its formation in 1849 up to 1866, together with the Warrants which were returned by the lodges seceding at that time and forming themselves into an Independent Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

J. WINBURN LAURIE, Grand Master, and BENJAMIN CURREN, Grand Secretary, both of Halifax, were re-elected

BRO. ALLEN H. CROWE presented the Report on Correspondence (pp. 82) embracing brief but discriminating and highly interesting notices of fifty Grand Lodges. Illinois is included, and Bro. GURNEY's report receives high praise.

Of the assumed right of peremptory objection to advancement, the committee forcibly say:

If one ballot, clear, entitles the applicant to the three degrees of Masonry, and if no further balloting is required, why should we allow a simple objection, made, perhaps, by a very *simple* individual member of the lodge to operate as a "*perpetual black ball*"—a bar to all further progress in the Craft.

What a power for mischief this practice of estopping places in the hands of thoughtless and imprudent members! The objector has simply to rise in his place and say: W. Sir, I object; no reasons are asked for because no reasons can be demanded. *Hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas* says one of Juvenal's characters, and so may say any cowardly brother. The W. Master who is placed in the East to rule and govern his lodge is as powerless as an infant in the matter, and the objector, without a reason to give for his objection, becomes master of the situation. We can understand an "I object," followed by a charge and consequent trial, where the Entered Apprentice or F. C. has the opportunity of self defence; but in the other course we think we see an absence of that simple justice which every brother initiate, is or ought to be entitled to.

It was for such reasons as these that the Grand Lodge of Illinois provided that on an objection to his advancement, an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft should have the right to which his Masonic character entitles him, of being heard in his own defence, and for such reasons, too, that it returned to the ancient practice of one ballot for the three degrees.

Referring to the Past Master's degree, the committee say:

We have what is called a Board of Installed Masters, composed of none but actual Past Masters, in which we impart all the instruction necessary to qualify a brother to rule his lodge and discharge the duties of his position creditably. As Blue Masons we know nothing of Chapter Past Masters; that degree, we take it, is only given as a stepping stone to the Royal Arch; where it came from, in our opinion it is not necessary here to state.

The review of the New Jersey proceedings is by the Representative of that Grand Lodge, Grand Secretary CURREN. Referring to the remarks of the Grand Instructor as to the desirability of eliminating grammatical errors that have become fixed in the work, Bro CURREN says:

Decidedly so, Brother Grand Instructor; unauthorized changes, grammatical inaccuracies and arrant absurdities are doing their fatal work in this age of intelligence and mental culture. How repugnant to common sense it is, for instance, to hear a comparison instituted between the *close* of the day caused by the setting sun and the *opening* of a lodge.

Has it come to this, that the formula bequeathed to us by Noah, Pythagoras, King Solomon, John the Baptist, and the Baltimore Convention, can be openly derided, and the heavens not fall!

OHIO.

The Grand Lodge met at Dayton, October 15th, 1878.

The Grand Master (WILL. M. CUNNINGHAM) reports the granting of three dispensations for new lodges. ♦

A circular having been issued by an Ohio lodge, in the nature of a general appeal for alms—to assist in paying debts contracted in building a Masonic edifice—a copy of it found its way to the Grand Master, accompanied by an inquiry from the Grand Secretary of a sister jurisdiction, whether it was issued by authority of the Grand Lodge. Notice of official disapproval was at once sent to the offending lodge. In submitting the papers the Grand Master said:

In this connection it should in all cases be borne in mind that the high position occupied by the Grand Lodge of Ohio among sister Grand Lodges, must not be permitted to be jeopardized by any such unauthorized action upon the part of its subordinates. Lodges should in all cases "count the cost" before embarking in expensive undertakings in the way of new lodge structures, and then, if unfortunate, the Masons of our own jurisdiction—known for their generous liberality in cases of need—will doubtless act promptly in their behalf.

We find the following also in his address:

Complaint has been made by brethren in different parts of the State concerning the compilation of the printed proceedings of this Grand Body for 1877.

As, upon examination, it will be found that the *so-called* printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the year mentioned, contains so much matter therein entirely foreign to the frequently expressed views of this Grand Body, that the title "Proceedings of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of Ohio," is an evident misnomer. In this connection also, the injection of personal opinions in the "head lines" of the daily transactions of this Grand Body, whilst it was in session, as on pages 38 and 39, the insertion of individual opinions of the compiler in vindication of his personal views upon questions heretofore settled by this Grand Lodge, and the compilation of matter contrary to its previously expressed views concerning bodies with which this Grand Body is not in communication, is a breach of Masonic etiquette that should not be permitted to pass unnoticed at my hands.

The long and faithful service, however, of the Grand Officer entrusted by you with the duties of compilation, warrants me in the believing that it is only necessary to call his attention thereto, in this official manner, to prevent its repetition in the future.

So far as this is a family matter we have no desire to interfere with it; and we reproduce it here only to refer to the item in the bill of particulars which touches the compilation of matter contrary to the previously expressed views of the Grand Lodge, concerning bodies with which it is not in communication, on the ground that it is a breach of Masonic etiquette. We have not the Ohio proceedings of 1877 at hand, and cannot therefore determine whether there was any such compilation outside of the report of the Committee on Foreign Communications; we therefore make our criticism entirely conditional.

If the assumed offense consisted only in the exercise of personal freedom in the choice of subjects of criticism in that department, and the expression of individual opinion thereon, then we should say that the breach of Masonic etiquette lay at the door of the Grand Master. We don't understand that it is the right of the majority to stifle the voice of the minority—even if it be a minority of one—on any subject on which that minority lawfully has the floor; and the Committee on Correspondence has the floor on all subjects that touch the welfare of Masonry. Doubtless the Grand Lodge might define the duties of this committee in such a manner as to limit its duties to a compilation of certain prescribed matters, such as statistics, or the composition of Grand Lodges; but if it admits the right of discussion at all, it is not only the right, but the duty of the committee to enforce its own views on the subjects before it, whether the majority like it or not.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio is added to the list of unfortunates with regard to its funds, the Grand Treasurer having failed, and been forced into bankruptcy. The Grand Master having accepted his resignation, wisely exacted from the successor appointed by him, a bond, the sureties upon which were *not Masons*, thus making the instrument a strictly business paper. We observe that his timely suggestion that this precedent should be followed in the future, was not adhered to, the sureties on the bond given by the Grand Secretary and approved by the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, being *Masons*.

The Grand Master acknowledged the tender by a Commandery of Knights Templar, stationed at Dayton, of an escort from his headquarters to the

place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, which, however, for many reasons, he deemed it best to decline, a decision which we commend. From the decisions submitted by the Grand Master—all of which were approved—we take the following:

A lodge must be closed after funeral ceremonies, and the brethren must return to the lodge for that purpose, unless excused by the W. M.

In explanation of Section XII. of the By-Laws, and subsequent legislation pertaining thereto—*Held*, that continued non-payment of dues is simply a sufficient *cause* for charges, and which if *unexplained*, may result in the expulsion of the delinquent.

It is necessary for the Master-elect of a lodge to be invested with the degree of Past Master by a convocation of actual Past Masters convened for that purpose, unless he may have previously received the degree known as such, under the auspices of a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

A lodge having invaded the jurisdiction of another lodge by initiating a candidate therefrom, without the consent of said lodge, it does not thereby acquire jurisdiction over the candidate, although the fees for such initiation may have been refunded to said lodge.

A committee of investigation preferring charges must not be considered in the light of "accusers," their interest being that of the lodge according to their appointment, and not of personal nature.

Held, that it is improper to furnish a transcript of the minutes from a lodge journal for use in the courts, *unless required by the courts*.

In a case of concurrent jurisdiction of two or more lodges over an unaffiliated mason—*Held*, that charges and specifications preferred in one lodge for certain offenses, would not preclude another lodge of same jurisdiction from preferring charges and specifications for an entirely different offense.

Objections against a visitor to be effective must be made by the objector at each meeting, unless such objections are stated to the lodge, and are of such nature as to render the visiting brother unworthy of the right of visitation. In the last named case the objection once made would be sufficient until properly removed.

A lodge can not suspend a brother for non-attendance of lodge meetings, nor impose any fine for such non-attendance.

The privilege of a member of a lodge to object to the initiation, passing or raising of a candidate, is an inherent right, and one that may be exercised without question, as he can not be required to give his reasons therefor.

The right of a visiting Mason to object as above, is simply a *right of courtesy*, and he should not only state his reasons therefor, but it is the duty of the committee of investigation to carefully consider such objections, and if well taken to report accordingly.

We have copied the decision which holds that a Master-elect who has received a degree known as the degree of Past Master in a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, only to show the practice in Ohio. Our brethren will remember that such is not the law with us. Our Grand Lodge knows of no Past Master's degree but that conferred by actual Masters or Past Masters of chartered lodges. We dissent also from the decision that peremptory objection to the advancement of a brother is an inherent right of members, holding with our Grand Lodge that the Masonic character once acquired, the right of defence is acquired with it.

BRO. S. SYLVESTER WELLS was acknowledged as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois; three charters were granted, and one refused; one dispensation suspended because it was found that the petition therefor did not have the recommendation of all the lodges whose jurisdiction was affected, as the law required; one refused, and one restored; the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was recognized, and the recognition of the Grand Lodges of Ontario (?) and Cuba deferred; Cincinnati selected as the next place of meeting, and an excursion to the National Soldiers' Home indulged in by the Grand Lodge.

Only eight cases occupied the attention of the Committee on Grievances.

The contributions reported in response to the Grand Master's appeal in behalf of the yellow fever sufferers, aggregated \$5,514.45.

WILL. M. CUNNINGHAM, Grand Master, Newark, and JOHN D. CALDWELL, Grand Secretary, Cincinnati, were re-elected.

The Grand Secretary as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Communications, submitted a brief report covering only three printed pages. His review, mostly prepared, was at his suggestion, withheld from the printer for reasons of economy. The paper being mostly historical, we hope it may yet see the light.

The Illinois proceedings for 1878, had been received.

BRO. CALDWELL records the fact that a communication had been received from the Grand Lodge of Liberia, asking recognition and an exchange of Representatives. The communication came after the close of the Grand Lodge.

The calendars and tables compiled by the Grand Secretary are full of varied and interesting information.

OREGON, 1878.

The Grand Lodge met at Portland, June 10, 1878. The Representative of Illinois was present.

The excellent address of the Grand Master (ROBERT CLOW) indicates that that officer had been a devoted worker. He had visited about two-thirds of the lodges during the year, and his report of the general condition of the Craft is flattering.

He severely condemned the action of the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The Grand Orient of France has eliminated from its Constitution all reference to the existence of God and the immortality of the soul of man, utterly ignoring the being of the G. A. O. T. U., and

WHEREAS, There is now pending before the said Grand Orient of France a Resolution reserving the right of establishing Lodges, under its Atheistical Constitution within the Territory of any other Grand Lodge holding no fraternal relations with it; therefore—

1. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge of Oregon contemplates with the most profound sorrow and with the utmost abhorrence, the action of the Grand Orient of France, in erasing from its Constitution those paragraphs which affirm the existence of God and the immortality of the soul, "because such an alteration is opposed to the traditions, practice and feelings of all true and genuine Masons from the earliest to the present times," and because to take the idea of God and the immortality of the soul from Masonry, is to subvert and destroy it.

2. *Resolved*, That whilst this Grand Lodge recognizes the universality of Masonry and would express the most fraternal feelings towards Brethren of other Jurisdictions, whatever their nationality, who adhere with fidelity to the Ancient principles and Landmarks of our Order. Yet it cannot recognize any man as a true Mason who does not *affirm* his belief in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul.

3. *Resolved*, That all Subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, are strictly enjoined not to admit as visitors, or to treat in any manner as true and lawful Brethren, any professed Masons who may come to us from such Lodges, as either deny or ignore the existence of God or the immortality of the soul.

4. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge commends as worthy of all honor, the action of the 76 Subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, who protested against the unrighteous action of their Grand Body.

Referring to a communication from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, protesting against the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and requesting him to caution his lodges against admitting, either as a member or visitor, any brother holding allegiance to the new body, he recommended that "a solemn protest be entered against the doctrine of excluding from lodges regular Masons whose only offence was that the lodges from which they hail have assented to the right to assist in the formation of a Grand Lodge within a territory where no local Grand Lodge previously existed." The Grand Lodge expressed no opinion on this point, but said of the paper itself, that it was a protest, but without sufficiently detailed facts to warrant action.

The Grand Master had granted two dispensations for new lodges. Of the nine decisions submitted by the Grand Master, we copy two only as being of general interest:

Question. Can a Brother under charges be installed Master of a Lodge?

Answer. The Penal Code, Rule One, prescribes: That the W. M. shall judge as to whether the charges are frivolous. If in the case you cite the charges are not of a frivolous character, it is the duty of the W. M. to proceed in the premises as the Code directs; and a Brother against whom charges are pending, should not be installed W. M. of a Lodge, for the reason that his installation would interpose a barrier to an investigation of the charges by the Lodge, and perhaps defeat the ends of justice.

Question. Can we entertain the petition of a man who was born a slave, but who is a man of high moral worth and a man whose integrity is not questioned?

Answer. You can neither entertain nor act upon the petition of a man who was born a slave. No matter how worthy he may be in other respects, it would be in violation of one of our Landmarks to do so. And as master of the Lodge it is your special duty to see that they are not infringed or removed.

We concur in the opinion expressed by Bro. SIMONS relative to the first of these decisions, to which we referred while reviewing New York. We cannot admit that a brother's standing or eligibility may be impaired by an accusation. He is entitled to the presumption of innocence, and if his installation bars for a time an investigation by the lodge, it offers, as suggested by Bro. S., no barrier to an investigation by the Grand Master.

The Committee on Jurisprudence had before them the question of the right of the Senior Warden, in the Master's absence, to call a Past Master to the East to open the lodge and transact business, the Warden remaining in his own station during the whole time, and reported that the law required that the Warden should "congregate his lodge by opening it for lodge purposes," before calling the Past Master to the East; and on their recommendation the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge the only competent authority to open a Subordinate Lodge is the Worshipful Master, or in his absence the legally chosen Wardens by priority of rank. A Past Master may then, if requested, do the work of the Lodge.

It will be seen that the resolution also assumes that "congregating" and "opening" are equivalent terms. This we confess is an entirely new idea to us. We have always understood, and have acted upon the understanding, that when the ranking officer had given the proper signal at the proper station, with the emblem of authority, and the brethren had come to order in recognition of that authority, the lodge was then congregated, or gathered, prepared for the opening; and at this point we hold that the Master, or ranking Warden, may invite a Past Master—or a High Private as well—to preside, while he himself may take any part, or no part, in the work, at his own discretion.

The Grand Lodge adopted the district deputy system; chartered the two lodges working under dispensation, and created a new lodge by granting to petitioning brethren a surrendered charter, with the old number, but a new name; received and acknowledged a Representative from the Grand Orient of Spain; for economical reasons, on the recommendation of the Grand Master, discontinued the reprint of proceedings, and also the annual appropriation for the Library, except so much as might be necessary to secure the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges; negatived a proposition enjoining upon Masters the duty of causing the members of their respective lodges to appear once in each year for examination in open lodge as to their proficiency in the degrees; and listened to an oration by Bro H. H. GILFREY, Grand Orator, a production presenting many fine figures of speech, and evincing a cultivated imagination.

ROBERT CLOW, of Dallas, Grand Master; ROCKEY P. EARHEART, Portland, Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

We are able to give the residence of the Grand Master only by hunting up his name in the returns of lodges.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 34) is a condensed review of the proceedings of twenty-five Grand Lodges, among them Illinois, by Bro. S. F. CHADWICK. He acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of sixteen additional Grand Lodges, which came to hand too late for review.

Bro. CHADWICK's happy faculty of saying much in a few words—always a mark of ability—becomes more apparent, if possible, from year to year. To Bro. WHEELER's exceptions to the Oregon rule making those stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues chargeable for the sum during suspension if they ever apply for reinstatement, he replies that the lodges generally, in such cases, make an equitable adjustment, which shows that the lodges are more equitably-minded than the Grand Lodge. He inveighs, we are glad to note, against the growing disposition to publish accounts of work, and other private matters; regrets that Bro. CROWE expresses no opinion on the Oregon departure of permitting visitors to vote on petitions for the degrees, as he is anxious to hear what others think of it, which we suppose gives *us* license to say that if our jurisdiction had taken the same step, we should say that she either ought to retrace it, or else give them the right to vote also in Masonic trials, and, more directly to the purpose, that in the fact that lodge membership is involved in the ballot, we think we see, without looking further, a reason why none but members should vote.

OREGON, 1879.

The Grand Lodge met at Portland, June 9th, 1879.

Past Grand Master JENNINGS, our Representative, was among those present.

The first business done was the adoption of a pending constitutional amendment, requiring that the Grand Officers be elected on the first day of the session and installed on the last. We have long been of the opinion that such ought to be the law in our own Grand Lodge. If the election were held on the first day there would still be scarcely time for the Grand Master elect to map out his appointments, scrutinize the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and attend to other necessary matters in time to be installed at the close of the session.

Grand Master CLOW announced the death of Past Deputy Grand Master THOMAS H. COX at the early age of 41 years.

Three dispensations for new lodges had been issued. Four decisions were deemed of sufficient importance to report, three of which we shall notice. No. 1 is as follows:

Question. Some two years since B. was elected to receive the degrees of Masonry in our lodge, but before he was initiated an objection was lodged against him. The objector is now dimitted and resides in the jurisdiction of another lodge. Can he receive the degrees without a new petition and ballot?

Answer. Yes. He was elected to receive the degrees by unanimous ballot; he then became the property of your lodge, and, by the terms of the contract, became possessed of a certain right, to wit: to receive the degrees in conformity with ancient usage. The objection does not deprive him of the right thus acquired, but simply places it in abeyance, and he is restored to full possession of the right upon the withdrawal of the objection, death or dismission from the lodge of the objector; and the lodge is in duty bound to perform its part of the contract by conferring the degrees, unless another objection is interposed. Your Worshipful Master should give notice at a stated communication that unless objections are filed, he will at the succeeding communication confer the Entered Apprentice degree upon B, who, as appears by the record, was elected to receive the degrees on ————; and when the time arrives specified in his order, unless objections are filed, proceed to do the work.

A majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence sustained this decision, but the minority report declaring that the answer should have been in the negative, was adopted by the Grand Lodge. We agree with the Grand Master.

No. 2 decides that a resolution disfranchising those in arrears for dues from voting at the annual election, is contrary to their regulations and can not be enforced; a decision to be commended and sustained on general principles.

No. 4 is as follows:

Question No. 4. A brother has petitioned our lodge for a dimit, and assigned as a reason that he could not and would not fellowship with the members of the lodge. That he had difficulties that were not settled satisfactorily to himself by the lodge. Can he be granted a dimit?

Answer. No. The only reasons for which a brother can be dimitted are, first, removal from the jurisdiction of the lodge of which he is a member; or, secondly, for the purpose of affiliating with another lodge having concurrent jurisdiction. Dissatisfaction with the action of the lodge in any particular is not and cannot be made a pretext to petition for a dimit.

The Grand Master continues at considerable length to argue the propriety of this view; and to do this, he assumes that the basis of a brother's right to assistance in distress, lies in the fact that he pays lodge dues, and not in the fact that he is a Mason. It is scarcely necessary to say that we have no sympathy whatever with this view. The Grand Lodge finally adopted a resolution in accordance with the decision, which was done on re-consideration of the vote by which the following, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, had been agreed to:

Your committee deems membership in a Masonic lodge to be voluntary, and whenever a brother desires to sever that membership by dimit, by complying with the by-laws of his lodge, and being in good standing, can do so without giving any reasons therefor.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported, and the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

Resolved, That American Grand Lodges adhere strictly to the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction. They will not invade the territory of other Grand Lodges, nor suffer it to be done by others. That this Grand Lodge will not recognize as regular Masons those who have received degrees in lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Oregon insists upon the observance on this continent of the principle of exclusive territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, and earnestly requests that the Grand Lodge of Scotland will reconsider its action and withdraw the charters granted for the organization of lodges within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and it is to be hoped that fraternal relations may be at once restored between the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

We find also a report from the same committee relative to communication from the Grand Lodges of Cuba and New South Wales, which we presume was agreed to, although the record is silent on that point. With reference to the first, the report says that as the Grand Lodge has already recognized Cuba, no further action is required; and to the last, that the committee is not prepared to make any recommendation.

The Grand Lodge granted charters to two of the three lodges working under dispensation, and referred the question of continuing the third at labor to the Grand Master; declared the charter of one lodge forfeited; recognizing the debt of gratitude due to those who have borne the burden and heat of the day, by providing that lodges may elect to honorary membership any Master Mason who has been a contributing member of any lodge for twenty years, such honorary members to be exempt from lodge dues, and their lodges relieved from paying Grand Lodge dues for them; abolished the District Deputy system adopted last year, for the reason that it was expensive and burdensome, inoperative and unnecessary; discovered that its present rate of taxation is insufficient to meet expenses, and took the initiatory steps to increase it.

The Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Bro. J. R. N. BELL, acting as Grand Orator, delivered a brief oration. He is contented to go no further back than the Solomonic age for the origin of Masonry, and though his production is not entirely free from "shop," it is so nearly so as to compare favorably with most productions of the kind.

ROCKEY P. EARIHART was elected Grand Master: I W. PRATT, Grand Secretary, both of Portland, we presume, as that is the Grand Secretary's address, and it used to be Bro. EARIHART's when he was Grand Secretary. Since his promotion, it is not given.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 89) is again the work of Bro. S. F. CHADWICK. To a review of the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Lodges, he adds an extended and valuable digest of decisions.

Illinois is among the thirty-eight. The position of our Grand Lodge on the relations of Masonry and business is commended. Bro. SAMPLE'S excellent oration is laid under contribution, and some remarks of our predecessor are thus commented on:

Bro. Gurney seems to think that the brother who received the first degree in Harmony Lodge, soon after he was rejected by that lodge, ought not to be deemed irregularly initiated. While it is true he was not to blame for what was done, those who performed the ceremony had no right to permit a second ballot, under the circumstances. The lodge was responsible to the Grand Lodge for this error. The Grand Lodge inflicted no disability on the candidate by exposing the action of Harmony Lodge. The Grand Lodge simply declared the action of Harmony Lodge to be void. But here is the innocent candidate who has a degree conferred on him contrary to law. It cannot be taken from him; hence, to retain it and make it available, something must be done. The Grand Lodge relieves him by healing this error. Were the candidate to blame, then he would be stopped. It is because no wrong can be imputed to him that he is now regularly disposed of by the only authority that can correct this mistake.

As to the action of this Grand Lodge in recognizing the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba, we can only say at this time that it was based on the lights then before it, and up to the present time there does not appear to be cause to change the decision then made.

With reference to the Harmony Lodge matter, his remarks offer a very satisfactory explanation of how our Oregon brethren see it, but the *how* was just the ground of Bro. GURNEY'S complaint, "Were the candidate to blame, then he would be stopped." The trouble is, that he *was* stopped—for a time—while confessedly innocent. The degree was conferred on him contrary to law, but so far as he was concerned he was lawfully in possession of it, having received it in a regular lodge. It could not be taken from him, and as there was no ground for, and no process of, expelling him from it, why give it to him again?

Our brother seems to be growing in enthusiasm on the subject of co-operative life insurance under Grand Lodge auspices, and the skeleton of his plan has given us the hint for a magnificent Masonic charity, whereby, with the Grand Lodge as the wholesale, the lodge as the retail, and the individual Mason as the consuming factor in the co-operative grocery and provision business, enough can be saved to endow the family of every brother when death retires him from the firm. We confidently look to Bro. CHADWICK to help us work out this idea, and the more confidently because he makes the following complaint of the working of co-operative Masonry on the "slope."

The plans that have been tried here require too much of an effort on the part of brethren to succeed. Something with us is needed that will do its own work, furnish its own money, and wake up the recipients of favors to receive them whenever bestowed.

Groceries and provisions always evoke the necessary effort.

Bro. C. has the following story of the late Bishop MARVIN, for many years Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

We remember the first time we met Bishop Marvin. It was at Roseburg, a few years since. He was expected there to hold the conference of his church for Oregon. A son of Missouri who knew the bishop when a boy—in short, they were young men together—and myself, took upon ourselves to see that the bishop was well received when he arrived. His

clerical friends expected him to come here by steamer, thence overland from the north with flying colors. Conference began its work, but there was no bishop. The overland stage from the south on the first day arrived soon after noon. We concluded to make inquiries at the office in regard to passengers. On reaching the office at the hotel we found no one present. We opened the dining-room door and there saw a tall, slim gentleman sitting alone at a table, eating a water-melon. My friend had not seen the bishop for nearly a quarter of a century, "but," said he, "I know that man is a Missourian, because he cut that water-melon lengthwise," and immediately walked up to the bishop, and they recognized each other at once. The bishop enjoyed the key to the recognition very much.

For this and many other good things in his report we forgive our occidental brother for calling us "Jesse."

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have an abstract of the proceedings of five Communications, all held at Philadelphia, and all presided over by the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Master being sick.

At the Quarterly of March 6th, 1878, the charter of one lodge was vacated for non-payment of dues; and it was decided, on appeal, that the removal of the place of meeting of a lodge from one room to another in the same building, is such a removal as to require conformity with all the provisions of the law, the same as if from one building to another.

At the Quarterly of September 4th, another charter was vacated, the lodge being in arrears.

Past Grand Master VAUX submitted a memorial of PETER FRITZ, Past Grand Master, recently deceased, who occupied the Grand East in 1847-8.

An appeal was issued for aid to the sufferers in the yellow fever districts.

At the Quarterly of December 4th, this committee reported the contributions received in response to this appeal at \$3,881 03.

MICHAEL NISBET was elected Grand Master; JOHN THOMSON, Grand Secretary, both of Philadelphia, (P. O. Address, Masonic Temple, Broad Street.)

At the Annual Communication, December 27th, two lodges were authorized to consolidate, or rather the members of one were authorized to affiliate *en masse* with the other, first surrendering their charter.

The Committee on Landmarks, having at the previous communication been instructed to inquire into and report a more expeditious plan for the election of Grand Officers, reported that the whole matter of holding elections in the Grand Lodge was fully under the control of the Grand Master.

The Board of Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund reported the amount donated to 268 applicants, \$3,265.50; and the Stewards of the "Stephen Girard Charity Fund" report their donations to 262 "poor and respectable brethren," at \$3,549.00.

The acting Grand Master (MICHAEL NISBET) delivered his annual address, a brief paper, in which he alluded to the illness of Grand Master PORTER, who never returned to the Grand Lodge room as Grand Master after leaving it on the night of his installation, as in a short time thereafter he was stricken with the malady which incapacitated him from duty, and whose continuance led him to decline a re-election. Applications for dispensations to permit lodges to join in processions in honor of Decoration Day, and to participate in the centennial celebration of the evacuation of Valley Forge, were refused, the occasions not being Masonic ones.

A lodge having received the petition of a non-resident made the necessary application to the lodge of his residence for a waiver of jurisdiction, and was notified that its application had been received and laid over until the next meeting. At that meeting, the Secretary being absent the matter was overlooked, which fact was discovered by that officer on his return, and he thereupon wrote to the District Deputy having jurisdiction, explaining the omission, notifying him that the applicant was unworthy, and requesting him to see that no further action was had in the case until after their next meeting. The District Deputy so directed the Master of the Lodge wherein the petition was pending, but he disregarded the directions of his superior and initiated the applicant. At the next stated meeting of the lodge of original jurisdiction, objection was made to the applicant, whereupon the Grand Master declared his initiation null and void, directing the lodge to strike his name from their list of members and return him his initiation fee, and reprimanded the Master for disobeying the orders of the District Deputy.

It is in accord with Pennsylvania usage that a brother made in a lawful lodge, but whose making has been attended with irregularities—for which, however, he is in no wise responsible—may be deprived of his rights without opportunity for defence, by the fiat of the Grand Master. We do not think this usage finds any support in the law of Masonry.

After the installation of the Grand Officers, Grand Master NISBET delivered another address, the traditional Pennsylvania inaugural, breathing, as the following will show, the traditional spirit of Pennsylvania Masonry:

We have no new customs to enjoin; no new ideas to be enforced; no new isms to proclaim. Firm in our belief that all that is new in Masonry is pernicious, and that for true Masonic light we must never look to the future, but ever turn to the past; it is our intention to firmly maintain the Ancient Landmarks of our Fraternity, and abide by the Rules and Regulations of this Grand Lodge, and the traditions of the Craft as they have for so many years been taught in this Jurisdiction; and also, to so administer the affairs of this Grand Lodge during my term of office as to promote the prosperity of the Craft, and foster that

spirit of charity and fraternal love which binds us into one band of Brothers, and which the principles of our institution should deeply instil into our minds and hearts.

The Grand Master thus groups several things to do which it is useless to ask his permission :

A Lodge cannot pass or raise any one not a member thereof.

A Lodge cannot rescind a vote of suspension at a meeting subsequent to that at which it was adopted.

A Lodge cannot take part in any procession or ceremonies that are not Masonic ones.

A Lodge cannot ballot for all its officers at the same time.

An alarm at the outer door cannot be answered except by permission of the Worshipful Master.

A room in a building occupied by profanes cannot be dedicated to Masonic purposes, nor a building not owned by a Lodge.

An officer of a Lodge cannot resign his office during the term for which he has been installed.

A second ballot cannot be taken on a third petition for initiation and membership.

A second vote cannot be taken on a resolution to permit a third petition for initiation and membership.

We copy his remarks on two other points, premising that we heartily agree with what he says on the latter; but unless the word lecture is used in its technical Masonic sense, we are happy to say that we do not believe there is another jurisdiction where such an interference with the rights of lodges and individual Masons would be tolerated :

There is one other subject to which we wish to call especial attention. That of Worshipful Masters inviting a brother to deliver a lecture to his lodge, or at the request of a brother desirous of showing his knowledge, permitting him to lecture before the lodge. No brother has the right to lecture before any lodge without permission of the Grand Master, and hereafter all lectures are prohibited, and will be stopped, unless such permission is first obtained.

The printing or publishing of any part of the proceedings of a lodge are prohibited, and the brethren who in their anxiety to furnish an item for the newspapers to which they are attached, furnished for publication the vote at the late election in detail, are fraternally admonished not to repeat the offence.

Much may be forgiven, however, to a jurisdiction of which the following may truthfully be said :

Our system of charity differs considerably from what is considered Masonic charity in some of the jurisdictions, where they give a sum of money to a needy brother, and then notify his lodge of the amount given with a direct request for its return, or else so strong a hint that its return would afford satisfaction to the grantor, that it amounts to the same thing.

This appears more like making a loan than bestowing charity, for if the lodge to which the needy brother belongs returns the amount given him, it becomes the giver and not the body that temporarily granted the assistance.

With us the applicant has but to prove his or her right to apply, and that they are in need, and assistance is granted them unconditionally, Large sums of money are disbursed

every year by the Subordinate Lodges to needy applicants in addition to what is given by the two Grand Lodge Funds, and in no instance is it ever expected to be returned from any source whatever.

The following is eminently practical, and of general application :

Preceding Grand Masters have lightly touched upon a growing evil, which, if persisted in, is calculated to sow dissension. I allude to the means resorted to by candidates for office in soliciting the support of their brethren, and the arguments made use of by their supporters to gain them votes. Real worth and fitness for a station in the Grand Lodge never passes unnoticed among as intelligent a body of men as compose it, and modest merit is sure to reap its reward. The personal appeal of an aspirant for office extolling his particular fitness for the station to which he aspires, indicates an over-estimate of himself in his own mind, and implies an obtuseness on the part of his brethren not particularly complimentary to them. But a greater evil is the attempt to establish sectional lines, and to urge the claim of a candidate because he resides in a certain locality. Such an argument strikes at the very foundation upon which the superstructure of Freemasonry is built, and if persisted in must inevitably destroy the fundamental principles upon which the Craft rests. Masonry is universal, and no one locality can claim preference over another except for its more strict adherence to the immutable principles and Landmarks of the Fraternity, and we trust that every brother who has its interests at heart will cast aside any such unmasonic feeling in the future, and support only those who are eminently fitted to perform the duties of the several stations to which they are to be elevated, without regard to where they were born, where they live, or what lodge they may be a member of.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 68) passes in review forty-seven Grand Lodges. It is from the pen of Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX, and to say this is to vouch for its interest and ability. Nay, it is to do more than this; it is to say that it is *sui generis*, the embodiment of the genius of Pennsylvania Masonry, that somewhat oracular personage which has gradually, but finally very decidedly, materialized as the result of long and appreciative self-contemplation.

Illinois proceedings for 1877 and 1878 are graciously reviewed, and Grand Master GURNEY's proclamation of non-intercourse with Scotland is quoted "to indicate the governing principle in our sister Grand Lodges, which has made the doctrine of Pennsylvania the American doctrine of Masonic sovereignty and independence."

We fear we have never before appreciated the self-sacrificing spirit of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Surely nothing could excel the quiet dignity with which in the face of the Masonic Powers of the Old World she accepts the odium of the authorship of the American doctrine of Masonic sovereignty and independence, when she might have pusillanimously shifted the responsibility upon Massachusetts, the latter having asserted the doctrine several years before the former was organized.

The remarks of Bro. VAUX relative to Bro. GURNEY's review of Pennsylvania, leave the impression, no doubt unintended, that Bro. G. defended the A. & A. Rite as possessing governing powers in Craft Masonry. Nothing could be further from the truth—as is shown by the fact that he denies that lodges chartered by bodies of that Rite are capable of forming a Grand

Lodge; and the general tenor of his remarks are quite in accord with the following which we quote from Bro. VAUX:

Clandestine lodges should be promptly and universally exposed, and their claim to Masonic character denied. Innovations, and doubtful and tainted titles, and flaws or blemishes on the purity of their origin, should be made known. There can be but one lawful Masonic authority to constitute lodges, or make Masons. Rites or associations, claiming to be Masonic, should be challenged by the Craft wherever they assert this character, and if they fail in the strictest examination to maintain their claim, they should be denounced as clandestine, counterfeits or impostors. This is the only mode to preserve the value of Masonic rights, and conserve Masonic privileges, and the benefits which may be derived from them.

Bro. VAUX doubts, as we do, the propriety of using the term "legal" in Masonic language, the proper term being "lawful;" asks with reference to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, whether the three lodges that formed it were all the lodges in the Territory, and whether their mother Grand Lodge recognized their action, which leads us to inquire what it matters whether they were all or not, so that they were a majority, and what bearing the recognition or non-recognition of their action by the mother Grand Lodge has upon the question of its regularity that does not equally attach to the recognition or non-recognition of it by any other Grand Lodge; assumes that the SPEIGHT case is ended, which argues great faith, or greater recklessness; recognizes a strong flavor in the opinion of the Grand Master of New Hampshire, in the GARLICK case; claims neither the right nor the privilege of criticising the language of a Grand Master, but demonstrates how even a Pennsylvania tradition may be evaded, by extinguishing the executive of a neighboring jurisdiction by an "odorous" comparison; and makes acknowledgments to a colleague of the committee, Bro. CLIFFORD P. MACCULLA, for valuable assistance.

QUEBEC.

The Grand Lodge met at Montreal, September 25th, 1878.

The able address of the Grand Master (MELBOURNE M. TAIT) is devoted mainly to the relations of Quebec with the Grand Lodge of Scotland. He however reported having opened intercourse with the Grand Orient of Spain; and referring to the Grand Orient of France, though they had never been in fraternal intercourse with that body, thought they should raise their voice against its innovations. The Grand Lodge took the same view, and resolved:

That this Grand Lodge desires to place upon record its entire disapproval of the change made in the Constitution of the Grand Orient of France, whereby the necessity of each candidate for initiation making the declaration heretofore required that he has a sincere belief

in the existence of Almighty God, has been removed, and it is hereby ordered that no one who has been initiated into the Order under the jurisdiction of said Grand Orient of France since the said change in its Constitution and who is not willing to make and does not make a declaration that he has such belief, shall be received as a brother in any of the lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

The following was moved in amendment, but lost :

That inasmuch as this Grand Lodge is not in fraternal communication with the Grand Orient of France, this Grand Lodge therefore refrains from taking any steps whatever regarding what is reported as the recent action of said Grand Orient.

The Grand Master reports two instances where two lodges have amalgamated under one charter, to manifest advantage. He makes an able presentation of the position of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in its difficulty with Scotland, which is equivalent to saying that he ably upholds the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction which all American Grand Lodges profess to have at heart. In this connection, with characteristic fairness, he gives entire the grounds of defence of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as stated by the Grand Committee, and step by step shows them to be untenable and disingenuous. The insincerity of the Grand Lodge of Scotland is strongly brought out by the Grand Master, towards the close of the following extract from his address :

I understand it to be a matter of Masonic history, that the four lodges which met at Apple-tree Tavern in London, in 1717, and organized the Grand Lodge of England, were within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of York, and owed to it their allegiance; and yet they did not consider it necessary to obtain the consent of that Grand Body to legalize their action. Is it not true that the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland founded their original right of election upon their sole authority, by mutual consent, distinct and separate from all from all foreign power whatever? Is it not a fact that the Grand Lodge of Canada, and most of the Grand Lodges of the United States have been established without the consent of the parent Grand Lodges; and yet has not the Grand Lodge of Scotland recognized them?

The statement that this Province is not a Sovereign State like one of those forming the United States of America, is one of little force, and was made in ignorance evidently of the nature of our constitution. This ignorance is exhibited in calling this Province the "Province of Lower Canada," and our Grand Lodge as the "body at Quebec"; but the point is very well answered by M. W. Bro. Graham, in his statement, of date the 20th November, 1869, who says: "The similarity is very great between our Provinces and other self-governing Colonies, and the organized territories of the United States, all of which claim the right to form, and whenever they contain three lodges do form independent and Supreme Grand Lodges of their own. Therefore, since on this Continent the rights and privileges of States and Territories are substantially alike, *quoad* Grand Lodges, and as Territories and Provinces are essentially analagous politically and otherwise, hence it follows that Provinces possess and may exercise every Masonic right and privilege to which either of the others is entitled."

And brethren if this were not so, the Provinces of the Dominion are not entitled to their respective Grand Lodge, and what becomes of the Grand Lodge of Canada, whose jurisdiction is now limited to the Province of Ontario, and of the Grand Lodges of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, all of which are in full fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and are recognized as legal by her?

But brethren, after all, is the Grand Lodge sincere in its pretension that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is not a genuine Grand Lodge.

To find an answer to this question I will only ask you to look at the report we have been considering. The report distinctly denies that we are a genuine Grand Lodge, or that we have jurisdiction in this Province, and reasons are given, which, if good, go to destroy our legality, *ab initio*—and yet, brethren, what great cure is suggested for all our ailments—what course is proposed for our adoption in order that we may become a genuine Grand Lodge, with jurisdiction in this Province? Why, brethren, I will answer you in the words of the report. The Grand Lodge of Quebec will be genuine, have jurisdiction in this Province, when “the pretended Grand Lodge at Quebec chooses to intimate its readiness to accept of the qualified recognition which this Grand Lodge and that of England have expressed their readiness to accord.

Brethren, notwithstanding all the illegalities urged against us—and which, if true, would not entitle us even to conditional recognition—abandon the principles we believe to be right, and all will be well.

We have italicised a portion of the quotation from the declaration of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in order that the full import and paternity of the language may be understood.

The fact is that the reasons put forth by Scotland in defence of her action, form a pitiful chapter in this disgraceful story of attempted bullying of the weak by the strong, of which we have no doubt the next generation of Scotch Masons will have the grace to be ashamed.

With regard to precedents in the matter of consent of parent Grand Lodges, Grand Master TAIT is unquestionably correct save in the matter of the Grand Lodge formed at the Apple-Tree Tavern, in 1717, and here he is incorrect only in assuming that there was any parent body to consent, the putative Grand Lodge of York having no existence.

The Board of General Purposes, reporting on the Grand Master's address, among other things, says:

In its report to Grand Lodge, the Board has given no uncertain sound as to what, in its opinion, should be the action of Grand Lodge in reference to the lodges in this jurisdiction not acknowledging the authority of this Grand Lodge. The Board, representing as it does all sections of G. L. Officers, Past Officers, and members, has ever recommended that Grand Lodge should, as soon as it was possible, consistent with due consideration for all concerned, assert and maintain supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over all lodges of Free Masons in the Province of Quebec.

The Board has deferred in this matter to the opinions of those Officers of G. Lodge more immediately concerned in carrying out such a policy; and has, in the interests of peace and good will, and from consideration for the feelings of the brethren of these lodges, and of the Grand Lodges of Scotland and England, consented again and again that further time be granted the foreign lodges here and their Grand Lodges to carry out the principles of Masonic law by taking action to submit to and acknowledge the authority of this Grand Lodge. It has approved and supported the appointment of the several committees charged by this Grand Body to consult with and appeal to the brethren of the lodges here; and has endeavored in every way to advance and promote the feeling which exists in the heart of every member of the Craft owing allegiance to this Grand Lodge, that a peaceful and fraternal arrangement would be made, which, by securing to these foreign lodges all their privileges, would gain their adherence and support to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The Board regrets that all the efforts of the Grand Lodge in this direction have been in vain. That the requests of this G. L. to the Grand Lodge of Scotland have not received even courteous acknowledgment, and the claims of this G. L., supported as they were by the

forty-eight Grand Lodges who have acknowledged its lawful Masonic position, have not received proper and respectful consideration. And they further regret that in all attempts to approach the lodges here, by the officers of this G. L., and by the several committees appointed for the purpose, they have received the same discourteous and unfraternal treatment. This Grand Lodge having exhausted all the means in its power to provide for an amicable and fraternal arrangement is now brought face to face with its duty to itself, to its sister Grand Lodges, and to the Craft throughout the world.

Our authority has been set at nought and denied; our jurisdiction has been invaded by a Foreign Grand Lodge; two lodges have been established by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in the city of Montreal; a Provincial Grand Lodge under the same authority has been formed and a Provincial Grand Master installed to preside over it, who has issued a Proclamation in which this Grand Lodge is styled "self-assumed" and its illegality asserted.

Under these circumstances—under this great provocation—all its offers of fraternal intercourse and protection to these Foreign Lodges, which existed here prior to the recent action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland having been rejected—it is surely time for this Grand Lodge if it desires to maintain the respect of the Craft throughout the world—the esteem of its sister Grand Lodges—and the support and obedience of its own brethren—to assert and maintain the authority and discipline with which as a Grand Lodge it has been intrusted, and to proclaim and enforce, as far as possible, by all proper and lawful means, that no lodge of Freemasons shall exist in the Province of Quebec which shall not own allegiance to the M. W. Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Quebec—obey the laws made by it for the government of lodges and members of lodges—and contribute its portion to the support of this Grand Lodge, and the relief of distressed brethren whether of our own jurisdiction, or who coming from other countries may be here in want and distress—and that all lodges not acknowledging this allegiance, and giving this support and obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, shall be declared irregular and illegal lodges, no matter by what authority they may assume to act.

The disposition still to pursue a conciliatory course towards the Grand Lodge of England, was strong enough to carry the following in amendment of a motion to receive and adopt the report of the Board:

That the report of the Board of General Purposes on the Grand Master's address be not confirmed; but that this Grand Lodge, approving of the action of the M. W. the Grand Master, with reference to the Grand Lodge of Scotland for the reasons in his proclamation and address to Grand Lodge set forth, hereby confirms such action, and is compelled by the unfraternal course which the Grand Lodge of Scotland has adopted towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec, to continue the non-intercourse in the Grand Master's edict declared, leaving for future consideration by this Grand Lodge during its present session the actual relations between the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Subsequently the following was adopted:

Whereas, It was especially agreed between the Grand Lodge of Canada and the Grand Lodge of Quebec that the Grand Lodge of Quebec would recognize the arrangement entered into between the Grand Lodge of Canada and the Grand Lodge of England, in relation to certain subordinate lodges working under the said Grand Lodge of England in the Province of Quebec, until the relation of these lodges towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec had been finally decided upon between the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and,

Whereas, The measures or steps hitherto taken by the Grand Lodge of Quebec to alter the relations of those subordinate lodges towards this Grand Lodge, or to secure some amicable arrangement with the Grand Lodge of England with respect to said lodges, have failed to attain the much desired result; and,

Whereas, This Grand Lodge claims sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction and control over all the lodges in the Province of Quebec, but is nevertheless willing, out of affection

and esteem for her time-honored parent, the Grand Lodge of England, to make every concession consistent with her rights and dignity as a sovereign body; therefore,

Resolved, That the M. W. the Grand Master be and is hereby earnestly requested and authorised, either by personal interview or by the appointment of a delegate to the Grand Lodge of England, to endeavor to secure a speedy and amicable solution of all pending difficulties between the two Grand Lodges, and that the M. W. the Grand Master do report the result of this mission.

The Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Bro. H. W. NYE, delivered an address, having other merits besides its conspicuous brevity, an eminently practical answer to the question, "What is Freemasonry?" stated under four heads, viz:

1. Freemasonry is not a mere mutual admiration, or a mutual benefit association.

2. Freemasonry is not a political institution.

3. Freemasonry is not a substitute for, or a rival of the Church.

4. Freemasonry is Friendship, Love and Truth.

The District Deputy Grand Master for St. Francis District, reported the existence of a clandestine lodge at Massawippi, formed by one POLAND, an expelled Mason from St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Four Montreal brethren who had assisted in forming the two new Scotch lodges in Montreal, were suspended by their lodges for violation of the constitution, "for assisting to form a new lodge without the Grand Master's authority." The Grand Lodge continued the suspension till the recusant brethren express ample contrition for their offence.

MELBOURNE M. TAIT, Grand Master; JOHN H. ISAACSON, Grand Secretary, both of Montreal, were re-elected.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 46) embraces notices of fifty-two Grand Bodies, and is the work of Bro. W. SIMPSON WALKER. Illinois is included in his review, and our decision that by accepting a note of hand from a brother in liquidation of arrearages for dues, a lodge thereby places his obligation for such arrearages on a purely business basis, and cannot make the non-payment of the note the basis of charges with a view to penal discipline, is quoted for dissent. Bro. WALKER says this may be the opinion of a lawyer in Illinois, but there they consider such is bad Masonic law; which causes us to wonder why the quality of the law stated, didn't lead him to give the legal profession the benefit of the doubt, instead of crediting it with the propounder. Doubtless that profession has enough to answer for without being made responsible for the opinions of those who are not members of it. To show the weakness of the decision, Bro. WALKER suggests that we carry it to its legitimate conclusion: "Just take notes from the brethren, and their dues are extinguished and the delinquent is free." Hardly; the dues are not extinguished, though the process of collection by the fraternal thumb-screw is. However, if he will convince a Yankee that

the dues *are* thereby extinguished, there is room for suspicion that he just won't take notes from the brethren. On the whole, Illinois gets very complimentary notice.

Bro. WALKER is evidently surprised at the action of an Indiana lodge in suspending a brother for selling liquor as a beverage, but we presume the real ground of suspension was the violation of a criminal statute, and if so, we do not see how it can be successfully assailed; says Grand Representatives are about as useful as the fifth wheel to a wagon, which if true is enough to warrant the continuance of the system, as the "fifth wheel" is a feature on which the usefulness of a vehicle in a great measure "turns;" calls the fraternity an "order," and though there may be precedent of considerable antiquity for such use of the word, we don't think it the most appropriate; thinks it unmasonic, and implying a spirit of dishonesty prevailing among the Craft to require Grand Officers holding places of trust to give bonds, but we suppose he would admit that loss might come through incapacity, or carelessness, as well as dishonesty; shares in the very general and creditable obtuseness that cannot fathom the justice of requiring a brother to pay for lodge privileges while he is suspended from them; thinks a great deal of the dispensation business is a departure from pure, ancient and conservative Masonry; and recognizes the fitness of the term "cloud flying nonsense," as applied to much that enters into many of the Masonic orations of to-day.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island issues a pamphlet elegant in paper, printing and illustration, and excellent in arrangement. It contains steel portraits of Grand Master CUTLER, and Past Grand Chaplain RUGG, and a wood cut of the ROGER WILLIAMS Monument and Statue, the dedication of which by the Grand Lodge on the 16th of October, 1877, marked a red-letter day in the history of Rhode Island and the city of Providence. The "Eulogy on Masonry," by Rev. Bro. HENRY W. RUGG, is one that the most cultivated Mason may read without blushing; and the Oration on the Career and Character of ROGER WILLIAMS, by Professor J. LEWIS DIMAN, of Brown University, is worthy of that ancient seat of learning.

The Semi-Annual Communication was held at Providence, Nov. 19, 1877.

The Grand Secretary as usual makes his record in the present tense, and states "that the Grand Lodge is opened in ample form with prayer, the Grand Lodge repeating the Lord's Prayer," than which none more truly catholic could have been selected.

The Grand Lodge refused to allow its seal to be affixed to any chart or diploma except the one furnished by itself.

The Ritual prepared for the dedication of the ROGER WILLIAMS Monument, was adopted and ordered to be incorporated in the new Monitor.

The Annual Communication was held at Providence, May 20, 1878.

The Grand Secretary reports:

The membership of the Grand Lodge has increased during the year by the addition of 17 new Masters elected, making the present membership 273. There has been no deaths among its members up to the date the Annual Returns were made, a circumstance without parallel in the history of this Grand Lodge for many years.

The annual address of the Grand Master (CHARLES R. CUTLER) is a very brief report of his official acts. Two dispensations had been granted for new lodges.

The Report on Correspondence, presented by Bro. HENRY W. RUGG, relates wholly to matters referred. It was received, recorded and placed on file, and an accompanying resolution refusing to revoke its recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The report refers to the Grand Orients as deserving something of fraternal sympathy, notwithstanding that they may be so irregular in form as to preclude official recognition, and continues:

But, unfortunately, not all of these Grand Bodies are found adhering to the principles generally believed to be fundamental to Masonry. Thus the Grand Orient of France has taken such action recently, as must of necessity put up insuperable barriers between itself and most other Masonic Grand Bodies. The French Grand Orient no longer makes recognition of the existence of God. It has modified its constitution in the direction of practical atheism, thereby striking a blow at one of the vital principles of Masonry, and putting itself beyond the pale of our sympathy and support. As this Grand Lodge has no official relations with the Grand Orient of France, your Committee make no special recommendation touching the action to which they have referred. They believe, however, that Rhode Island Masons will be of one mind in reprobating the course pursued by the French Grand Orient, and in affirming that there can be no Masonry where the existence of a Supreme Being is ignored.

The reasons given for not recommending the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico at that communication, were that the movement appeared to have been participated in by only three out of six lodges in the Territory, and that the Grand Body hitherto exercising jurisdiction in New Mexico had not recognized the new organization. The facts are that three out of seven lodges in the Territory participated in the convention which formed the Grand Lodge, to which a fourth also had elected delegates, and this lodge at once gave in its adhesion to the new body and received a charter from it. The fact that the Grand Lodge hitherto exercising jurisdiction over the lodges in New Mexico, had not recognized the new body, in no wise affected its regularity or jurisdictional rights. The same reason is given as in part restraining the committee from recommending the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, although mainly this depended on the fact that the political limits of the Territory were not well defined.

The committee were inclined to recommend the recognition of New South Wales, but refrained on account of the representations contained in the protest of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The two lodges under dispensation were chartered.

The receipt of our Proceedings for 1877, is acknowledged.

CHARLES R. CUTLER, of Warren, Grand Master; EDWIN BAKER, Providence (care of Henry Baker & Son), Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

A page is devoted to the memory of Past Master JOHN D. DENNIS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Lodge met at Charleston, Dec. 10, 1878.

The address of the Grand Master (BEAUFORT W. BALL) is brief, very brief, but nevertheless a notable one. The whole range of our reading brings us nothing better, nothing showing a truer appreciation of the animating principles of Masonry than this:

The mission of the Mason is to be derived from a close attention to the immemorial teachings of the Lodge Room. The Grand Lodge is not a Body organized to dispense charity; neither is the Subordinate Lodge. It is the office of the latter to create the *Mason*, and the Mason has devolved upon him, his duties and the character of his mission, in the Lodge Room. The Mason himself assumes with that high title and name the office of dispensing to all mankind and more especially his Brother, Masonic charity in its largest sense—the broadest humanity, and a liberal regard for the frailties of his fellow man. Without brotherly love, as the chief corner-stone upon which the structure of Masonry is erected, the fabric must fall to the ground and the Institution becomes a ruin. Tradition teaches and the archives of some of our oldest lodges furnish evidence of the social features of the lodge having at no distant day strongly characterized the gathering of those who have gone before us, and who met upon the highest hills and lowest vales. Brotherly love and affection can surely be stimulated and encouraged by a greater regard to the social duties within the lodge, without danger from excessive conviviality. If Masonry is only to be a formal and technical tie—if it fails to make man dearer and draw him closer unto his fellow and brother, it dwarfs into a mere sham and name. Since then, the lodge makes the Mason, if he fails to go forth from its sacred precincts to practice the precepts he must there receive, the halls of the Lodge Room must necessarily become dead and lifeless walls; if the social features and social virtues are therein cultivated and made brighter and to glow, the lodge will have fulfilled its mission—and its creature, man, become that smooth and perfect ashlar his Creator intended him.

The Grand Master reports that the contributions of the Fraternity to the fever stricken sections of the South and West amounted to \$1,123 70.

In the matter of Masonic law he refers only to the question of physical fitness of candidates, on which he had frequently been required to rule, and,

in conformity with the decided and constant expressions of the Grand Lodge, he had rigidly adhered to its steadfast requirement that the candidate should be of "due and mature years, hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered at the time of making."

He briefly referred to the relations of Scotland and Quebec, saying that the fact that they had recognized Quebec, justified the reference. The matter does not again appear in the proceedings, except in the report of the Committee on Correspondence.

The Grand Master declined a re-election.

The Grand Lodge granted one charter; negated the decision of a District Deputy Grand Master that an alien was ineligible for the degrees; and by unanimous consent suspended the Constitution and raised its rate of taxation from fifty cents to one dollar for the current year.

The event of the session was the historical address of Past Grand Master DESAUSURE, to the delivery of which the public was admitted, on the night of the first day.

This address grew out of the circumstances attending the declination of Past Grand Master BLAKE to deliver a centennial address at the preceding Annual Communication, his investigations having led him to the conclusion that the year 1877 was not the real centennial of the Grand Lodge.

At the conclusion of his examination of the subject, after having reiterated a previously expressed opinion that the first independent Grand Lodge organized on the continent of North America, was the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, Bro. DESAUSURE says:

After carefully examining the Addresses of M. W. Bro. Percival Lowell Everett and R. W. Bro. Levi Woodbury, the early history of the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and New York, I am obliged to believe that the senior continuous Grand Lodge on the continent of North America, is that of Massachusetts, whose St. John's Grand Lodge was organized in 1733, and on 5th March, 1792, united with the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, organized in 1769. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, organized in 1732, under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, ceased to exist about 1793, and never united with the Grand Lodge which was organized under a warrant granted 20th June, 1764, by the Grand Lodge of England, according to the Ancient Constitutions. The Grand Lodge of New York could not have been organized earlier than the latter part of December, 1737, and appears to have become extinct about 1776, and a new Provincial Grand Lodge warrant was granted 5th September, 1781, and is that referred to in the report of the committee on 5th June, 1787. I have been unable to obtain access to the early history of Freemasonry in Virginia, but in Mackey's Encyclopedia it is stated that no Grand Lodge was organized before 1778. If my reasoning is correct in regard to the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, it is the second senior continuous Grand Lodge on the continent of North America. While then, in all probability, the first lodge of Freemasons organized in North America was that which met at the Hoop, Water street, Philadelphia, in 1730, and the first Grand Lodge organized, was that Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which in 1732 elected William Allen as its Grand Master, yet two, at least, of its sister jurisdictions, viz: Massachusetts and South Carolina, outrank Pennsylvania in continuous Grand Lodges.

As a conclusion of this sketch of the early history of Ancient Freemasonry in South Carolina, I desire to summarize it as follows:

The first lodge constituted in South Carolina was Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, on 28th October, 1736.

A Provincial Grand Lodge was constituted some time between that date and 20th of August, 1737.

Such Provincial Grand Lodge is traceable in the *Gazettes* until 1743, when, probably for the reasons assigned by Bro. Mackey, it disappears until 1754. When it re-appears in that year, it does so with some of the same officers as were found in it in 1743. It is then, with occasional hiatus, traced until 1774.

In 1776 it is found, summoned by "order of the Grand Lodge," and desiring the attendance of all Brethren throughout *this State*.

In 1777 it installed Barnard Elliott as Grand Master of Masons in this State. In October, 1778, his funeral is attended by the Society of Freemasons, of which he was Grand Master.

A silence then occurs until December, 1781, when it is again summoned as the Provincial Grand Lodge (South Carolina then being overrun by the British troops), and John Deas is elected as Provincial Grand Master.

In 1783 the same body re-appears as the Grand Lodge of the State, and John Deas is elected the Grand Master.

From 1783 to 1817 it continues to be found, although from 1787 to 1817 there is also a rival Grand Lodge.

In 1817 there is an union of these rival Grand Lodges, on the same principles which governed in Massachusetts in 1792, and in England in 1813.

From 1817 to this date, it has continued with its united rival, as the Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of South Carolina.

This appears to be such a connection and continuance with the Grand Lodge constituted in 1737, as to entitle it to claim 1737 as the date of the organization of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

It was the legitimate successor of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and became independent in December, 1776, according to the principles laid down by eminent Masonic authorities.

I, therefore, respectfully claim that the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina, is in continuous succession, the second in rank of the Grand Lodges of the United States, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts alone outranking it.

And I further claim that the Grand Lodge of South Carolina was the first independent Grand Lodge on the continent of North America.

There can be no doubt that Bro. DE SAUSSURE by his well-directed and painstaking labor has added very materially to the accessible facts concerning the early history of Masonic bodies in South Carolina, and thereby laid the Craft everywhere under a real obligation.

We are not, however, prepared to assent to the claims with which he closes his address, without further investigation of the subject; nor have we now at our command either the time or space to point out how, from the evidence presented, we arrive at the Scotch verdict of "not proven."

AUGUSTINE T. SMYTHE was elected Grand Master; CHARLES INGLESBY re-elected Grand Secretary; both of Charleston.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 83) reviewing the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Bodies, is as usual from the hand of Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY. It is marked by that incisive quality which has always been our special envy, coupled with an unfailing courtesy which leaves nothing to be desired in point of style.

Illinois receives ample notice, and the position of our Grand Lodge on the re-imbursement question is strongly commended.

The report of our predecessor is highly praised, although he finds frequent cause for dissent from his views. Notably is this the case with reference to the Cuban question, whereon he says the logic of Bro. GURNEY's position is that the extinction of a Grand Lodge would cause the lodges regularly chartered by it to become extinct also, from which he decidedly dissents, and interprets the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba by a large number of American Grand Lodges as evidence that they too repudiate the doctrine. So far as we have observed, most of the defenders of Cuba who have touched this phase of the subject, deny the fact of "submission" by the Grand Lodge of Colon to the Supreme Council, instead of discussing its possible effects had it been accomplished. But suppose this was not the case, that the fact of such submission had been recognized and taken into the account when making up the judgment, would it be conclusive against the logic of Bro. GURNEY's position? Majorities are not infallible; if they had been there would have been no necessity for the very general movement on the part of American Grand Lodges to disentangle themselves from the bodies called Grand Orients, because they never would have become entangled with them. It is only recently that the genealogy and composition of these bodies have begun to be understood by Masons on this side of the Atlantic, and only more recently still that the logical outcome of such understanding has begun to be accepted. If we are to settle questions by the preponderating voice of Grand Lodges, instead of subjecting them to discussion, the very general expression of opinion as to the effect of the action of the Grand Orient of France, would seem to settle, in the affirmative, the question whether a Masonic body can become Masonically extinct.

Quoting Bro. GURNEY's comments on the South Carolina decision, that a lodge cannot grant a new trial, Bro. INGLESBY says:

To all of this, which sounds reasonable enough, we have a short but sufficient answer. Brother Gurney is referring to a lodge in Utopia, composed of perfect men, and forgets that Masons are only men like unto other men, full of frailties and imperfections, and for whose proper government there must be inflexible rules of law. Take the brethren in a Lodge room and ask them what is true equity and justice in any given case, and there would be as many different opinions as there are brethren. It is therefore in view of man's imperfections, absolutely necessary, that there should be fixed laws established for the governance of Masons and their lodges, and the wisdom and experience of centuries have established the justice and policy of those leading maxims in the civil law, which have thus been incorporated into the Masonic Codes. No general human law has ever yet been framed, which, in some individual case, may not act harshly—and this because it is human—but in the end, it will be found that ten thousand times less injustice has been done than would have been,

had there been no such law. Take the case suggested in the decision of Grand Master De-Saussure. The guilt of the brother was established, and he afterwards asks for a new trial, not on the ground of new testimony, but because sickness in his family prevented his attendance. If that request might lawfully have been granted, then, at the conclusion of the second trial, he might have asked for another trial still, upon the ground of newly discovered evidence. Where was it to stop? Then again, if the accused had a right to ask his lodge for a new trial, why should not, according to Brother Gurney's views, the accuser have the same right? There is no need to pursue the argument; when Masons become perfect men, Brother Gurney's theories may be resolved into practice, but not before.

We transfer to our pages a part of Bro. INGLESBY's skillful dissection of the report adopted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in justification of its invasion of Quebec:

In the first place, the report says that Scotland, in recognizing Quebec, "expressly reserved its jurisdiction over its lodge, the Elgin at Montreal." We have carefully perused the correspondence, which is contained in full in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and do not find *any reservation whatever* in the recognition accorded by Scotland in February, 1877; and inasmuch as Quebec, in 1876, expressly declined and has ever since declined to accept the qualified recognition tendered by England, it would have been very unaccountably inconsistent in Quebec to accept that from Scotland which it declined from England, the oldest Grand Lodge in the world. It thus appears that the very first paragraph of the report is an error, and that Scotland did unqualifiedly recognize and exchange Representatives with the Grand Lodge of Quebec—thereby proclaiming it a lawfully constituted, independent Grand Lodge. For reasons arising subsequently, Scotland cancels the commission of her Representative and withdraws her recognition. The argument of the above report, is, that this action by Scotland caused the immediate dissolution and extinction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec—so complete, as to render her territory "open territory," and to justify Scotland in saying that Quebec is "not a lawful Masonic Power;" in denying that Quebec is a genuine Grand Lodge; in saying that "Scotland does not know of any Masonic Power exercising at present jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec other than itself and the Grand Lodge of England," and in styling Quebec "a pretended Grand Lodge!" And that in consequence of this, that Scotland could lawfully erect two new lodges, appoint a Provincial Grand Master and authorize the formation of a Provincial Grand Lodge in the territory of Quebec, whom but a few short months before she had recognized as an independent Grand Lodge! If Quebec is not a genuine, but only a "pretended" Grand Lodge, how could Scotland have recognized her in February, 1877? The logic of all this leads to the inevitable conclusion, that no Grand Lodge is a genuine Grand Lodge, unless recognized by Scotland, and even if so recognized is genuine only so long as Scotland chooses to continue that recognition. Let her withdraw recognition, and she is at liberty to consider the territory "open," proceed to charter new lodges, appoint a Provincial Grand Master and create a new Grand Lodge!

Worthy to be placed beside the remarks of Grand Master BALL on the same subject, is the following from his review of Wyoming:

We coincide very fully with his views, as to the propriety and necessity for cultivating the social features of Masonry. the current of Masonic legislation and practice of the present day, is to promote the charitable at the expense of *all* the other objects and aims of our time-honored institution. We say no word against charity, but wish to say many, to bring to the attention of the Fraternity, that charity is an individual duty imposed by Masonic obligations on each individual Mason, and nowhere imposed upon lodges as lodges. To convert a Lodge Treasury into a simple charitable fund, as is too generally done, is to convert the lodge into the very poorest and meanest kind of a mutual aid society, or life and accident insurance company. Friendship and brotherly love can best be promoted by cultivating the social relations between the brethren; bringing them into pleasant, social gatherings in the hours of refreshment. When an application for charity is made to a brother, let

him not run to the lodge with it, but remember his M. M. O. B., and put his hand into his own pocket. Having thought much on the subject, we say it advisedly, that because of our lodges having been converted into mere charitable societies, their meetings are unattractive and are not attended. Make them pleasant, social reunions, at which, after having disposed of the Masonic labor set down upon the trestle board, they meet to partake of reasonable refreshment or recreation; to exchange the friendly grasp of the hand; to commune in free and fraternal intercourse; in a word, to cultivate the amenities of life, and our word for it, the members will not forget the lodge meeting, and unaffiliated Masons will be few and far between.

For the rest, he is of opinion that correspondence reports perform their best use in informing the Craft of current events in the Masonic world, which otherwise they would never know, and if we add to this in pointing out the tendencies of such events, we shall pretty nearly agree with him; suspects that a Grand Master's address beginning, "amid the revolving spheres, in the Grand Universe of God," and all that sort of thing, and spreading itself over twenty-seven pages, is very fine, but wickedly confesses that he didn't read it; says Masonry is not adapted to the safe conduct of eleemosynary institutions or any business organizations, its responsibilities being individual, as distinguished from co-operative; does not favor the idea of a Masonic congress; notes that a brother regrets his views on the "authenticity question," and says, "well, we regret that he regrets;" says those Grand Lodges that have taken "Mutual Benefit" and "Protective" associations under their wings, will one of these days wish they hadn't; seems to wink at the unpardonable sin of literally scissoring proceedings, when all that can be gained by it, and more, can be attained without mutilating them; calls the acceptance of a Grand Secretary's resignation, tendered on account of pressing business engagements, and the appointment of his successor, by the Grand Master, a queer proceeding, and contrary to his notions of law; says that Missouri is the only Grand Lodge he knows of which puts upon its statute book what he calls the new doctrine that ability to conform to the requirements of the degrees is the test of physical fitness, but he may add Illinois, and, we think, a majority of Grand Lodges; thinks the New Jersey lodge which convicted a brother for violating the usury law must have been composed of fossils; notes the decision of the Grand Master of Cuba, permitting the suppression of tri-pointed abbreviations in Masonic records and documents as being contrary to the usage of primitive Masonry, which considering the source of the custom, strikes us as a good deal like "shaking" one's mother; and observes with a satisfaction which we share, that the course of legislation on the subject of non-payment of dues, is assuming a wiser and more conciliatory direction.

TENNESSEE.

The Grand Lodge met at Nashville, Nov. 11th, 1878.

The address of the Grand Master (AMERICUS V. WARR) naturally opens with reference to the epidemic which had wrought such havoc in portions of the jurisdiction. In this connection he refers to the death of JOHN FLETCHER SLOVER, Past Deputy Grand Master; ANDREW JACKSON WHEELER, Past Grand Master, and of several brethren not members of the Grand Lodge.

When the epidemic first threatened, the Masons of Memphis determined to meet it without outside aid, and in answer to the unsolicited offers from other jurisdictions for a time the Grand Master could only reply that they did not need help. Soon, however, the necessity came and an appeal was made to the Masons in the State, which met with a generous response. At this point the Grand Master says:

So pressing and urgent were the demands of our Northern brethren that we should permit them to help us, that I appointed Bro. John Frizzell, Grand Secretary, the custodian and distributor of the funds—as to which I was consulted—that were so generously pouring in upon us. The charitable hands of our Northern brethren were wide open, and pecuniary aid was showered in upon us until we were compelled to say, Hold, enough!

This generous, unsought, but needed outpouring of their funds to help us in our time of sore distress, will do more to heal up the old scars of war than all the buncombe speeches of a decade. This united North for the relief of a sick and fever stricken South will and must convince us that we are one people, having one country and one common duty—to preserve it in its purity and transmit it to our children the same—one and indivisible Union.

On the recommendation of the Grand Master a Lodge of Sorrow was held on the evening of the second day of the session, at which Past Master HENRY J. LYNN, of Memphis, delivered an impressive eulogy on the life, Masonic character, and death of Past Grand Master WHEELER: and Past Grand Master JAMES D. RICHARDSON delivered an address on "Our Dead" of the past year, a production of a high order of merit, appreciatively noticing the lives and death of BUTLER P. ANDERSON, EDWARD R. T. WORSHAM, JAMES B. NORRIS, M. D., JOHN FLETCHER SLOVER, and DAVID COOK.

The Grand Master reported with satisfaction that he had granted no dispensations for new lodges during the year, and had only recommended one to the favorable consideration of the Committee on Dispensations. None of his decisions were deemed of sufficient importance to report. His experience in being compelled to answer all conceivable questions of individual members, led him to recommend an edict excusing the Grand Master from answering any question unless coming from a lodge, or under lodge seal.

He reports that he had received and acknowledged the appointment of Bro. GEORGE S. BLACKIE as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Cuba.

He presented the proclamation of the Grand Master of Quebec, relative to the invasion of that jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the

report adopted by the latter in justification of its action. He expressed the opinion that the invasion was unjust and should be discontinued, and said that American Grand Lodges could not afford to waive the right of exclusive territorial jurisdiction. On this subject the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee, holding, as it does, as a question of Masonic law and usage, that the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge in a political territory, gives it exclusive right on that territory, and prevents the establishment, by any other Grand Lodge, of a lodge within its borders, views with the deepest regret the recent invasion of the rights of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

That while acknowledging the claim of the Grand Lodge of Scotland that her non-recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec gave her authority, under the system of Masonic law obtaining in the mother countries, to establish a lodge or lodges in the Province of Quebec, yet the Grand Lodge of Tennessee holds that such action is entirely antagonistic to the recognized principles of American Masonic law.

That this Grand Lodge, believing that her venerable sister of Scotland acted in this matter in good faith, and with no intention of disturbing the harmonious relations existing between her and the American Grand Lodges, affectionately and respectfully remonstrates with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, hoping that she may reconsider her action in the true interest of Masonic harmony, and prove that she adheres to her long-established practice of conserving the principles of Masonic right, justice, and jurisprudence. Therefore,

Resolved, That R. W. Bro. George S. Blackie, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, be requested to correspond with the Grand Lodge of Scotland on this subject, and while assuring her of the respect entertained for her proud history, and veneration for her age and wisdom, to admonish her that if this course be pursued, it will inevitably result in a disruption of those fraternal relations which have so long and happily existed between the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Tennessee.

Further, it recommended to the belligerents that they refer the matter in dispute to some friendly "Grand Power" for arbitration.

The Grand Secretary gives a detailed report of the sources whence were derived the Relief Funds which passed through his hands. We copy his recapitulation and explanatory statement:

New York.....	\$5,600 00	Brought forward.....	\$23,011 27
Ohio.....	2,618 85	Missouri.....	245 00
Michigan.....	2,434 75	Alabama.....	172 68
Illinois.....	2,212 50	Idaho Territory.....	150 00
California.....	2,200 00	Delaware.....	131 00
Tennessee.....	2,014 35	Dakotah Territory.....	100 00
Pennsylvania.....	1,074 50	Colorado.....	63 75
Minnesota.....	800 00	Nebraska.....	60 00
Connecticut.....	700 00	Kentucky.....	55 00
District of Columbia.....	650 00	Arizona Territory.....	60 00
Canada.....	550 00	Maine.....	50 00
Utah Territory.....	535 25	Montana Territory.....	50 00
Iowa.....	475 00	Indiana.....	25 00
South Carolina.....	454 65	Kansas.....	15 00
West Virginia.....	350 00	Texas.....	5 00
New Jersey.....	341 42		
Carried forward.....	\$23,011 27	Total.....	\$24,183 70

It is proper to state that the Fraternity in many of the other jurisdictions sent their contributions directly to Memphis and other points in the infected districts. Many of the lodges and Masons of Tennessee also sent money and supplies in this manner. Hence, the amounts contributed through me do not show all that was done.

We find in the Report of the Memphis Board of Relief contributions acknowledged direct from Masons in Illinois amounting to \$535.35.

Two lodges were chartered, and four dispensations were granted.

The following from the report of the Committee on Dispensations and By-Laws, indicates the scrutiny to which lodge by-laws are subjected, and shows that the members of the committee understand the difference between Masonry and the methods of modern associations:

We take exceptions to the by-laws of lodges as follows:

Newport, 234. Art. 23 levies a tax upon non-affiliates for lodge attendance. This is an invasion of the rights of the Master in controlling the visitations of his lodge. Strike out.

Dunaway, 440. Wish to change Art. 7 so as to require compulsory attendance. This is directly in opposition to the charge of the E. A., that compulsory attendance is not required.

Saltillo, 267. Art. 4 proposes to reduce the fees for degrees from \$30 to \$25. Edict 29 governs. Fees cannot be less than \$30.

Art. 17 proposes to tax non-affiliates with lodge dues. Masonry only taxes those who are its beneficiaries. Strike out.

Art. 34 proposes to reprimand or drop from roll all Master Masons who shall, after three months, fail to pass a satisfactory examination on their proficiency. This is punishment without trial. Should be governed by Edict 36.

Art. 39 proposes to punish by reprimand, suspension, or expulsion, members of committees who fail to perform the duties imposed by their appointment. This also proposes summary punishment. Edict 36 governs.

Mooresville, 328. Art. 10 renders brethren three months in arrears for dues ineligible to office. This is in conflict with Edict 36, which should govern.

Art. 11 deprives members in arrears for dues more than twelve months from voting in proceedings of lodge. This is punishment without trial and notice. Edict 36 governs.

A brother appealed from a five years' sentence of suspension for the crime of seduction, on the ground that the woman whom he seduced was not a kin to any Master Mason. The Committee on Appeals evidently did not sympathize with his theory of construction whereby all rights not specially delegated are strictly reserved, and by way of emphasizing their dissent had the penalty increased to expulsion.

GEORGE C. CONNOR, of Chattanooga, was elected Grand Master; JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, was re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Grand Secretary, as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, submits an apology for the absence of the report which he had intended to present. The work had been assigned for September, usually one of his most leisure months, but the epidemic and the attendant labor of receiving and disbursing the relief funds, commencing September 2, left him no time to prepare even the brief report contemplated. Of the outlook, he says:

From an examination of the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges, I conclude that the outlook in Masonry is not at all discouraging. The Institution, possibly, is not so popular as it has been for some years, and this not for any fault inherent in the organization, but mainly because of indifference on the part of some of its professed friends. It is, no doubt, all the

better for Masonry that its benefits are not so generally sought as heretofore. It is all the better that no improper influences should actuate those who seek Masonry, as is too likely to be the case where there is a rush to enter its portals. It is an axiom in Masonry that when mercenary or other improper considerations do influence an individual to connect himself with the Institution, he does not, as a rule, if admitted, properly appreciate or practice the teachings of the Order.

The incidents of the last year gave occasion for the exemplification of one of the fundamental principles of Freemasonry. When the dread scourge, yellow fever, visited our land, involving so much misery and distress, the Masons of the country came promptly forward with their unsolicited contributions, and demonstrated that there is life in the Order, that it has the power to make itself felt for good, and that its membership is, in the main, alive to the beautiful, practical, and enduring basis of brotherly love, relief and truth, upon which it is founded. With such an exemplification of the value of Masonic teachings, it is a matter of no concern what may be thought of the Institution by outsiders. The true Mason has his reward—the consciousness of having discharged his duty.

His statistical tables show that the Illinois Proceedings had been received:

TEXAS.

The Grand Lodge met at Houston, December 12th, 1878.

The Grand Master (NORTON MOSES) announced the death of two Past Grand Masters, SAMUEL MATHER and J. D. GIDDINGS; of J. B. LIKENS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and EDWARD T. RHODES, Past District Deputy Grand Master.

Eleven dispensations had been granted for new lodges, and several petitions therefor, defective in form and recommendation, returned.

He reports the arrest of three charters, in one of which cases the account is as follows:

Blackwell Lodge, No. 302.—In May last this lodge preferred charges against one of their members, Bro. J. C. Blackwell, for publicly declaring that he did not believe in the divine authenticity of the Holy Bible, and that he was under no obligations to be governed by its teachings, and did not believe in the God of the Bible. When interrogated by R. W. Bro. John Watson on the subject, he did not deny the charges, but asserted that it was no Masonic offence to express such views. The W. M. set the stated meeting in June for the trial, at which time it was postponed until the January meeting, hoping that the Grand Lodge at its December Communication, would so change its position on belief in the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures as to allow brethren to reject the Bible and still retain their membership in good standing.

This Grand Lodge has so often expressed her position on this subject, and reiterated the same at our last Annual Communication, I believed the action of said lodge demanded severe discipline, and I directed R. W. Bro. Watson to take their charter and jewels and deliver them to the Grand Secretary. My communication reached Bro. Watson at La-Grange, and he at once wrote to the W. M. to forward the Charter to him at Houston, and is now in the hands of the Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge sustained the action of the Grand Master and revoked the charter.

The Grand Master's own account of this matter shows that the offence for which this lodge was destroyed was that it entertained the hope that the Grand Lodge of Texas might recede from its revolutionary position it occupies in imposing religious tests unknown to the landmarks. This position Texas has occupied for several years, and although many eminent Masons have entered their protest against it, no Grand Lodge has proposed to sever fraternal intercourse with her on account of it. We might deserve some credit for our defence of the inviolability of the landmark in the case of the Grand Orient of France which attempts to move it one direction, if we were not entirely quiescent in the case of the no less flagrant attempt of the Grand Lodge of Texas to move it in another. As it is, we fear there is a great deal of buncombe in our richly-deserved denunciations of the Grand Orient, and that we are more solicitous for our own reputation for orthodoxy, than for the preservation of the landmark.

The Grand Master had refused to grant dispensations to enable lodges to appear in public processions with Odd-Fellows on their festival and anniversary celebrations, or to celebrate the National holidays. He also expressed himself against mixed funerals.

The following decisions were submitted;

Two sets of charges are preferred against A in B Lodge. A is acquitted in both cases. An appeal was taken to the Grand Lodge in both cases. Subsequently A calls for a dimit from the lodge. Is he entitled to it?

Answer—Resolution 118a of our Grand Lodge says: "A dimit may be granted when no charges are pending," and the charges are not dismissed or disposed of until the action of the Grand Lodge on the appeal. I decided that in my judgment he was not entitled to a dimit.

II. A Lodge suspended Bro. B for unmasonic conduct. B appealed to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge sustained the action of the lodge. B afterwards makes satisfactory reparation. He petitions for and is reinstated by B Lodge. Can he sit in the lodge pending the ratification of reinstatement by the Grand Lodge, and do dues accrue from date of restoration, or from date of ratification of Grand Lodge?

Answer—He cannot sit in a lodge, and is not fully restored until the Grand Lodge approves the action of the subordinate. And dues only run from date of favorable action of the Grand Lodge. See Resolution 142a.

III. A Lodge expels a member, Bro. B, on charges of unmasonic conduct. The Secretary makes due report to the Grand Secretary. Subsequently B applies to A Lodge for reinstatement and is rejected. B then applies for a new trial, which is granted by the lodge, and after due notice B, on second trial, is acquitted. The J. W. appeals from the action of the lodge, claiming that it was in violation of Resolution 141, of our Grand Lodge.

Query—Is B a member of the lodge, and can he sit in the lodge pending the appeal of the J. W.?

Answer—This case was submitted to R. W. James F. Miller, D. D. G. M. of the District, who decided in substance as follows, which I endorse:

In this matter, the lodge complained of, after due notice granted the defendant a new trial, and upon the new trial acquitted the defendant. The case had never been appealed to the Grand Lodge, and hence I hold that the Subordinate Lodge had a right to grant a new trial; second, that pending the appeal of the J. W., the defendant is a member of the lodge; third, that the reporting a suspended or expelled member to the Grand Secretary is only for the information of subordinates, and does not divest a lodge of the right to grant a new trial.

IV. The By-Laws of a lodge have a clause to this effect: "No member in arrears for more than six months shall be entitled to vote on any subject." At their annual election all the members were in arrears for more than six months.

Query—Were the officers elected entitled to hold office, or were the votes illegally cast, and therefore null and void?

Answer—I decided that, from the ruling of one of my predecessors, and sustained by the Grand Lodge, the votes were illegally cast, and the old officers would hold over; but since then I have changed my views on that subject, and I now believe the officers were entitled to hold office, believing that no brother can be deprived of his vote as a member of a lodge, except by action of said lodge under charges.

The first three were approved without question, and the Grand Lodge concurred in the following with reference to the fourth:

The decision marked IV. involves the construction and constitutionality of Art. VIII. of the By-Laws in Taylor's Monitor. This Grand Lodge at its last Communication (see page 65 of the Proceedings of 1877) sustained the validity of this By-Law with the qualification that it should not be construed as to apply to Sec. 12, Chap. V, Art. V. of the Constitution, touching the mode of balloting for Degrees. The By-Law provides that any member more than six months in arrears for his dues shall not be entitled to vote upon any question, or any election, or hold any office in the lodge. This clearly implies that there should be some official ascertainment by the lodge of the fact that the member whose vote is excluded is more than six months in arrears. Further, that it is a penalty for non-payment of dues that may be waived by the lodge. In other words, if there be no objection made to the vote of a member in arrears, and no official ascertainment of the fact by the lodge, the vote so cast would be legal and valid.

In the case reported by the Grand Master there does not appear to have been any objection to the votes of the members, and no official determination of the question as to whether they were in arrears. Your committee, therefore, are of the opinion that the last conclusion of the Grand Master in the premises was the correct one.

The Special Committee on Orphans' Home made majority and minority reports, both of which were ordered to be printed, and action thereon deferred for one year. We copy the brief and trenchant report of the majority, from the pen of Bro. E. H. CUSHING, and signed by three of the committee:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Orphans' Home, would refer to the correspondence, an abstract of which is given by Bro. McLeary, the chairman of the committee, in relation to such enterprises elsewhere, for the arguments to support their propositions. A simple statement of a general principle will suffice to introduce their plan for this charity.

The Masonic Society is not in its character aggregative. It does not seek to accomplish good by the weight of its mass. It is essentially local and individual. Beyond the support of such regulations as are necessary to its uniformity, it has little use for any association but the lodge. Through the lodge and the individual all its best work is done. The management of its charities belongs there. Each lodge should look out for its own. That which the Grand Lodge can, and should do, is to aid the lodge. As the balance wheel in machinery, it may equalize power and distribute it to the weak points.

There are eighteen thousand Masons belonging to lodges, and subject to taxation, in Texas. Let a tax of twenty-five cents be assessed for a Grand Lodge Orphans' fund, to be distributed each year as it is collected. If found valuable and efficient, and a larger fund is required, it may be increased. If found more than adequate, as it is quite possible it will be, it may be diminished. This will yield \$4 500 a year.

Now let it be understood that each lodge takes charge of its own orphans, and provides for their education and sustenance as it may be best. There is not a county in the State where orphan children may not be maintained and educated at a cost of seventy-five dollars a year; and in such circumstances, and with such surroundings as the lodges may consider fit. Let it also be understood that the Grand Lodge will pay from this fund one-half the cost of supporting such orphans to the extent of thirty five dollars each per year, upon the certificate of the executive committee of the lodge, that an equal amount has been expended by the lodge. We have here provision for one hundred and thirty orphans upon a plan that is simple, practicable, and that involves the expenditure of not a single dollar that does not go directly to the object, and that does not do the most good possible.

If it should be deemed inexpedient to levy a per capita tax of twenty-five cents, then, after the debts of the Grand Lodge are paid, let so much of the revenue of the Grand Lodge as is contemplated by the report of the chairman of the committee, be annually set apart and distributed in the manner proposed.

By this plan the Grand Lodge will be saved (1) a cumbrous piece of machinery, (2) the investment of a large sum of money, and (3) a bone of contention. And it will at once begin to feed, and clothe, and educate its orphans, whilst under the other plan many years must elapse before any practical good can be obtained.

Should this proposition meet the favor of the Grand Lodge, it may be embraced in a single resolution of few words when the Grand Lodge is ready for action.

The minority report, covering twenty pages, is signed by two of the committee. It embraces an elaborate plan, with the necessary machinery for running a "Home" on a broad gauge, and epitomizes an extensive correspondence received in response to a circular letter of inquiry, sent to all other Grand Lodges. Illinois furnishes the following:

R. W. Bro. Edward Cook, our Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, writes: "Much to my regret I am obliged to report Illinois has no organized Masonic charitable institution maintained by the Fraternity. I do not know of the failure of any institution of the kind that was managed with honest integrity and a fair share of common sense, having as a basis any of the true spirit of Masonic charity. Personally, I am a believer in the propriety, the need and the duty of Masons maintaining such institutions in every jurisdiction in our land, thus showing forth a practical exemplification of the beautiful 'tenets' which we profess."

Bro. Cook then refers us to Printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois for 1876, pages 52 and 53, for his opinions at length embodied in a report. Bro. John F. Burrill, the Grand Secretary, was kind enough to send us the Proceedings of 1875 and 1876, by which we have profited in our labors. From their Proceedings it will be seen that the Grand Lodge of Illinois is moving in the right direction towards the organization of an orphans' home.

We are happy in being able to assure our Texas brethren that the Grand Lodge of Illinois has moved so far in the right direction that it has consigned the project to the tomb of the Capulets, whither we trust all kindred propositions will follow it.

The Grand Lodge granted six charters outright, and fourteen to lodges under dispensation; restored two, and revoked seven; continued four dispensations and discontinued one; held a lodge of sorrow on Sunday evening,

when Past Grand Master MOTT delivered an address; presented the retiring Grand Master with a Past Grand Master's jewel; sent a communication from New Brunswick, relative to the invasion of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to the Committee on Correspondence; decided that the right of members of different lodges, situated in the same town or city, to ballot on petitions for the degrees in the lodge of which they are not members, could not be restricted without amending the constitution, and that such amendment was not advisable; and refused to declare that persons who are directly or indirectly interested in drinking or gambling saloons ineligible to the privileges of Masonry. Of course we do not believe that any Grand Lodge has a right to prescribe as necessary qualifications on the part of candidates, anything more or less than the landmarks require; but inasmuch as the Grand Lodge of Texas has already done this in declaring—in violation of the landmark—that a belief in the divine authenticity of the Bible is an indispensable pre-requisite to Masonic admission, it is evident that it was not restrained by such considerations in refusing to act in the present instance, and that this refusal is tantamount to a declaration that what a man believes it of more importance than what he does.

JOHN B. JONES, of Austin, was elected Grand Master; GEORGE H. BRINGHURST, Houston, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 89), reviewing the proceedings of fifty-three Grand Bodies, is the work—and, alas! the final work—of Bro. E. H. CUSHING.

Much of the following, the opening paragraph of his report, may be said of him who was so soon to follow:

The hand that should have prepared this Report lies nerveless in Glenwood; and the soul that should have breathed its fire and spirit into its utterances has gone to the other world. Death claimed and took all that was mortal of one of our brightest spirits and keenest intellects when Likens died. For twenty-five years he had been a member of the Grand Lodge. Many of the pages of our Proceedings show the zeal and energy and fraternal devotion that actuated him. Twenty years had elapsed since he had prepared a Correspondence Report. More than one of us looked forward to his Report of this year as one of the features of this meeting. In all his connection with this Body, it was as a working member. He never sought office; was never a candidate for any position. He delighted in the fellowship of the Grand Lodge. Long will the memory of him live in hearts that have here been warmed by the glowing ardor of his love for Freemasonry and for his brothers in these bonds.

There are few whose death will come home to the corps of reviewers with a keener sense of personal bereavement than Bro. CUSHING'S. The sturdiness of his convictions; the transparent honesty that had no concealments; the keenness of his insight, and the vigor of his style, combined to render him a model reviewer: while his courtesy that never lapsed, and his ingenuousness that welcomed every Mason as a brother to be trusted, begot a corresponding warmth in those who were privileged to know him through the medium of those reports. It is among our regrets that we never met him in

person; among our happy recollections that we were privileged to be among his private correspondents.

Upon the death of Bro. LIKENS, the remaining members of the committee, the time being too short for them, at a distance from the Grand Secretary's office, to undertake the work, with one accord turned to Bro. CUSHING, and his success confirms a belief which we have long held, that within certain limits, work done under pressure is the best work.

Bro. CUSHING found much to commend in the Illinois proceedings. Referring to the distinctive feature of the spurious organization of Ontario—the benefit system—the report says:

This the Grand Lodge of Illinois regarded as forfeiting all claims to be considered a Masonic body, and thus emphatically pronounced its condemnation of all movements looking to compulsory charity in Masonry. And in this we must again give our hearty concurrence; and we do it because there is still a reason and a necessity for it. There are many worthy brethren in the church who look askance upon, and make invidious remarks, about those church members who are not as constant in their attendance or as faithful in what they conceive to be their duties as they themselves are. There are many brethren in Masonry of the same character. They go to the lodge every meeting. They pay their dues. They attend upon the sick. They bury the dead. They do this, that and the other thing faithfully, and they judge and condemn others by their standard. And because brethren do not come up to that standard, they seek to bring them up by compulsory measures. They would have by-laws compelling brethren to take their turn in nursing the sick. They would have by-laws compelling brethren to pay dues or be masonically ruined. They would, going further, have by-laws making certain benefits the legal, rightful demand of the sick or destitute. *This is not Masonry.* And when the distressed Mason makes a request for relief, and is denied, though he may feel aggrieved, yet no law has been violated. It is for the lodge or the individual applied to, to judge, not only of the distress, but also of his own ability; and from that judgment there is no appeal, and beyond it we cannot go. All compulsory legislation is out of place, and leads to no Masonic end. All compulsory legislation is at the bottom unmasonic, and all compulsory legislation blunts the Masonic honor.

We feel moved to these remarks because we see a growing disposition within our own borders to engraft the features of other societies upon ours. We feel it the more especially because continually the compulsory phase of Masonic sentiment is presented to us in some shape, and continually we are feeling the duty to combat it. We are glad to see this expression of the true Masonic sentiment in Illinois, as it has also appeared more or less distinctly in other jurisdictions, and call upon the brethren everywhere to defend the doctrine of voluntary charity as, not a landmark, so much as a foundation stone of the Masonic fabric.

Bro. GURNEY's report is characterized, as in some good respects, the most carefully prepared and judicious review of the year; and referring to his revival of the idea of a Masonic congress, we find the following;

We hardly think the project practicable for the following reasons:

1. It could have no authority, because Grand Lodges are too jealous of their prerogatives, and justly so, to part with authority unless under pressure of an overwhelming necessity which can never occur.
2. It could command the attendance of not so much the wisest as the most ambitious members of the Grand Lodges, and we have too much of them already.
3. When this matter has been agitated heretofore, in whatever shape, not enough Grand Lodges have entertained it to give the movement any impetus.
4. The fear that a Masonic Congress will lead to a General Grand Lodge is an active feeling, and finds its impulse in the genius of the institution, which is essentially local and individual, as distin-

guished from congregative and massive institutions looking to the wielding of large power and influence.

And this on the Cuban question :

Bro. Gurney comes to the conclusion that neither the Grand Lodge of Colon, nor that of the Island of Cuba, are entitled to recognition. If he means by this an acknowledgment of equality with the American Grand Lodges, and entitled to corresponding fraternity with them, he is right. We could just as little recognize the lodge section of the Grand Orient of France, or Spain, or Italy. But if he means by this that they are irregular and illegitimate Masons, and that the territory is vacant, we do not agree. We think the Grand Lodge of Colon, as a section of the Grand Orient of Colon, holds legitimate possession of the territory, and, as such, its lodges and Masons are as justly entitled to Masonic intercourse as any other of the same Rite, and all that readily appertains to their individual character without correspondence between their governing body and others. We should not hesitate to visit the lodges subordinate to Colon, or receive visitors from them.

We find this under Tennessee :

He calls attention to the evil of non-affiliation. Now, regarding this there are some things that should be considered, and among them are—

1. It is not an unmixed evil. Because if Masons do not want to belong to a lodge, their compulsory attachment will make them of no value save in their dues, and this is too small a matter to make so much talk about, and in fact is measurably outside of the real scope of the Fraternity.
2. It is a natural right, an inalienable right of the individual, and consequently it is no evil at all. Masonic Lodges have no more right to inquire into the reasons of non-affiliation than they have into the secret ballot. It is one of the "All rights reserved" which the person may class either as duty to God, to country, to family, or to self; and so classing it, the lodge cannot override it.
3. It is a positive good; because it relieves the lodge from an unwilling membership, and from the obligations to such unwilling persons which lodge membership enjoins.
4. All persons desiring to become non-affiliants should be encouraged to do so; since to remain in brotherhood where the heart is not, is either hypocrisy or bondage, and Masonry cannot countenance either.

From the "conclusion" we take the following, which we heartily endorse, although we fear that we sometimes offend in one or two particulars:

There is a matter of minor importance to which we desire to call attention. Some years since it was quite the fashion to use signs and symbols in Masonic literature, such as Grand Lodge Proceedings. A diligent protest against them has caused them to disappear, and now all the Proceedings use the word lodge, when referring to it, instead of the meaningless little oblong sign, and they omit almanac "sorts" in referring to the sun and moon. We have now to propose that the following expressions be omitted, viz: "Sister Lodges," "Sister Grand Lodges," "Subordinate Lodges," "Constituent Lodges," "Particular Lodges," "Mother Lodges," "Mother Grand Lodges," "East," "Grand East," "Grand Lodge Above," "Grand Master Above," "Grand Representative 'near' the Grand Lodge," "regalia," "Masonic Order," "O. B." "high degrees," etc. The list may be extended. Not one of the above expressions is needed or adds a particle to perspicuity of expression. Many of them embrace a false idea, and all are, for these reasons, offensive.

UTAH.

The Grand Lodge met at Salt Lake City, November 12, 1878. The Representative of Illinois was present.

The Grand Master (JOHN SHAW SCOTT) finds it not strange that with the elements surrounding them, coupled with the unsettled and transitory condition of the people inhabiting mining towns, and the depressed condition of business everywhere, their lodges should not have increased in number; but a source of congratulation, rather, that those already established should have been able to maintain a healthy existence.

While congratulating the Craft on the progress made towards uniform and more perfect work, he says:

In the lodges located in Salt Lake City, particularly, where abundant practice should make more perfect, a greater attention to the rules of grammar, a livelier perception of the beauties of rhetoric and a firmer reliance upon the logical dictates of reason and common sense would add much to the attractiveness of their meetings. Masters of lodges are unfortunately often drilled in the ritual by some zealous brother gifted with an excellent memory, but almost wholly deficient in a knowledge of the three sciences alluded to, and who, having a very vague and indefinite idea of what are termed landmarks, takes pains to impress upon his pupils that each and every word taught them is in accordance with some ancient milestone of the Craft, and must not be deviated from. Hence the anomaly often noticed, of educated, well-informed and polished brethren repeating, night after night, phrases and sentences replete with errors and full of tautology, simply because they are afraid of violating some ancient landmark or deviating from the standard work. Now the truth is, the ritual of Masonry, when properly taught, is a marvel of simplicity and concise logical sentences, easy to comprehend and readily learned, and should not be mystified by the introduction of extraneous rubbish.

The Grand Master recommended an amendment of the constitution permitting the election of Master from the floor, and the Grand Lodge initiated proceedings for that purpose. He dissented from the decision of his immediate predecessor recognizing the right of peremptory objection to advancement, holding that every Mason should have the right to confront his accusers. The Grand Lodge was convinced, and expunged the decision referred to.

The Grand Master submitted the following decisions:

No. 1. Is it the duty of a Master to entertain any motion made by a member and seconded by another member of the lodge?

Answer. The Master rules and governs the lodge, and may refuse to entertain any motion deemed by him frivolous or impolitic.

No. 2. Can lodges assemble for work on the Sabbath?

Answer. No. The only meetings of the lodge appropriate to that day are such as are held for the purpose of attending the funeral of a deceased brother.

No. 3. When do the fees accompanying a petition for initiation become the property of the lodge?

Answer. The moment they are paid into the hands of the Secretary. It is his duty to receive all moneys due the lodge, and pay them over to the Treasurer immediately. The fee for initiation is money due the lodge, for without it the petition should not be received. In case of rejection of the petition, the order drawn upon the Treasurer is lasting evidence that the money has been returned.

No. 4. Can a suspended Mason petition to be restored without withdrawing his appeal to the Grand Lodge?

Answer. Yes. The fact of restoration would not necessarily invalidate his appeal, as the Grand Lodge might conclude that the sentence was unjust or the punishment unwarranted, while restoration may have been granted from merciful motives. Should it be refused after the appeal has been withdrawn, the brother would have no redress.

No. 5. What is the status of a brother holding membership in a sister jurisdiction, who has been suspended and subsequently restored in a lodge in this jurisdiction?

Answer. That of a non-affiliate, with the right to apply to be reinstated in his mother lodge or any other he may choose. A certificate of restoration should be granted by the lodge which restores him.

No. 6. Objection to the advancement of an E. A. or F. C. is not valid when made by a Mason not a member of the lodge, unless the objecting brother prefers charges.

All were approved. The Committee on Jurisprudence dissented from the fourth, holding that the appellant must withdraw the appeal before he could be restored by his lodge, but the Grand Lodge overruled them.

We do not agree with No. 5. It would be correct if applied to a brother whose membership had been terminated by expulsion; but a brother's membership who is under sentence of suspension has not been terminated, and unless there is a special statute excepting lodge membership from the effect of reinstatement, it would be resumed, with his other rights, under the common law.

The Grand Master referred to the receipt of a communication from the Grand Lodge of Colon, setting forth its position in the Island of Cuba, and claiming recognition, but could see no good reason to recall their action recognizing the Grand Lodge of Cuba.

Giving a brief account of the occurrences leading to the rupture between Quebec and Scotland, he says:

It appears to me that Quebec was wrong in attempting to force allegiance from a lodge established before its own organization; as well might the Grand Lodge of Utah attempt to compel Masons residing in this Territory, but members of lodges in other jurisdictions, to relinquish their membership and affiliate here. The same reasoning holds with the lodge as with the individual Mason, and while it is certainly desirable that all lodges within the defined limits of the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge should form a part of its councils and contribute to its support, yet it seems to me the Grand Lodge of Quebec, itself an offshoot from the Grand Lodge of Canada, could well have trusted to the mollifying influences of time and fraternal intercourse to bring about the desired change.

On the other hand, it does not appear that the Grand Lodge of Scotland was any the less hasty in its action; knowing that its Lodge Elgin was located in the Territory claimed by Quebec, it should have informed itself of the intention of Quebec toward that lodge before extending recognition; and while, in my judgment, the Grand Lodge of Scotland is entirely right in refusing to compel Lodge Elgin to relinquish its charter and join Quebec, yet it

seems to me that a more magnanimous and fraternal policy toward the Grand Lodge of Quebec would have resulted in a peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty. The position of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in regard to the lodges constituted before its own birth is untenable, its complaint against the establishment of new lodges within its borders by the Grand Lodge of Scotland is, I think, well founded; but before resorting to a proclamation of non-intercourse, it should have awaited the judgment of the Masonic world as to the correctness of its first proposition. If I am not much mistaken, that judgment will be against it in this particular. No doubt the Grand Lodge of Scotland would renew its recognition and withdraw its new lodges, if the Grand Lodge of Quebec would acknowledge its original error. We of Utah are on friendly terms with both of these Grand Lodges, and I see no reason why we should change our relationship with either, being convinced that wise counsels on both sides will eventually restore the *entente cordiale* between them.

The proposition on which Grand Master SCOTT bases his argument is fatally defective. The same reasoning does not hold with the lodge as with the individual Mason. The difference is precisely analogous to the difference between the sojourning of an alien in this country, amenable to its laws although owing allegiance elsewhere, and a colony established here by some foreign power, setting at naught the laws of the land and claiming to be amenable only to the government of the mother country. Governments do not compel aliens within their borders to expatriate themselves; but a government that would permit a foreign power to annex a part of its domain, would stand in precisely the same position as would the Grand Lodge of Utah if it permitted another Grand Lodge to maintain lodges on its territory.

BRO. SCOTT thinks Quebec should have waited for the judgment of the Masonic world before asserting its sovereign jurisdictional rights with regard to foreign lodges already existing on its territory. That judgment has already been pronounced with great unanimity so far as American Grand Lodges are concerned; and that judgment is, that within the political limits occupied by it every Grand Lodge is the sole source of all organized Masonic authority. It was pronounced when the Grand Lodge of Hamburg attempted to divide authority with the Grand Lodge of New York, and when the Grand Orient of France attempted it with Louisiana; and almost the first act of the Grand Lodge of Utah, after its organization, was to make itself a participant in this judgment by interdicting intercourse with those bodies. There is no difference whatever, in principle, between establishing new lodges and maintaining those already existing in defiance of the Grand Lodge of rightful jurisdiction. To admit the right of Scotland to maintain Elgin Lodge in defiance of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, is to leave no ground on which to stand in defence of the doctrine of exclusive jurisdictional sovereignty.

Of the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Master says:

The Grand Orient of France, at its session in September last, by a formal vote, completed the work of destruction already begun, tearing out the corner-stone of Freemasonry, a belief in God and the immortality of the soul, and leaving nothing for the edifice to rest upon but a base materialism, a blind positivism. As the girdled tree no longer able to draw its sustenance from Mother Earth, withers and dies, and finally topples to the ground, so Freemasonry in France, deprived of the life-giving principle which has nourished and sustained

it through the centuries, must degenerate into a meaningless jumble of empty forms, a conglomeration of words without power to impress, until it shall finally descend to the level it formerly reached in that erratic land, when Masons were initiated indiscriminately; when warrants were sold to tavern keepers creating them Masters of lodges for life, and the Pretender Charles Edwards replenished his exchequer by the sale of degrees, orders and high sounding titles. Our doors are already shut, and let them forever remain closed against such Masonry.

In conclusion he announced the death of ALEXANDER RHODEN, killed by the Indians, and WILLIAM M. JOHNS, Past Grand Marshal.

The comprehensive report of the Grand Secretary recommends a reprint of the proceedings of 1872, which are in great demand. The Library, which, with its miscellaneous department open to the public, is one of the "institutions" of Salt Lake City, he reports in a flourishing condition. It is his own creation, and we do not wonder that he is proud of it.

The Grand Secretary as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec presented the circular letter from our Grand Lodge, covering Grand Master GURNEY's proclamation of non-intercourse with Scotland, and his remarks were replied to by the Grand Master as the Representative of the latter body.

The whole subject was referred to these Representatives, to be reported on next year.

On the subject of objection to advancement, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of a member of any lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, objecting to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow-Craft, to prefer charges against the brother at the next regular meeting of the lodge; and if he fails to do so, the degree may be conferred.

It was also ordered that the testimony of the wife of either the complainant or the accused should not be competent in Masonic trials.

THOMAS EDWARD CLOHECY was elected Grand Master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, re-elected Grand Secretary; both of Salt Lake City.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 49) is as usual from the pen of Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL. It is a succinct review of the proceedings of forty-eight American Grand Lodges, Illinois of the number.

Bro. DIEHL votes no on the proposition to confer the degrees gratuitously on clergymen, not being able to see why they should not pay for them like other men; seems to think that what is wrong for Scotland in Quebec, is right for Minnesota in Dakota; would not be surprised—as we should—if the scheme for a Masonic congress succeeds, sooner or later; is shy of temple-building, because where temples are, debts are, and where debts are there are troubles and quarrels; does not believe with the Grand Master of North Carolina that Masonic progress is barred by State lines, but that a Master Mason may affiliate wherever he chooses, and we know of no reason why he may not; agrees with Bro. REED that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates is unreasonable, arbitrary and unjust, and in conflict with

the spirit of Grand Lodge supremacy, a conclusion with which, for reasons already given, we disagree; and says the use of the word Order, as applied to Masonry, produces a sound in his ear that hurts. We confess to the same unpleasant effect on our tympanum.

VIRGINIA.

The Grand Lodge met at Richmond, Dec. 9, 1878.

The brief address of the Grand Master (BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, JR.) is an able and dignified paper.

While alluding to the ravages of the fever at the South, he says:

Many a shining light in Masonry has been extinguished, and almost every lodge in several of our sister jurisdictions has been a Lodge of Sorrow. But the sorrow has not been limited to them. It has extended elsewhere and invaded our own jurisdiction. My mother lodge—the venerable old lodge at whose altar George Washington first received Masonic light—has been a participant in that sorrow, as she was in the like sorrow of Florida in the last year. When, in the summer of 1877, the stricken people of Fernandina stretched out their hands for aid, the Macedonian cry fell upon the ears of a Virginia physician—Francis Preston Wellford—a Past Master of Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, who had cast his lot with the adjoining community of Jacksonville. With an intelligent perception of the danger, he recognized it as the call of his covenant God, and responded to it only to terminate as noble a life as man ever lived, by the noblest of deaths. And so in this year another Past Master of the same lodge—William Willis—found his post of duty in Memphis, at the head of the express office, through which the contributions upon which the people of the fated city relied were to a large extent, received. He was urged to seek a refuge from the pestilence in some healthier atmosphere and to devolve his duties upon others. But no suggestion of personal ease or safety moved him. Upon the contrary, going outside of his daily official routine, he courted responsibility and danger when responsibility and danger appeared to be indicated as duty, and he fell at his post a martyred Mason.

I am gratified to know that our brethren in Virginia were enabled to manifest not merely in words, but in substantial contributions, their sympathy with our Southern brethren. They enjoyed this privilege in common with many of our large-hearted brethren and fellow-citizens of our more prosperous Northern, Eastern and Western cities and States. The liberal and spontaneous contributions of the North, East and West, as soon as the call for aid reached their ears, cannot be too gratefully acknowledged. It did a work of mercy the extent of which cannot be measured, and it has done towards the promotion of harmony and unity and fraternal affection between our people of all sections, and towards the obliteration of the passions and alienations consequent upon our late unhappy war, a work of patriotism which political promoters of strife will find it difficult to undo.

He announced the decease of two Past Grand Masters, ROBIN McDANIEL and THOMAS F. OWENS.

From the seven decisions reported we select the following:

1. That it is not mandatory upon a subordinate lodge to exact fees for the degrees from every applicant, and that it is lawful to remit in advance, or, if paid without such action in advance, to return the fees.
2. That the loss of the use of one eye did not render a candidate ineligible.
3. That a lodge could not compel a brother to testify in any Masonic trial when he stated that his only information about the matter was received under the pledge of Masonic confidence.
5. That after the rejection of a petition, and the lapse of time within which such petition may be renewed, the lodge cannot act upon the old petition, but the applicant must present a new petition.
6. That a member of a lodge cannot prefer charges against his lodge. His remedy is an appeal from the action of the lodge. If he complain of inaction, he has the right, and it is his duty, to ask action of his lodge, and to make matter of record its refusal to act, and upon such refusal to appeal.

The first is sharply opposed to our law; the rest are in accord with it.

The Grand Master had granted four dispensations for new lodges. He reported the completion of the Dove Monument, and the formation of the Virginia Masonic Historical and Library Association whose purpose is a Masonic Library in the city of Richmond.

The subject of celebrating their centennial anniversary, which occurred this year, having been last year referred to a committee consisting of the Grand Master and Wardens, it was decided that their circumstances did not warrant such an undertaking as would do justice to the occasion and be satisfactory to the Grand Lodge. In this connection Grand Master WELLFORD says:

It would afford us all infinite pleasure to welcome to our midst, brethren from other jurisdictions who might feel impelled to mingle their congratulations with ours upon such an auspicious occasion; and in view of the past history of our good old Mother we have full right to make merry and be glad over our inheritance. We have indeed a glorious past, my brethren, and woe betide that man, if any there be among us, who would not cherish and perpetuate its memory. One hundred years ago, in the month of October, 1778, the representatives of four lodges assembled in the city of Williamsburg to inaugurate the Grand Lodge of Virginia. The spontaneous choice of the Craft for the office of Grand Master was none other than George Washington; but the imperious necessities of the war required his continued absence in the field, and the desire of the brethren could not be gratified. The choice then fell to John Blair, one of the first appointed judges of the United States Supreme Court. During the remaining score of years of the century, he was succeeded in the Grand East by James Mercer, a judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia; Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia, and Attorney-General and Secretary of State of the United States during the administration of General Washington; John Marshall, the world-renowned Chief Justice of the United States; and Robert Brooke, Governor of Virginia.

These, my brethren, were the Fathers of Virginia Masonry, and the elder brothers of all the children of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. Have we not a right to gather around her with filial pride and count the jewels which sparkle in her diadem?

But, my brethren, an honored ancestry brings no credit and only reflects reproach upon an unfaithful posterity. Its inspirations ought to stimulate to noble emulation of the virtues of those who have preceded us. We may not put away from us its admonitions; we may not escape from the greater condemnation which awaits those who bring dishonor upon an honored name.

On the recommendation of a special report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Lodges of Indian Territory, New Mexico, Prince Edward's Island and Dakota; declined to recognize the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba "as a governing body of Symbolic Masonry," or the Grand Lodge of New South Wales "as a constitutional body," and to receive a representative from the Grand Lodge of Spain, or to authorize the appointment of a representative to that body. The report also presents the proclamation of Grand Master GURNEY, interdicting intercourse with Scotland, and says:

Because of the fraternal relations which have always existed between the Grand Lodge of Virginia and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and because the Grand Lodge of Virginia would not wish to condemn the refusal of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to cast off its old lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, so long as they ask to remain of its obedience, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Virginia records its respectful but earnest protest against the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in chartering lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The resolution was adopted.

With reference to the Grand Orient of France, the committee say:

Your committee have received from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of England and the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ireland, communications informing us that both of those Grand Bodies have declared that they cannot in future recognize the Grand Orient of France, that Grand Orient having ceased to recognize a belief in God as a fundamental article of its creed. Your committee deem it due to Masonic courtesy to acknowledge the receipt of these communications from the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, and will read the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of England, but make no recommendation as to whether this Grand Lodge shall or shall not adopt similar ones, or resolutions in other words.

Beyond concurring in the above the Grand Lodge took no action in the matter.

Five lodges received charters, and one was continued under dispensation.

The decisions of the Grand Master were approved, and the following adopted:

Resolved, That the decisions of the several Grand Masters, when they have been approved or not formally disapproved by the Grand Lodge, be printed in the appendix to our proceedings, as his decisions for the rule and government of the Craft during his administration; but shall not be held as laws, which a succeeding Grand Master may not set aside without violating the laws of the Grand Lodge. And that if any of these decisions are to become laws, they shall be presented and acted upon in the usual way.

Ten thousand copies of the Grand Master's address were ordered to be printed for distribution among the lodges.

On the third day of the session the Grand Lodge proceeded to Hollywood Cemetery, where the Dove Monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, the Grand Master delivering a brief and otherwise excellent address:

BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, Jr., Grand Master; WILLIAM B. ISAACS, Grand Secretary, were re-elected; both of Richmond.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 73) is again the work of Bro. WILLIAM F. DRINKARD, who reviews the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, six of them for two years. Our proceedings of 1877 and 1878, both receive attention. He refers Bro. GURNEY to Idaho for an explanation of a decision of Grand Master TALLAFERRO, which he could not understand. From the reference we quote the decision and comment:

That a Master Mason elected Junior Warden, and who acted as such during his term of office, although never installed, but having received the Past Master's degree, is eligible to the office of Worshipful Master.

Without quoting Bro. Parry's comments, we will say that the above decision means nothing more than that as in Virginia, a Warden has, before acting as such, to take the Past Master's degree, he is, after taking it and serving as Warden, whether installed as Warden or not, eligible to the office of Master, but has to be installed as Master. Of course, he does not have again to take the Past Master's degree; so this is not a part of the installation ceremonies in Virginia.

Of other matters in Bro. GURNEY's report for 1878, he says:

He calls the Past Master's degree an "impostor." He says there is not a regularly organized lodge of symbolic Masonry in the Island of Cuba. He is unsound on the question of allowing every Mason to hold his membership where he will; at least, he would not permit them to hold office outside of the States of their residence. He is also unsound as to Masons participating in celebrating decoration days and such like non-Masonic doings. He is sound in teaching that there ought to be no such thing as eternal jurisdiction over rejected candidates.

Bro. DRINKARD holds with Illinois that the fact that a brother is maimed is no bar to his advancement; is in accord with the same authority, also, in holding that a lodge has jurisdiction to hear and determine charges against its own members wherever they may reside, and against all Masons within its territorial limits; does not take kindly to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates; remarks of the statement of the Grand Orator of Nebraska, that "the name 'Freemasonry,' as distinguished from 'Masonry,' dates from A. D. 287," is news to him, and we presume it was news to the Grand Orator, also, for it bears internal evidence of having been borrowed from some "light" who wrote history from imagination; has become possessed of that idea relative to getting from one degree to another in opening and closing lodges, which Bro. VINCE came preaching in the wilderness a dozen years since, and which finds its latest executive exponent in Grand Master Rowe, and says it is absurd for an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft Lodge to order a Fellow Craft or Entered Apprentice lodge to be opened, the application of which we fail to see, inasmuch as in all our experience the Master, and not the lodge, has given the order; dis-sents from the Maine decision that one lodge cannot confer degrees as the proxy of another; does not like our decision with reference to Masonic prayers, for which we are sorry; says Virginia Masons take no part in civic processions, nor in any parades other than their own; recognizes the unmasonic character of a motion in a lodge to lay anything on the table, a motion

that is prohibited by our law; and notes the fact that men hold those customs to be right with which they are familiar, a fact nowhere more apparent than in Masonry.

WASHINGTON.

The Grand Lodge met at Olympia, June 5th, 1878.

The Grand Master (ROBERT C. HILL) delivered an excellent address.

Two dispensations for new lodges had been granted. No decisions were submitted that require comment.

The address is largely taken up with the consideration of the following questions, referred to the Grand Master at the last session.

1. "Can a candidate having lost one or more fingers on either hand, or an eye, or one or more toes—in general—can a man maimed, lame, halt or blind receive the Degrees of Masonry, with or without dispensation from any Masonic power having jurisdiction in the case?"

2. "Can a candidate who is well known to be addicted to gambling in public saloons, or who depends for his living solely by keeping a dram shop, be said to come 'under the tongue of good report,' or 'coming well recommended?'"

3. "What rule should be announced to the Subordinate Lodges under this jurisdiction, as a guide in the selection of candidates who are or may be accused of such practices, as above indicated, and what penalty, if any, should be inflicted against Subordinate Lodges, for a failure or want of care in guarding the door of Masonry against parties thus accused?"

The conclusion of the Grand Master is that the lodges be strictly enjoined from receiving or acting upon the petition of candidates having any of the defects mentioned in the first interrogatory. In order to arrive at this conclusion he goes back to the mythical York Constitutions of the putative date of 926, and other pre-1722 documents, for which course we conceive there is no warrant whatever; and of the Charges of a Freemason, in which we have an *authoritative* interpretation of the law on the subject, he says:

In the charges of 1722 which I have been discussing as containing the words of qualification of the inhibition, we have the language: "No Master should take an apprentice * * * unless he be a perfect youth having no defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art," etc. From the punctuation here and the use of the word "that," I have been forced to the conclusion that the words, "may render him incapable," are really the assertion that a maim or defect of body does render the candidate incapable, and not to be construed, as though the word "such" had been used before the word "maim," reading—"having no such maim or defect as would render," etc.

How one can be forced to the conclusion that the words, "that may render him incapable," are really the assertion that a maim or defect of body,

which to the manifest apprehension of every sane mind don't do anything of the kind, does render the candidate incapable, passes our comprehension.

Relative to the second interrogatory, he correctly meets the technical aspect of it as follows:

A petitioner for the degrees having been *recommended* by two Master Masons, the petition is entitled to reception—the committee of investigation having reported *favorably*, the ballot may follow; if clear, the lodge has declared thereby that the already “well recommended” applicant is “under the tongue of good report.”

With his moral qualifications thus avouched *by the lodge*, he demands admittance by virtue of having satisfied the lodge of his worthiness and having complied with the conditions imposed. Any person, whatever may have been his character, who successfully passes through this ordeal *Masonically* has the right to answer that he comes under the tongue of good report, and well recommended. The lodge has established the former, the recommending members and the committee of investigation the latter.

He however showed no disposition to shelter himself behind a technicality and evade what he supposed to be the real object of the questions, *i. e.*, to get an expression whether gambling is such an offence—such an immorality, that a person addicted thereto should be ineligible to membership, and whether or how far the keeper of a dram shop should be regarded in the same light.

He properly concludes that no new law is needed to meet these cases, but that the ballot should be invoked to prevent the admission of the gambler, the saloon-keeper, or whoever lives by pandering to the vices or appetites of his fellows.

A Representative from the Grand Lodge of Cuba was received and accredited; two lodges were chartered, and \$200 placed at the disposal of the Library Committee, for the use of the Library.

A proposition to substitute biennial for annual sessions of the Grand Lodge was reported upon adversely by the Committee on Jurisprudence, but not settled. It was recommended to a special committee of which the proposer is Chairman, for report next year.

The resolution adopted at the preceding session, requiring visitors from lodges outside of the Territory, and having no proper personal avouchment to exhibit a properly attested diploma, certificate, or other documentary evidence of their Masonic standing, was so amended that these need not be produced unless demanded by some member of the lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Washington, like our own, holds that when a case is once properly before it, on appeal, its jurisdiction is complete for final settlement. Accordingly in one case it increased the penalty, substituting suspension for the reprimand adjudged by the lodge.

The Grand Lodge had before it a case which the committee to whom it was referred properly characterized as *sui generis*. It involved the Masonic status of SELUCIUS GARFIELDE, who on retiring from the office of Grand Master, in 1861, was, at his own request, granted, by the Grand Lodge, a

dimit from membership in the jurisdiction of Washington. In 1864 the Grand Lodge declared by resolution that his *attempted* dimission was an "exercise of power which belongs solely to the subordinate lodge, and by it infringed upon the privileges and dignities of Olympia Lodge, No. 1," and it was ordered that the arrears of dues standing against him on the books of that lodge, at the date of said attempted dimission be paid out of the Grand Lodge treasury to Olympia Lodge. GARFIELDE participated in the proceedings of the session of 1865, and his right to act as a member passed unchallenged.

The committee were of opinion that between 1861, the date of the attempted dimission, and 1864, when the Grand Lodge denied the lawfulness of that act, he being regarded by the highest Masonic authority in the jurisdiction as a dimitted non-affiliate, Olympia Lodge could not have claimed him as a member, or asserted the right to assess and collect dues subsequent to the date of Grand Lodge dimission, without being guilty of insubordination, and contempt of Grand Lodge authority.

The committee conclude:

P. G. M. Garfield's membership in the Grand Lodge, by his own request and their own consent, was terminated at the close of the Grand Communication of 1861.

Olympia Lodge, No. 1, passively acquiesced in the Grand Lodge's attempt to dimit said Garfield from *membership* of said Subordinate Lodge, by making no protest thereto or challenging said act of the Grand Lodge. Said Olympia Lodge, No. 1, fully ratified, assented to and was concluded by the act of the Grand Lodge, in said attempted dimission, by receiving the dues of said Garfield to the date of dimission and thereafter relinquishing *all claim* over said Garfield as a member. Olympia Lodge, No. 1, allowed the membership to cease at the date of the Grand Lodge act, *but granted to said Garfield no dimit.*

In 1864, said Garfield might by petition for dimit or in other manner have reinstated his *standing*. We have no doubt he could fully have restored himself to membership, but *he had no inclination so to do*. He waived any right he had to ignore an act of the Grand Lodge, which that Body had declared a nullity. But Masonry forces none to embrace its rights and benefits. He omitted by *non-use* to restore his Masonic standing, which he had been released from at his own request. Surely it is not over-stating it, to say he could not be relieved from the anomalous position in which he had caused himself to be placed, without a request upon his part. Withdrawing voluntarily and by express assent of the Grand Lodge, his Subordinate Lodge reconciled to and ratifying the act, he, himself at all stages accepting as conclusive and binding such dimission, acting upon the theory that he was not a member of any Subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction, the conclusion is irresistible that he is a *non-affiliate Mason without a dimit*, not a member of this Grand Lodge; his standing in Masonry, by virtue of any membership in this Territory, has been forfeited and lost by his own acts and omissions.

In regard to his name being continued upon the list of officers as a Past Grand Master, we cannot efface that record, but in publishing such list, we deem it the duty of the Grand Secretary, and recommend that such officer be so instructed, to make opposite to the name, the fact that said Garfield being a non-affiliate, is not a member of this Grand Lodge.

The object of the investigation was to ascertain how Bro. GARFIELDE could be reached and tried for unmasonic conduct, it appearing by published reports and common notoriety, that he is now, and for several years has been,

maintaining a gambling house in Washington City. The committee conclude that as he is not a member of a lodge in Washington Territory, and as no lodge there has jurisdiction over him for any offence committed out of its territorial limits, he cannot be reached by them for his present unlawful occupation. They therefore recommend that the Grand Master of the District of Columbia be requested to designate the proper tribunal to arraign and try him, and that the lodges of his former residence in Washington Territory, cause the proper charges to be preferred. The Grand Lodge concurred.

ELISHA PEYRE FERRY was elected Grand Master; THOMAS MILBURN REED re-elected Grand Secretary: both of Olympia.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 104) is as usual the work of Bro. REED. He reviews the proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges, fourteen of them for two years.

The Illinois proceedings furnish much matter for commendation, notably the position of Illinois on the question of reimbursement for aid to the distressed. We copy a portion of our brother's timely and forcible remarks on the same subject, found in his review of Montana:

Our convictions on this *quid pro quo* system of Masonic relief, have been heretofore indicated. If we have learned aright, the Masonic Fraternity is in no respect a *beneficial* society; its design and mission render it purely *charitable*. It bestows its good offices where relief is needed, in the spirit of brotherly love. Properly rendered, the right hand should not know what the left hand doeth; much less should these acts of humanity be itemized to the end that an equivalent could be demanded. Its only measure for the outlay should be the necessity existing for relief and the *ability* to afford it without sacrifice or material injury to the party bestowing. The needy or distressed must make known their wants; finding them worthy and in distress, the appeal must be responded to. Such is Masonic charity. To relieve the worthy distressed and suffering to the extent of their necessity and our *ability* to contribute, is the individual Mason's duty. The lodge, but an aggregate of individuals, is governed by the same principle. Relief and brotherly love are the tenets of our profession. They have a meaning which has been taught to every Mason. Nothing in our Lectures or Ritual hints at reciprocated service or indemnity.

BRO. REED concurs with those who advise the proposers of a National Grand Lodge to save the expenses of lungs and shoe leather: holds, in accord with our law, that no officer of a lodge can be lawfully installed by proxy (he says "legally," but we don't like the word in Masonry); has no countenance for those who would deprive the Grand Master's office of any of its dignities or prerogatives; doesn't seem greatly impressed with the teaching of the ritual as regards the numbers composing lodges of different degrees, evidently thinking that common sense is of more practical importance; believes that lodges should have the power to grant new trials, and don't believe the Ancient Charges have the qualities of a landmark, with which we disagree; and dissents from the Vermont ruling that a brother casting a black ball has a right to waive the privilege of secrecy and at the time avow his vote in open lodge, properly holding that secrecy is not simply a privilege but a duty.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Wheeling, April 4, 1878, to dedicate the Masonic Temple then recently completed, when an oration was delivered by Past Grand Master ROBERT WHITE; another at Grafton, June 24, to lay the corner-stone of a building designed for Masonic uses; and a third, for similar purposes, at the mouth of White's Creek, October 25th.

The Annual Communication was held at Wheeling, Nov. 12, 1878.

The Grand Master, (GEORGE BAIRD) reports the granting of five dispensations for new lodges, and the refusal of two. He also refused a dispensation to permit a lodge to share its hall with a lodge of Grangers.

We copy two of the eleven decisions reported:

3. An E. A. or F. C. proving himself thoroughly proficient on examination, if rejected on his application for advancement, cannot *demand* that a charge be preferred against him. It would be but just to him as a *younger brother* to give him an opportunity to defend himself, but he has no right to demand it.

11. A resident of a city or town in this State, in which more than one Masonic lodge is located, wishing to present a petition to a lodge where he may be temporarily residing, must obtain a waiver of jurisdiction from all the lodges at his permanent home. Their jurisdiction in this case is a concurrent one, and neither he nor the lodge to which he wishes to present his petition can select one of the lodges, and make application to it alone for a waiver of jurisdiction.

We should say with reference to No. 3, that if the justice of giving the brother an opportunity to defend himself is recognized, that the right to demand such an opportunity could not be long withheld.

From No. 11, which is substantially the same as one approved by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, the Committee on Jurisprudence dissented, but after a thorough discussion the Grand Master was sustained.

The Grand Master issued an appeal on behalf of the fever-stricken communities, and the report of the Grand Treasurer shows that the contributions received amounted to \$1,484.31.

The Grand Secretary reports the consolidation of Greenbrier Lodge, No. 49, late on the Virginia register, with Fort Union Lodge, No. 42, of West Virginia, leaving but one lodge in the jurisdiction not on the West Virginia register. During the session this lodge, Monroe, No. 12, gave in its adhesion and received a charter. We congratulate the Grand Lodge of West Virginia upon the final disappearance of the anomaly, which has existed ever since its formation, of foreign lodges existing on its territory.

Four charters were granted, and one dispensation continued.

The Grand Lodge observed the "Landmark of Refreshment," at one time closing, and at another calling off, to participate in a comfortable supper;

decided that there was in the jurisdiction no honorary membership, and that it was not in accordance with Masonic law and usage to have a lodge incorporated; and fixed upon Wheeling as its place of meeting until otherwise ordered.

With reference to non-affiliates the Grand Lodge put on its war paint, and instructed the Grand Secretary to issue a circular letter to the lodges reciting the resolution of 1875, and requiring their Masters to rigidly enforce its provisions, viz.:

Any non-affiliated Mason residing within this Grand Jurisdiction, and who has been unaffiliated for more than one year, shall be deprived of pecuniary aid, the right to visit, Masonic burial, or participation in any Masonic procession, unless he shall have petitioned the subordinate lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides for readmission, and still remains subject to the government of the Fraternity.

Just what the Grand Lodge means by remaining subject to the government of the Fraternity, we don't know. It never occurred to us that unaffiliated Masons were any less subject to Masonic government than any other. There ought to be but one opinion as to the unmasonic character of legislation that assumes to deprive lawful Masons of their rights without trial, but unfortunately when the almighty dollar is held closely before the eyes of Masons, it shuts out of view rights, principles and duties.

We quote from the record as to Foreign Correspondence:

Bro. O. S. Long, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, made a verbal report, stating that he had examined the various printed proceedings of sister Grand Lodges sent to the committee for review, and found much that, he doubted not, would prove interesting and instructive to the brethren in West Virginia, but nothing which, in the opinion of the committee, demanded action at this time by the Grand Lodge. The chief disturbing event of the past year is the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in withdrawing recognition from the Grand Lodge of Quebec and invading the territory of the latter Grand Lodge by establishing two new lodges, under charters from Scotland, therein. The history of the controversy was briefly recited, and its parallel in the case of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia by the Grand Lodge of Virginia was pointed out. In the latter case, the Grand Lodge of West Virginia patiently tolerated the existence of the several lodges holding Virginia charters within its territorial jurisdiction until, one after another, they voluntarily transferred their allegiance to the new Grand Lodge. In the Quebec case, an attempt had been made to force an unwilling lodge to transfer its allegiance, and hence arose the rupture. The committee was clearly of opinion that the Grand Lodge of Quebec had the right, according to the well established doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction in any Grand Lodge that has been generally recognized as legitimately formed and organized, to insist upon the withdrawal of the Scotch charter, but, for the sake of that harmony which should always prevail among Masons, they deprecated, first, the impatient spirit of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and next the obstinate and retaliatory disposition of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois upon the question was read, and the committee was of opinion that, unless the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Scotland should reconsider their somewhat hasty action and again recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec as holding exclusive jurisdiction within the province of that name, it would be the duty of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, as of all other American Grand Lodges, to take action similar to that in Illinois. In the hope that better counsels would prevail in the Grand Lodge of Scotland in relation to this matter, no action was recommended at this time and none was taken.

Bro. LONG further reported an unfinished review of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, in the hands of the committee, and leave was asked and

given to finish and publish it with the proceedings. It does not appear, why, the following foot note explains:

Since the close of the Grand Lodge, I have not had a single hour that I could devote to the conclusion of the review referred to, and so, rather than delay to an indefinite period the publication of the proceedings, I have concluded that it is best to consign the whole review to "the rubbish" and hope for better luck next time. It is a game of "double or quits," with a strong preponderance in favor of the "quits," but West Virginia is still inclined to say her say.

GRAND SECRETARY.

We know nothing of the rules of the game alluded to, but at a venture we vote against "quits."

WISCONSIN.

The Grand Lodge met at Milwaukee, June 10, 1879. Twenty-three Grand Lodges were present by their representatives, among them Illinois.

The address of the Grand Master (CHARLES F. G. COLLINS) is excellent both in matter and style.

He announces the death of JOSHUA BRITTON, Grand Chaplain since 1873, and refers also to the decease of Bro. THOMAS J. CORSON, of New Jersey.

Two dispensations had been granted for new lodges.

Presenting the proclamation of the Grand Master of Quebec declaring non-intercourse with Scotland, and the resolutions passed by the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick on the same subject, the Grand Master says:

Several American Grand Lodges have joined the Grand Lodge of Quebec in declaring a'bsolute non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and refusing Masonic recognition to any brother hailing from their jurisdiction.

While I sincerely regret the occasion for the difficulty, and believe the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in chartering lodges within the Province of Canada to be in violation of the well settled principles of Masonic law involved, I heartily commend the action of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick in the premises, for its eminently fraternal and Masonic spirit, and fully believe that it furnishes a better basis for adjustment of the difficulty than could possibly be obtained by the severance of fraternal relations.

The Grand Lodge thus expressed itself upon the subject. under the lead of the Committee on Correspondence:

1st. *Resolved*, By the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Wisconsin, in Annual Communication assembled, that the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as reported by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in refusing to surrender her authority over Elgin Lodge in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and afterwards invading the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodge by granting charters to two other lodges after the protest of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and her withdrawal of fraternal relations because of said protest, was a violation of Masonic law, as understood and practiced by this and all other Grand Lodges of this country; an assumption of power which we cannot approve, but must condemn.

2d. *Resolved*, That the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Quebec meets our hearty and unqualified approval.

3d. *Resolved*, That all Masons of this jurisdiction be and they are hereby forbidden to recognize as Masons, or hold any Masonic intercourse whatever with, the members of any lodge of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec which does not yield implicit obedience to that Grand Lodge.

From the decisions reported by the Grand Master, we take the following:

(2.) *Clandestine Mason.*

The fact that a man has been initiated in a clandestine lodge (provided you are satisfied, as stated, that he did not know it to be such) does not affect his relations to your lodge any more than the fact that he may have been a member of a fire company or any other non-Masonic organization.

If he is eligible and worthy there is no reason why he should not petition and receive the degrees, but he certainly cannot become a Mason or a member of your lodge in any other manner.

(9.) *Balloting.*

Our regulations make it the duty of every member to ballot, but I believe it proper and within the province of the lodge to excuse from "duty" under some circumstances.

(10.) *Jurisdiction over candidate who has been elected.*

Sec. 10, Art. XXII., of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, requires new petition and ballot if a candidate for initiation fails to proceed for one year. Hence, I think a fair construction of the law would allow another lodge to receive and act upon a petition from a party who had been elected in your lodge more than one year previously, he having resided in their jurisdiction one year immediately preceding such application.

(16.) *Physical Disqualifications.*

Following the oft repeated ruling of this Grand Lodge, I have decided in three cases that loss of an eye disqualifies a candidate—in two cases that loss of the forefinger of the right hand disqualifies, and that a candidate who was *near-sighted* and compelled to wear glasses could be legally made a Mason. The last query would seem to be rather a singular one, but viewed in the light of our often repeated decision as to the loss of *one* eye, there is perhaps some reason to inquire *why* we should refuse to admit a man having *one* good eye, and at the same time admit one who is forced to use artificial means to enable him to see to read or write. I am free to admit a considerable "change of heart" in the matter of physical disqualifications, growing out of a thorough consideration of the matter in its various bearings. A comparison of our position in the matter, as compared to that of nearly all other Grand Jurisdictions on this continent, raises a very grave doubt in my mind as to the strict propriety of our rulings and decisions.

I certainly would not favor admitting the "lame, halt and blind," but sincerely believe that a modification of our rule to conform to our declaration that "the internal and *not* the external qualifications of a man are what Masonry regards" would certainly be beneficial, and I cannot see how any possible harm could ensue from making our rule the same as that generally in force in other jurisdictions, viz: that a candidate should be able to comply with all the requirements of our ceremonies, and capable of giving the means of recognition.

The Committee on Jurisprudence dissent from No. 9, finding no authority for excusing a member from the performance of a duty expressly enjoined upon him. It being a duty which he owes not only to the lodge of which he is a member, but to the whole Fraternity, they do not see how the lodge can absolve him from it. The committee dissent from No. 10 on the ground that a lodge requires jurisdiction over a candidate, and that, having acquired it, its consent must be had before it can pass elsewhere.

The committee approve the decisions grouped under No. 16, and fail to see any 'incongruity in them, and yet we suppose they all have two eyes apiece. "The landmark, as defined by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in the past," they say, is that "every candidate applying for the degrees of Masonry must possess sufficient natural endowments, and the senses of a man, upright in body, not dismembered or deformed at the time of making, but of hale and entire limbs as a man ought to be." This rule, they say, is drawn from the ancient charges, and that it leaves no room for construction. It strikes us that the rule, even as defined above, does leave room for construction upon the very point raised by the Grand Master. However much a man may be *disfigured* by the loss of an eye, he is certainly not *dismembered*, and it requires a strained use of language to say that he is *deformed*; and it is manifest that he has not lost either of the senses which are deemed peculiarly essential to Masons. The committee quote MACKAY to prove that the candidate must be "unmutilated." To our mind what the landmark says is better authority than the doctrine of any individual, and although the landmark does speak in a conditional way of maiming, it says nothing about mutilation. Suppose a man had lost a portion of one of his ears, would he, although manifestly "mutilated," be disqualified? In a jurisdiction that has Oshkosh within its borders this ought not to remain long a purely hypothetical question.

The committee were sustained by the Grand Lodge.

We quote from the report of the committee two questions submitted to them, and their very proper answer thereto:

1st. Has a lodge the right and the power to summon a brother to sit up or watch with a sick brother when requiring such attendance?

2d. If a lodge has such a right, has it also the right or power to discipline a brother for refusing to obey such a summons?

We hope for the honor of Wisconsin Masonry that no case has arisen to render these questions necessary. It is to be hoped that no one who has been admitted to the circle of our brotherhood would refuse to minister to the needs of a sick brother so far as his ability would permit. While such is clearly the duty of a brother, we do not think a lodge has the right by its summons to peremptorily order a member to the bed-side of another under penalty of suspension or expulsion.

The Grand Master reports the taking up of the charter of one lodge which had been dormant for three years.

He refers to the report of the Grand Secretary for the details of the response to his circular asking aid for the fever districts. The amount received from all sources was \$4,071.65.

The Grand Secretary, in behalf of the Grand Lodge, presented Past Grand Master CORTRELL with a Past Grand Master's Jewel, and in his own behalf with an apron to correspond, a well-merited testimonial.

The Grand Lodge declined to extend recognition to either of the bodies claiming to occupy the Cuban jurisdiction; recognized the Grand Lodge of

New Mexico; re-referred the matter of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales to the Committee on Correspondence for further examination; held a lodge of sorrow when Past Grand Master COTTRELL delivered an address *in memoriam* of Bros. BRITTON and CORSON; disposed of nine cases of appeal; granted one charter; continued one dispensation, and sent a petition for one to the Grand Master; provided for twenty schools of instruction at as many different points, to continue three days each; and before adopting the report of the Committee on Returns, struck from it a proposition to deny representation to lodges failing to pay their annual dues before a given day, presumably upon the ground that while a lodge is in possession of an unrevoked charter, it is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, and cannot be shut out.

CHARLES F. G. COLLINS, of Beloit, Grand Master; JOHN W. WOODHULL, Milwaukee, Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

Bro. WOODHULL presented a splendid report on Correspondence (pp. 95), reviewing the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges, and received therefor the munificent sum of \$50!

Illinois is laid under contribution, Grand Master GURNEY's inaugural being quoted entire, because it is too good to be lost. Bro. SAMPLE's oration receives commendatory mention, and the reviewer also finds matter in the annual address which meets his views.

Bro. GURNEY having said that Grand Master COTTRELL again refers to the "SPRAGUE case," Bro. WOODHULL says:

Confound the "Sprague case!" we have heard so much about it that even the name has become nauseous. If we had a dog by that name we would cut his tail off close to his ears. Had this case been referred to the representatives of Illinois and Wisconsin, it would have been amicably settled in the twinkling of an eye.

Bro. WOODHULL thinks the question of according Masonic burial to non-affiliates should be left to the lodges, in each case, they being composed of *men* are far better judges of a case in their immediate vicinity than the law-makers can possibly be; says, in view of the many "business" cases that get into lodges for trial, that the pocket is a very sensitive nerve; prophecies the repeal of the Wisconsin law holding the loss of an eye to disqualify for initiation, at the communication we are now reviewing, but—and we are sorry to have to say it—we presume he is convinced that prophecy is safest after the fact; thinks the adoption of *compasses* in place of *compass*, "sensible;" believes in reimbursing lodges for aid to the distressed, for which he deserves to be cut off with a shilling; does not believe that dues should accrue against a brother during suspension; holds to the doctrine that the landmark as to physical qualifications, applies only to candidates for initiation and not for advancement, which accords with our law; is opposed to mixed funerals; lets out a good thing by telling how, when the Grand Master read the ancient charges and regulations, a permanent member of the Grand Lodge congratulated him on the best speech he ever made, one "sound to the core;" surprises us by the advocacy of the right of preemptory objection to the advancement of a

brother; thinks the bond business a disgrace to Masonry; cannot see the point made by those jurisdictions which open a lodge of Master Masons as a preliminary to opening the Grand Lodge, but this, we take it, does not indicate any unusual obtuseness, as we never heard of anybody that could; dissents from the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over the rejected; is acute enough to see that *perfection* as applied to physical condition must be a relative term; is so old-fashioned we are glad to note, as to believe in the *right* of a Mason to visit; says like a Mason, "No brother should be disfranchised without due notice and trial;" vigorously condemns the Utah decision that the testimony of the wife, either of the complainant or accused, shall not be competent in Masonic trials; and as we reluctantly leave him, is looking through a Milwaukee lens, trying to discover some reason for the requirement that a Master elect should have the Past Master's degree as a prerequisite to installation.

WYOMING.

Wyoming sends out a very elegant pamphlet, with tinted paper, (we prefer white) and excellent type, bearing the imprint of the *Daily Sentinel* print, Laramie City. It is significant of something when the resources of a printing office on the outposts of civilization can set up the full returns of the lodges in even so young a jurisdiction as Wyoming, entirely in small capitals.

The Grand Lodge met at Rawlins, Oct. 8, 1878; Illinois being among the Grand Lodges represented.

The brief address of the Grand Master (ORLANDO NORTH) relates mainly to his official acts. He reports their foreign relations unchanged, and their domestic relations all that could be desired.

The Grand Lodge concurred in a special report from the Committee on Correspondence, expressing the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Cuba was regularly organized, and failing to discover any reason for receding from its recognition of that body.

Of the Scotland-Quebec difficulty, the report says:

There is but one way left us in this country. The rule has been universally acknowledged and adhered to on the continent of America, that a Grand Lodge regularly organized within geographical limits, has sole, exclusive, and supreme power within its legitimate limits, and we must therefore stand by our sister of Quebec.

We very much deplore that this unfortunate misunderstanding has arisen between these two jurisdictions, and fervently hope that they will amicably and speedily adjust their differences.

The donor of the "Three Great Lights" referred to in the proceedings below was at the time referred to by him a member and Past Master of Marcelline Lodge, No. 114, of this jurisdiction:

THREE GREAT LIGHTS.

M. W. Bro. Edgar P. Snow read the following communication, and tendered the Great Lights therein mentioned:

PLATTEVILLE, WIS., June 5, 1878.

EDGAR P. SNOW, G. M. OF WYOMING:

M. W. Sir and Brother:—In addressing you as Grand Master, I am perhaps assuming that you have been re-elected to office, as the G. L. Report from which I obtain your address—though I shall guess at your residence in superscribing—is now about a year old, viz: Rep. F. C. G. L. Wis., 1877.

However, it costs but three cents to make the trial, and so I "chance it."

My object in addressing you, you will doubtless regard as a somewhat romantic or singular one, especially as its inception antedates the formation of your Grand Lodge, and in fact the practical settlement of your Territory, by several years. And even now, though it has been a long cherished idea, or intention, I hesitate to declare my intentions, lest my motive may have been erroneously formed, or I might be regarded as visionary, supra idealistic, or egotistically anxious to commemorate an incident in which I, incidentally, perhaps, took a leading part.

However, M. W. Bro., I will submit to you a statement of the facts and circumstances alluded to, and if you find the material offered unsuitable to a place in your temple, you can easily give it a "heave over," and consign it to the rubbish.

On July 4th, 1862, several trains of emigrants laid over at Independence Rock, which, I believe, is embraced within the geographical limits of your Territory. We had just concluded our arrangements for a celebration on the Rock, when Capt. Kennedy's train, from Oskaloosa, Iowa, came in, bringing the body of a man who had been accidentally shot and killed that morning. Of course we all turned out to the burial, deferring our celebration until 4 p. m., at which time we were visited by one of those short, severe storms peculiar to that locality, which, in the language of some of the boys, "husted the celebration." But some of us determined on having some sort of recognition, as well as remembrance, of the day and place, and so about the time when the "Sun sets in the West to close the day," about twenty who could mutually vouch, and, so to speak, intervouch for each other, wended their way to the summit of the Rock, and soon discovered a recess, or rather depression, in the Rock, the "form and situation" of which seemed prepared by Nature for our especial use.

An altar of twelve stones was improvised, to which a more thoughtful or patriotic brother added the thirteenth, as emblematical of the original Colonies, and being elected to the East by acclamation, I was duly installed (*i. e.* led to) the oriental granite seat. The several stations and places were filled, and the Tiler, a venerable brother, with flowing hair and beard of almost snowy whiteness, took his place "without the Western Gate," on a little pinnacle which gave him a perfect command of view over the entire summit of the Rock, so that he could easily guard us against the approach of all, either ascending or descending. I then informally opened "Independence Lodge, No. 1," on the degrees of E. A., F. C., and M. M., when several of the brethren made short appropriate addresses, and our venerable Tiler gave us reminiscences from his Masonic history, or of it, extending from 1821 to 1862. Having gone up provided with fluid ext. of rye, "sweet water," sugar and citric acid, the Craft was called from labor to refreshment, a bucket full of which was prepared, and Masonic and patriotic impromptu toasts and responses were indulged in, (not forgetting, however, the first point of entrance) until, no further business appearing, the Craft resumed labor, and the Lodge was duly closed.

It was a meeting which is no doubt remembered by all the participants who are yet living, and some of those who thus became acquainted have kept up fraternal intercourse and correspondence to the present time. Several years afterwards, in my sojournings in

Washington, Idaho, and Montana, I from time to time met some of the informal members of Independence Lodge, who invariably remembered and recognized me in a thoroughly fraternal manner.

Now to the objective point of this letter: I carried "the plains across" the "great light," but the lesser lights (of the great lights) had to be created; and as there is no law defining their composition or the necessity that they should be of "some metallic substance," I improvised them for the occasion from a paper box cover. When closing the lodge, I remarked to the brethren that I should preserve the Great Lights until I could have them laid up in the archives of the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction over Independence Rock, as a memento of the day and the occasion. The Bible was destroyed by fire, but the square and compass I have preserved to the present time. On reflection, I think the Bible was saved from the fire, and is now in the possession of an old lady in Washington Territory, and if desired, could probably be obtained.

Now, M. W. Brother, if you think the Craft in your jurisdiction would care to accept the Lights referred to as mementos of pre-historic Masonry in your Territory, I shall be happy to forward them to you and place them at your disposal; and I am rather disposed to think the Bible can also be obtained. If, however, you do not regard them as desirable, or worth preserving, I shall nevertheless be paid for the time occupied in penning this, by the reminiscences and memories of old times and friendships which it has retrospectively brought before my mental vision.

Believe me, however, when I, in making you this offer, disclaim any personal desire in the matter, as well as any wish to render my Independence prediction of 1862, prophetic.

I remain fraternally yours,

ASA L. BROWN,
P. G. M. of Washington Territory,

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., August 15, 1878.

(Same to same.)

On yesterday I received the Great Light referred to in my former communication, which, with its companion Lights, I send you by mail. I hope that I am not actuated by any spirit of egotism in thus tendering through you to your Grand Lodge these souvenirs of a fraternal event antedating your existence as a Grand Lodge, or even a political existence, as now organized. If your Grand Lodge should see fit to give them "an abiding place" in your archives, I will have accomplished my prophetic promise, and you will place me under obligations by presenting them to your Grand Lodge.

* * * * *

And on motion of R. W. Bro. Hayford, the presents tendered therein to this Grand Lodge were gratefully received, and the communication referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for such answer to the donor as is appropriate under the circumstances.

JAMES H. HAYFORD, of Larainie, was elected Grand Master; WILLIAM G. TONN, Evanston, re-elected Grand Secretary.

We fished out the P. O. address of these officers from the returns; if given elsewhere in the proceedings we have overlooked it.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 104) is the work of Bro. WILLIAM G. TONN, reviewing the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges. Illinois is very thoroughly reviewed. It will gratify the reviewer to learn that the case to which he alludes, then pending in the Supreme Court, was decided in favor of the lodge, the judgment of the court below being affirmed.

Of Bro. GURNEY'S special report on "Colon and Cuba," Bro. TONN says:

Bro. Gurney must have spent a great deal of time on his thorough research in this matter, and we are almost groping in the dark; his argument is an ingenious one, to say the least; while Councils of the A. A. Scottish Rite, in this country, do not exercise any power or control over Symbolic Lodges, and while they ought not to have any in any country, yet we are inclined to believe that they have assumed that power and exercised it over all bodies, no matter what they are styled, and if the Grand Lodge of Colon, whether capable of so doing or not, submitted to the control of the Grand Council, then it ought not be recognized as a Sovereign and Independent Grand Body, and the territory by her claimed, is subject to re location by a Grand Lodge formed in accordance with American customs.

Grand Lodges formed in accordance with American customs, are composed of constituents chartered by bodies having authority to create lodges of Masons. Is Bro. TONN still of opinion that the constituents of the Grand Lodge of Cuba were chartered by bodies having such authority?

Seeing that Bro. GURNEY accuses Bro. JEFFREY of too much modesty, our brother wonders for what purpose he invites him to come East.

Bro. TONN dissents from the Alabama decision that the effect of a successful appeal from a sentence of definite suspension is to leave the appellant unaffiliated, and if he didn't we should say he ought to have a conservator; does not favor the iron rule relative to physical disqualifications; seems to find in the general prejudice against "drones" a sufficient justification for depriving those who prefer to remain unaffiliated of their rights, without trial; evidently discards the antiquated notion that a candidate should advance of his own free will and accord, and unless the said candidate "stirred his stumps" would object to his advancement altogether; holds that dropping from the roll is the only true Masonic course to pursue with delinquents for dues; notes that Minnesota agrees with Kansas touching the misunderstanding of the latter with the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, evidently without any suspicion that the former is distributing pork to the jury that is to sit on its own case; agrees that the Master may, if he chooses, put a Past Master in the chair to confer degrees (the Master remaining present) notwithstanding the Wardens are present and willing to serve, and we hope he will agree, also, that he might put any other brother there as well as a Past Master; believes the Oregon regulation extending the right to ballot on petitions for the degrees, to visitors, to be of questionable propriety; properly regards the adoption by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee of a resolution making the Committee on Jurisprudence to consist of Past Grand Masters only, with power to chose their own chairman, as an invasion of the just powers of the Grand Master; and on the whole makes a report which is a credit to his jurisdiction.

A D D E N D A .

We here notice such proceedings, as have come to hand too late to take their regular place in our report.

DAKOTA, 1879.

The Grand Lodge met at Yankton, June 10, 1879.

The Grand Master (GEORGE H. HAND) announced the decease of MARK W. BAILEY, the first Grand Secretary of Dakota. He was also Secretary of the Convention which organized the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master also referred to the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions. He reports that an appeal for aid to the yellow fever sufferers, brought contributions amounting to \$503 50.

One dispensation had been granted for a new lodge.

The moon governs the night in Dakota—that is, when it is full—but being in one of its abstemious moods refused to get full in May, the month prescribed for elections; and one lodge required a dispensation to bridge over the difficulty. This happens so often wherever the night of meeting is made contingent on the full moon, that it would seem the part of wisdom to make the annual meeting at least occur on some fixed day.

The Grand Master submitted the following decisions:

Question.—How old should a dimit be to make a brother “not good in standing?”

Answer.—I know of no rule in this jurisdiction that limits the life of a dimit.

Question.—Suppose Bro. A. B. has been demitted from his lodge ten years, can he apply for membership, and if so, why can he not visit?

Answer.—If a brother was regularly demitted from a legally constituted lodge, is a man of good habits and character, even if his dimit be ten or twenty years old, I know of no reason why he may not be admitted to the membership of your lodge. His right to visit is limited to three visitations, by resolution of this Grand Lodge, adopted at the last annual communication.

Question.—Can a man who has lost his foot and part of his leg—it having been cut off below the knee, he wearing a cork or wooden leg instead—be received and initiated?

Answer.—No. Whatever our sympathies or feelings may be toward individuals, we are bound to preserve intact, and to allow no innovations upon the ancient landmarks of Freemasonry.

Question.—When a candidate was, by mistake, declared elected, it afterwards appearing that a black ball was actually cast, should the candidate be initiated, a brother objecting?

Answer.—Certainly not. Any brother has a right to object to the initiation of a candidate, up to the very moment he enters the lodge—irrespective of the result of the ballot.

He made a very clear presentment of the Scotland-Quebec matter, which the Grand Lodge supplemented as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Dakota will maintain as unquestionable Masonic law, that when an independent Grand Lodge has been regularly formed and constituted in any political territory, it has the undoubted right to exclusive Masonic jurisdiction within that territory, and that the denial of this right is disloyalty to a principle of Masonic government recognized by every Grand Lodge on this continent.

2. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Dakota views with profound regret and unqualified disapprobation the unfraternal action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in invading the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and granting warrants for the formation of lodges therein. We deem this action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland a blow at Grand Lodge sovereignty which should be promptly repelled.

3. *Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of Dakota is hereby requested to issue his edict forbidding the lodges in this jurisdiction all further Masonic communication with the Grand Lodge of Scotland and all individual Masons owing allegiance thereto.

He submitted additional documents relative to the Cuban dispute, and the communication of Scotland relative to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, both without recommendation, but remarking of the latter that it was truly refreshing to note the confidence and assurance with which the Grand Lodge of Scotland appealed to the American lodges to protect its jurisdiction, while itself disregarding the rights and trampling upon the authority of a sister Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge, confessing itself without the necessary information for intelligent judgment in either case, decided to take no action for the present, a course that some older Grand Lodges might have found conducive to their future comfort.

The Grand Master reports their relations with Minnesota unchanged. Giving the Minnesota version of the matter—substantially as given in our review of that jurisdiction, the Grand Master says:

It is undoubtedly true that the first official information the Grand Lodge of Minnesota had of this difficulty, was when it was laid before that Body by Grand Master Durant. But while this is true it is equally so that it was not the fault of the Grand Lodge of Dakota that the attention of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was called to this subject. The fault was with the officers of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, who persistently refrained not only from bringing the subject before that Grand Body, but absolutely neglected and refused to exercise the commonest courtesy towards the Grand Lodge of Dakota—that of acknowledging the receipt of the papers sent, and to this day, with the exception of the reply to the first letter sent to the Grand Master of Minnesota, not a solitary response has been received to any of the many appeals forwarded by the officers of this Grand Lodge to the Grand Officers of Minnesota. And while the illness of Grand Master Braden may excuse him for not responding, it does not justify the other officer of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, to whom our communications and appeals were sent. Corresponding with the officers of this Grand

Lodge, with an earnest desire to adjust this difficulty, would not have implied a desire or intention on the part of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota to recognize the Grand Lodge of Dakota.

Whatever may be thought or said respecting the original question of controversy, it cannot be successfully denied that the whole action of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota—with the exception of that of Grand Master Durant—has been unkind, uncharitable, and unmasonic. I entertain no doubt that had our request for recognition and the relinquishment of jurisdiction over the two subordinate lodges in Northern Dakota, been met with that frank and fraternal spirit we had a right to expect, some amicable and satisfactory adjustment of these differences would have been reached long ago.

His intention to have made some recommendations in the matter, was abandoned on his receiving the charter of Shilo Lodge, which was sent to him for the endorsement of the Grand Officers, that lodge having voted to affiliate with the Grand Lodge of Dakota. We sincerely hope that the other lodge, at Bismarck, will soon follow this example.

The Grand Master acknowledges the appointment of Bro. HENRY H. FOLK, of Deadwood, as the Representative of Illinois in the Grand Lodge of Dakota; and at a later stage of the proceedings Bro. FOLK called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the death of Past Grand Master LOUNSBURY.

The Grand Lodge granted one charter outright, and renewed the authority of the two lodges under dispensation.

The Grand Lodge of New Mexico was recognized.

In view of the fact that the application of Dakota for recognition was before a committee of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, it was decided that no action should be taken with reference to their relations with that body until after its next annual communication.

GEORGE H. HAND, Grand Master, Yankton; CHARLES T. MCCOY, BON HOMME, Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

There is no report on Correspondence.

ENGLAND.

We have the proceedings of the Quarterly Communication of March 5, 1879, and of the Annual Grand Festival held April 30, at both of which the EARL OF CARNARVON, Pro Grand Master, presided.

In bringing forward from the chair a resolution of condolence on the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Pro Grand Master paid an eloquent tribute to the character of the deceased Princess, saying that if there was one characteristic by which

Her Royal Highness would live in the recollection of the English people, and by which she was fortunate enough to set a public mark upon her time and life, it was the deep interest she took in nursing and tending of the sick. He proceeded to give examples of her devotion, which fully warranted him in saying:

Brethren, the higher the position, the loftier the estate in which men or women move, the greater, too, will be the glitter and the brilliancy—there is quite enough of that; but when those who are in positions are adorned by simplicity of life, by a faithful discharge of duty, by courage, and by the homely, but because homely not the less princely, virtues, then a great lesson is left behind, and a very noble picture is painted for others to follow their example, and such I believe to have been the case with her late Royal Highness the Princess Alice. I am sure of this, that though this vote comes late, as late it necessarily must come, because we have had no opportunity of meeting here since that unfortunate event, I am sure that you will heartily and sincerely add your voices to the melancholy resolution which I am about to propose—

“That the Grand Lodge desire most respectfully to express the deep sympathy which they feel at the loss sustained by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, by His Royal Highness the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the rest of the Royal Family, by the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt.”

The motion was carried unanimously, having been seconded by Bro. JOHN M. CLABON, P. G. D., who said:

I only desire to add this one word touching the statement which has been made by the Pro Grand Master. I happened to be with my family at Eastbourne late in the autumn, and when we arrived there the name of the Princess Alice was on all lips; and this I know, that one of the first things which she did when she arrived at Eastbourne was to send for the clergyman of the poorest parish in that town to ascertain from him how she could assist him in his labors; and day after day while she was at Eastbourne she performed the duties most kindly and charitably of a district visitor.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, having been nominated at the last Quarterly Communication, was formally proposed and unanimously re-elected Grand Master.

At the Annual Festival the Prince of Wales was proclaimed Grand Master, and the re-appointment of the EARL OF CARNARON, Pro Grand Master, and JOHN HERVEY, Grand Secretary, was announced.

The Pro Grand Master announced that Bro. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, P. G. D., had compiled a numerical and numismatical register of lodges under the Grand Lodge of England at the union of the two Grand Lodges, and the formation of the United Grand Lodge in December, 1813, and he desired to present a copy of his book for the acceptance of the Grand Lodge. It was accepted with thanks by acclamation.

In the evening the officers and members of the Grand Lodge, with a great number of the brethren, partook of an elegant entertainment at Freemasons' Hall.

FLORIDA.

The Grand Lodge met at Jacksonville, Jan. 21, 1879. Illinois and sixteen other Grand Lodges being represented.

The somewhat extended exordium of the address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM A. McLEAN) is eloquent and practical. He says:

A grateful people will treasure up in kindly remembrance the many acts of brotherly love—relief and charity extended to, and bestowed upon, suffering humanity during the past year. We have seen that, while men of different sections and opposing parties *may* differ in respect of political economy; while section may be arrayed against section, and party against party; the voice of distress, freighted with human sorrow and human suffering, mingled with the widow's wail and the orphan's cry, is the signal for unity of cause and unity of purpose in noble acts of loving kindness and unfeigned charity.

From the decisions of the Grand Master on points of law, and acts reported involving such points, we select the following:

1 *Question.* Brother A. B. is charged with the crime of murder. Has the lodge a right to try him for the offence before the civil courts take cognizance of the matter?

Answer. A member charged with the crime of murder may be tried by his lodge at any time. The trial or investigation need not be delayed to such time as the courts may move in the matter. A sound discretion, however, should be exercised on the part of the lodge: as to whether or not a Masonic trial or investigation is likely to defeat the ends of justice by putting the offender on his guard, and causing him to absent himself, so that the law cannot be enforced against him: or will have a tendency to bias or prejudice the minds of his peers for or against him, are proper subjects for consideration by the lodge, and in the consideration of which it must be governed by existing circumstances.

2 *Question.* Has the lodge the right to try a member charged with the crime of murder while such member is under sentence of suspension for non-payment of dues?

Answer. Suspension for non-payment of dues does not relieve the suspended brother from his Masonic obligations; nor does it deprive his lodge of jurisdiction over him. If, during his suspension, he should be guilty of gross unmasonic conduct, his lodge has the power to try him on charges, and expel him.

3 *Question.* An applicant presents his petition to the lodge and, by vote of the lodge action on the petition is deferred to the next regular Communication, does that action of the lodge deprive the applicant of the right to withdraw his petition before further action of the lodge?

Answer. Such action does not deprive the applicant of the right to withdraw his petition. A petition, until received, is not the property of the lodge. When a petition is presented, the lodge may receive or refuse to receive it, as, in the exercise of its discretion, may be deemed for the best interests of the lodge and Masonry in general.

4 *Question.* When a brother is under sentence of suspension for a cause other than non-payment of dues, are the dues of such suspended brother continuous?

Answer. In the absence of any express provision in the matter of dues of a brother suspended for causes other than non-payment of dues, I am of the opinion that dues should not be required during the time of suspension, as a suspended brother is cut off from all the benefits and privileges of Masonry. To require the payment of dues for and during the time of suspension, cannot be regarded in any other light than as oppressive and unjust. We hold

out to the world, and especially to the Masonic brotherhood, the idea that rights and duties go hand in hand, and in regular order depend the one upon the other. We cannot, therefore, in justice to ourselves, require the performance of duties while the rights and benefits are denied.

5. Entertaining these views, which I believe to be founded in equity, the attention of the Grand Lodge is directed to Rule No. 228, making continuous the dues of those suspended for non payment of dues. In my opinion, no good can result to the Craft by continuing in force a provision so manifestly inconsistent with equity. I therefore recommend that the existing regulation, as contained in that rule, be repealed.

7. During the recess of the Grand Lodge it became my duty, for good and sufficient cause, to remove from office the Junior Grand Steward. Certain papers relating to the matter, and upon which my action in the premises was predicated, are in the hands of the Grand Secretary, and will be at your disposal.

8. During the past summer I received a communication from P. G. M. Enos Wasgate, then at May Port, Florida, informing me of what, at first view, would seem to be a novel, and at the same time, most remarkable proceeding—it being nothing less than a Masonic funeral in the absence of an organized lodge. A worthy brother, hailing from a distant jurisdiction, but some years a resident of Florida, in the last hours of decaying nature, when about to close his eyes on the world, and walk through the dark valley and shadow of death, made earnest request for Masonic burial. Immediately after death, the facts were reported to brother Wasgate, and there being no means of transportation to the nearest lodge, twenty-five miles distant, and the body being in such condition as not to admit of delay, the Masons in the immediate vicinity, some ten or twelve in number were gathered together, an emergent lodge opened without form, the funeral ceremonies performed, and the emergent lodge closed without ceremony. Thus the dying request of a worthy brother was complied with, to the gratification of his bereaved and sorrowing family. I approved the action, and communicated the facts to the lodge of which the deceased brother was a member.

Having no doubt but that the action in this particular case will meet your approbation, as the request of a worthy brother for Masonic burial is a matter of such solemn import as not to be disregarded with impunity, I recommend that suitable provision be made for such cases of similar character as may occur in the future.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, the Grand Lodge concurring, say:

As to the decision marked four, the Committee, in the absence of any express constitutional provision, believe that a lodge can restore a suspended brother with or without payment of dues, during the period of suspension, according to the circumstances of each particular case, and think that the discretion is wisely left to the particular lodges.

The recommendation marked five, to change the Regulation No. 228, so as to exempt a brother suspended for non-payment of dues from his liability for dues during the period of such suspension, is not approved. The Grand Lodge has made the present Regulation after deliberate consideration, and we see no sufficient reason for a change.

We think the manifest inequity of the rule ought to be sufficiently apparent to lead to its change.

With reference to No. 7—

The majority of the Committee believe that the Grand Master should have only suspended the Brother Steward until his lodge or the Grand Lodge had taken action upon the charges; and we know of no authority for a removal from office before trial, except in the case of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and that by special Constitutional enactment.

The minority cite the section of the constitution which they believe gives the Grand Master the power to remove from office any Grand Officer below the Grand Wardens, for good cause shown. This view prevailed.

Of No. 8 the committee say:

In regard to the decision No. 8, referring to the proposed emergent lodge for the burial of deceased brethren under circumstances when a regular lodge cannot be convened, Brother Wasgate remains silent, from motives which the Grand Lodge can appreciate. The other members of the Committee understand the feeling of fraternal sympathy that prompted our Past Grand Master in conducting the funeral rite under the circumstances mentioned in the Grand Master's Address, and make no comments upon this particular case. They find, however, no precedent for the calling of such emergent lodges, and are not in favor of establishing one under the authority of this Grand Lodge.

One dispensation had been granted for a new lodge.

The following cases, presented in the address, went to the committee on Propositions and Grievances:

A worthy brother of several years' residence at Pensacola, whose membership is in a lodge holding its charter under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, desires to affiliate with Escambia Lodge, No. 15. For several years past he has been endeavoring to obtain a dimit from his lodge, but without success; and is not informed as to whether the lodge is still in existence or not, as he has no response to any of his communications. Having done all in his power to withdraw from and sever his connection with the Grand Orient of France, what is the duty of the lodge in the premises?

I have searched in vain for a parallel case; and while fully appreciating the situation, and deeply sympathizing with the brother in his unfortunate position, still, I did not feel authorized to grant relief, preferring that the matter be disposed of by the Grand Lodge.

And was thus settled:

In the matter brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge, having reference to the case of the brother desiring to sever his connection with the lodge under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, the case presents singular features, and there is apparently no precedent upon which to base action; yet, it does not seem right that a worthy brother should be deprived of his standing in the Fraternity through no fault of his own, but by the conduct of the Grand Body under whose Jurisdiction he was made, and whose action he repudiated. Your Committee, in view of these facts, would therefore recommend that a dispensation be granted to Escambia Lodge, authorizing that lodge to heal the brother (without fee,) and receive him into membership.

The Grand Master was able to report that no member of the Grand Lodge had died during the year.

The Grand Lodge granted one charter; left it discretionary with the Grand Master to continue or terminate the dispensation of the remaining lodge U. D.; reaffirmed its neutrality in the Cuban matter; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Mexico; adopted a sort of "Good Lord good devil" deliverance on the Quebec difficulty; gave permission to some of the lodges to so change their by-laws as to provide for life membership; took another step in the case of its delinquent Past Grand Treasurer by entertaining charges against him for embezzlement, and at his own request postponing final action till next year; mildly committed itself to the policy of building

in the first future a Masonic Temple, the income from which shall in the second future build an asylum for aged and indigent Masons, their widows and orphans; fixed upon Jacksonville as its next place of meeting; provided for the exemplification of the work in the three degrees at each annual communication; presented Past Grand Master WASGATE with an appropriate jewel; and, *mirabile dictu*! in response to a request of a business corporation composed of Masons and Odd Fellows, at Key West, complacently adopted the following, reported by the Committee on Jurisprudence:

The Committee have examined the By-Laws and Regulations of the Mutual Benefit Association, submitted with the resolution of Brother R. J. Perry. We do not, of course, propose to engraft this Association upon the Masonic Order, but such Societies are often the means of great benefit to the widow and orphan; and the officers who have the charge of this institution are, many of them, as we are assured by our brethren from Key West, Brother Masons, and all are of high standing and character, in whose fidelity our brethren desiring to interest themselves in such an organization may repose unbounded confidence.

Next !

The Grand Lodge has adopted the plan of giving premiums for the handsomest and most correct returns, and \$32 was for this purpose divided among eighteen lodges in sums of from \$1 to \$5 each. The plan ought to save that amount in diminished wear and tear of the Grand Secretary's temper.

WILLIAM A. McLEAN, Grand Master, and DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Grand Secretary, both of Jacksonville, were re-elected.

The Committee on Correspondence make no review of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges.

NEVADA.

The Grand Lodge met at Virginia, June 10, 1879.

The Grand Master (HENRY L. FISH) was able to congratulate the Grand Lodge that no death had occurred among the Present or Past Grand Officers. Referring to the appointment of Grand Representatives, he thinks the duties of these functionaries may, in a general way, be considered to be:

To become especially conversant with the constitution, by-laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge he represents, for the information of that to which he is accredited; to attend all communications of the Grand Lodge in the jurisdiction of which he may reside, acting as counsel for that which he represents on all questions which may arise, jurisdictional or otherwise; to distribute statistical or other official documents issued from the Grand Lodge he represents; to receive and introduce brethren of the same; and to strive to cultivate a correct understanding, a firm friendship, and unity of thought and purpose among the respective Grand Lodges.

He reports eight decisions, three of which we copy:

No. 2. No other Past Master being available, the Master re-elect should install the subordinate officers elect of his lodge, and be re-installed as Master as soon as practicable.

No. 5. A lodge is not disorganized or dissolved by reason of the destruction of its charter. Its officers having been duly elected and installed, hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been elected and qualified, and, notwithstanding the loss of said charter, may carry out the will of the lodge, as expressed at its last meeting, such as the drawing of warrants and payment of lodge moneys. Lodge dues continue, and the right of representation in Grand Lodge is unimpaired; but lodge work must be suspended until the issue of a dispensation or re-issue of its charter.

No. 6. A lodge having, in accordance with General Regulation 12, notified a non-affiliate within its jurisdiction to present himself and affiliate, and said non-affiliate having failed or refused to appear, or show cause for non-affiliation or non-contribution, the Master of said lodge should declare said non-affiliate suspended from the rights, privileges and charities of Masonry; the Secretary should record the same and notify the Grand Secretary.

No. 2 does not reflect the law in Illinois. Here the ceremonies must begin with the installation of the Master; in his absence they cannot proceed.

We not only agree with No. 5 that a lodge is not disorganized or dissolved by the destruction of its charter, but we think its labors need not be suspended by reason of such loss.

The parchment is not the essence of the authority under which the lodge exists and works, but is only the evidence of such authority. Unless it is admitted that a lodge may continue its labors under a charter which has been revoked, but of which it has not yet been dispossessed, we cannot admit that, while their charter remains unrevoked, their acts would be invalidated by its destruction or loss.

Of No. 6 the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

No. 6. Concerning this decision there may be room for doubt. The decision is, however, approved, and to settle the law we recommend that General Regulation 12 be amended so as to read as follows:

12. All non-affiliated Masons within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be warned and notified to present themselves at the nearest lodge to their place of abode, and affiliate with said lodge, unless for cause shown they shall be excused by said lodge.

All Masons in this jurisdiction who, after having been faithfully and fully warned, shall fail or refuse to appear as herein required, or, appearing, refuse to affiliate or show cause for non-affiliation, shall be deemed unworthy of and denied all Masonic privileges, rites and charities, and shall be suspended from the same. The Master shall declare them to be suspended by operation of law, unless they produce a certificate from the Secretary of the lodge, or the Secretary of the Masonic Board of Relief, within whose jurisdiction they reside, or from the Grand Secretary, that they have contributed to such lodge, Board of Relief, or this Grand Lodge, an amount equivalent to the dues of such lodge.

This was agreed to by the Grand Lodge, and now any member of the thrifty partnership composed of itself, its constituents, and the various Masonic boards of relief, may go on with the sale of indulgences enabling brethren to live in defiance of the law whose violation is declared to be an offence meriting suspension.

The Grand Master makes a concise and clear presentation of the Scotland-Quebec controversy, and says:

* This Grand Lodge, having acknowledged the supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec over the territory in question, cannot but deprecate its invasion by the Grand Lodge of Scotland as being unfraternal, unwise and unjust, while seriously questioning the "legal status" of Masons made in the lodges King Solomon, No. 622, and Argyle, No. 625, at Montreal.

On this subject the following, reported by the Committee on Correspondence, was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Scotland, after having recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a just and legally formed Grand Lodge of Masons, has invaded the jurisdiction of the latter by establishing therein two lodges, contrary to the well-established doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge Sovereignty, held by all the Grand Lodges of North America; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no Mason from the Province of Quebec, and claiming to hold membership there, shall be entitled to the Masonic right of visitation in this Grand Jurisdiction unless he hail from a lodge holding obedience to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Resolved, That our Grand Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and these resolutions, under the Grand Lodge seal, to the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Quebec.

Of the Cuban situation, the Grand Master says:

Our brethren of the Island of Cuba, after years of dissension, seem at last to have awakened to the conviction that the welfare of Masonry is paramount to local jealousies, and are taking steps to arrive at an understanding and a union of Masonic interests, comprising the entire island territory. Such a communication is most desirable, and will meet a hearty response from the Masonic world.

And this upon the subject of reimbursement:

Upon several occasions lodges in this jurisdiction, having expended moneys for the care and burial of members of other jurisdictions, have rendered accounts to the lodge of which the deceased was a member, requesting repayment of the amounts so expended. In some cases these demands have doubtless been deemed unjust by those upon whom the demand was made, and possibly imposed a burden they were scarcely able to bear, thus creating an unfraternal feeling among brethren. Admitting some force in the argument that frequent expenditures of this character without reimbursement would deplete the finances of a lodge, and in time might seriously impair its effectiveness for charity, yet I think these demands unmasonic and not the general practice in this jurisdiction.

He thinks uniformity of work desirable, and that if it can be accomplished by harmonious action the effect will be very salutary, but wisely says that if it be likely to occasion ill-feeling or discord, it should not be attempted.

He has full warrant for the following, with which he closes his address:

Our good standing with the Fraternity has been well maintained. Our organization was hailed from the first as young in years, but of full stature and mature in the experience and wisdom of its founders. Earnestly and patiently they have guarded its every interest, but the weight of years bears heavily upon them; one by one they falter and "fall by the way," while those who follow in their footsteps may well rest content if future years equal the vigor, the faith and harmony of the eventful past.

At a special hour fixed, the Representatives of fifteen Grand Lodges (Illinois included) were received with the private Grand Honors, admitted to seats in the Grand Lodge, and welcomed by the Grand Orator, Bro. TRENMOR COFFIN. A suitable response was made by Bro. ROBERT H. TAYLOR, who possibly by reason of age, but probably by a process of natural selection, is recognized as the leader of the Diplomatic Corps.

One lodge was requested to surrender its charter, and the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was recognized.

The address of the Grand Orator is a great advance upon the common run of such productions whenever they deal with the historical side of the Institution. He has the manliness to do publicly what many do only in private, and that is to abandon the pretence of the Solomonic origin of Masonry, and make an honest effort to determine when it did begin. Coming to the practical part of his address we find it imbued with a true appreciation of its principles. We are glad to be able to make an extract without spoiling the whole:

It is a grave question, one that demands the earnest consideration of all true Masons, whether or no the institution, in the remarkable prosperity it has enjoyed in the last half century, is not gathering about it so much dead weight as to ultimately mar, if not ruin, the beauty of proportion and the solidity of structure of its ideal temple. This can be avoided only by a more honest, unprejudiced and unsparing use of the black ball; by a more honest appreciation on the part of each and all of us of the injunction of the Master to vote without ear, favor or prejudice, but alone for the good of the Order. It cannot be too strongly insisted that Freemasonry is not a benefit society, as is often supposed by the uninitiated. A benefit society is an insurance office where a man pays stated sums, and in the event of certain contingencies, such as misfortune, sickness or death, he, or his family, receives certain pecuniary assistance, which he claims as a matter of right, a kind of *quid pro quo*. All Masonic relief and assistance, on the contrary, is voluntary, is dependent on the merits of the particular case, is fixed in amount or character by no hard or fast lines, is given silently and unostentatiously; is, in fact, charity in the purest import of the word. Says an eminent Masonic writer: "It is impossible to estimate the true Masonic benefits, patronage, customs and acts of kindness and friendship, they have no ascertainable value, but moral support is no less real than pecuniary help, because it cannot be expressed in the form of a balance sheet, and secrecy is the very essence of Masonic charity, as it is of everything belonging to the Craft. Such, then, is Freemasonry. This Union of Unions, which joins all good men into one family, in which the principle of equality, together with that of brotherly love; that is, love for the human race, is the predominant one, and the end and aim of all its moral influence upon others. This is Freemasonry.

DEWITT C. MCKINNEY, of Austin, was elected Grand Master; JOHN D. HAMMOND, Carson, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. ROBERT H. TAYLOR, the uniform excellence of whose reports has placed him in the very front rank of reviewers, again presents the Report on Correspondence (pp. 169) reviewing the proceedings of forty-eight Grand Lodges. He devotes over eight pages to our proceedings of 1878. That portion of the Grand Master's address referring to the Grand Orient of Spain, is copied entire, with approval, and in the nine decisions reported he discovers no chance for a growl.

BRO. GURNEY'S inaugural is laid under contribution, BRO. SAMPLE'S oration is praised, and the Report on Correspondence levied upon in good round measure. BRO. GURNEY'S arguments in the case of the constituent of the Grand Lodge of California, which was censured for refusing to render aid to one of its members, seem to him to be irrefutable; and his defence of the principle involved in our regulations permitting but a single ballot for the three degrees, and requiring good cause to be shown for objection to advancement, is quoted as good doctrine and as being reflected in the Nevada Grand Constitution.

BRO. GURNEY having remarked of him that he cherished considerable affection for side degrees, presumably basing his inference on the fact, as stated, that he took BRO. CUSHING to task "for animadverting upon that aged imposter, the degree (!) of Past Master." BRO. TAYLOR says:

What side degrees has the brother ever known us to advocate or cherish "considerable affection" for? Does he designate the ceremony preparatory to the installation of a Worshipful Master "side degrees?" We have elsewhere, and repeatedly, said that it is a misnomer to call that ceremony a "degree" at all.

BRO. TAYLOR expresses the hope that the Cuban controversy will be adjusted by the immediate parties thereto, and thinks that in the meantime "the interests of Masonry will not suffer by *our* adhering to the principle of "hands off;" truly says that the question whether the decision of the Grand Lodge reversing or abrogating the unlawful judgment of a lodge suspending or expelling a brother, re-invests him with *all* the rights of which he has been so unlawfully deprived, is not one of expediency, but one of *right*; expresses our opinion when he says, substantially, that neither the Grand Master nor Grand Lodge can give away the material of a lodge without its consent, the right of the lodges to control the material within their jurisdiction being *one* of the inherent rights which cannot be lawfully taken away or abridged; holds, as we do, that a blank ballot should be counted, where it is requisite that a candidate should receive a majority of the votes cast, in order to be elected to office; and also with our concurrence that it should not be necessary that the accuser in disciplinary proceedings for unmasonic conduct should be affiliated; does not believe in the principle of the validity of claims for reimbursement for aid extended to destitute brethren; shows his versatility under Colorado by taking the Grand Orator to task for misquoting the Bible, and by getting back at the reviewer who said that "he who fondly imagines himself a *new Parvin*, will discover he is only a *parvenu*," by asking, "If one should say of an Israelite, inclined to mannerism, that he was a 'mody Jew,' " would it be an allowable *jeu de mot*?—thinks it a subject of regret that Minnesota has not gracefully yielded to Dakota supreme jurisdiction in the territory belonging to the latter; says BRO. SINGLETON objects to the Massachusetts system of trials for Masonic offences on grounds he does not remember to have seen stated elsewhere than in his report, whereupon we beg to refer him to our review of Massachusetts in 1875; likes the Indiana law of dismission, which is substantially the same as our own;

demurs to Bro. PARVIN's proposition to appropriate from the "Scotch" rite the "Lodge of Sorrow," because it is a good thing, and says too many men are attempting to engraft upon Symbolic Masonry too many "good things" belonging to other societies, and that if they are successful, Ancient Craft Masonry won't know herself after awhile; holds, as we do, and in accord with our law, that the accuser as well as the accused should have the right of appeal; denies the soft impeachment of Bro. MORRIS, who credits him with the authorship of the widely-quoted poem with which he closed his last year's report; dissents from the Maine ruling that a lodge cannot confer the Master Mason's degree at the request of another lodge—that is if it is intended to be anything more than a statement of local law; scouts the use of the word "compass" in Masonry, as being incorrect, yet such use was current in KING JAMES' time; joins Bro. DRUMMOND in dissenting from our decision that in the trial of a brother for a Masonic offence the record of his conviction of the same offence in a criminal court is not sufficient to warrant the lodge in finding a verdict of guilt; holds, as we have had occasion to decide, that irregularities in the making of a Mason by a regular lodge, do not impose disabilities on the person so made; cannot see why lodges under dispensation should not be permitted to affiliate Masons when they exercise the higher function of making them; is under the impression that the Nevada practice (which is also the practice of Illinois,) is correct, of "calling off" from time to time until all the business of the communication is ended, when only is the Grand Lodge closed; and in response to Bro. BRAUGHN, who asks for a good reason for not applying the word "Order" to Masonry, says:

In the first place, the word "Order," as applied to associations of men, was originally used to designate classes of men who were bound together by peculiar religious or military vows, and who devoted their lives *solely* to the assumed duties and obligations which those vows imposed upon them, *e. g.*, the "Order of Druids," the "Knights Hospitallars of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem," the "Order of Jesuits," which was founded "to fight for the glory of God against the infidels," etc., etc. The various classes of Roman Catholics, grouped into separate societies under different names, and devoted to monarchism, are "Orders." Masonry claims its votaries from all classes of society, and the assumption of its vows does not require a separation from society or the withdrawal from the active social duties of life. Hence, we think the word "Order" is not applicable to our Fraternity. In the next place, we dislike the use of the word as applied to Ancient Craft Masonry, because it is adopted by many societies of modern growth and of diverse aims, and we want to let them have the exclusive use of it. We can do without it in our Masonic literature, having the choice of a number of words which carry with them a distinctive reference to the character of our Institution.

Bro. TAYLOR embraces in his report his usual valuable digest of decisions.

Here we close our review. It is longer than we anticipated, but for this we make no apology. We will say, however, in explanation, that its length is in part due to the fact that with reference to some events of great moment,

we have given the action of other Grand Lodges without abridgment, because we wished to have in compact form, in our own archives, the records of contemporary action that may both directly and as a matter of precedent, be far-reaching in its consequences.

We regret that to the fifty-two Grand Lodges whose proceedings we have reviewed, we could not have added British Columbia, Prince Edward's Island and Vermont; but they are absent from our table.

In common with many of our co-workers in this department, we avail ourselves of the labors of Bro. DRUMMOND, and append his valuable "Table of Statistics" to our report.

To our *confreres*—old friends and new—for their kind words of welcome, we tender our acknowledgments, and recognize with grateful appreciation the fraternal courtesy with which, whether to praise or to blame, they have dealt with our work in another field of Masonic labor.

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 24, 1879.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
Committee.

STATISTICS.

We append our usual Table.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted, & Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-pay ^t of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama	7,925	308	478	382	9	9	598	147	66
Arkansas.....	8,203	420	425	381	15	31	274	119	.....
British Columbia.....	312	15	26	14	0	0	2	6	6
California.....	12,281	489	610	414	6	12	374	184	137
Canada.....	17,418	1,009	450	635	4	19	526	162	.....
Colorado.....	1,500	103	103	51	2	2	33	18	55
Connecticut.....	14,968	444	150	115	7	8	347	162	154
Idaho.....	281	27	21	9	0	0	20	1	.....
Delaware.....	1,235	37	10	15	0	0	*10	13	1
Dist. of Columbia.....	2,701	114	92	36	1	0	178	38	.....
Florida.....	1,842	82	94	69	5	.....	*98	24	37
Georgia.....	12,491	387	297	487	50	.....	*523	181	.....
Idaho.....	358	10	7	11	1	.....	*6	6	7
Illinois.....	38,610	1,550	1,018	1,482	64	.....	*1,442	472	470
Indiana.....	26,665	921	673	1,091	201	64	542	366	.....
Indian Territory.....	313	52	28	20	3	.....	*9	8	.....
Iowa.....	18,486	799	490	761	18	27	.....	117	.....
Kansas.....	6,687	281	430	251	10	5	259	50	.....
Kentucky.....	18,038	761	598	948	34	.....	*1,556	204	.....
Louisiana.....	5,456	144	158	146	3	.....	*210	160	.....
Maine.....	19,252	544	732	228	5	5	504	235	178
Manitoba.....	324	35	10	10	0	0	41	1	.....
Maryland.....	5,349	160	10	110	2	.....	*237	60	.....
Massachusetts.....	25,926	1,010	1,406	738	5	.....	592	293	392
Michigan.....	25,624	934	585	723	48	.....	830	232	279
Minnesota.....	7,061	370	208	205	7	.....	192	55	.....
Mississippi.....	9,849	247	331	354	15	13	455	278	.....
Missouri.....	24,206	860	839	856	52	45	415	256	272
Montana.....	664	34	39	19	1	1	18	11	14
Nebraska.....	3,117	151	255	147	9	8	88	20	.....
Nevada.....	1,508	62	85	79	2	1	58	16	.....
New Brunswick.....	2,317	160	56	100	0	.....	*73	24	.....
New Hampshire.....	7,688	231	348	123	1	2	95	86	87
New Jersey.....	12,084	468	260	182	7	8	377	129	.....
New Mexico.....	169	12	7	5	0	.....	*3	6	5
New York.....	75,918	2,953	1,423	983	40	8	5,050	1,048	750
North Carolina.....	11,471	193	112	222	14	27	435	100	67
Nova Scotia.....	3,424	213	108	145	0	0	177	37	59
Ohio.....	28,836	1,125	1,180	760	102	26	1,671	278	.....
Oregon.....	2,514	150	122	100	4	3	61	27	62
Pennsylvania.....	30,948	1,125	280	427	.....	.....	*1,434	412	.....
P. E. Island.....	526	40	11	37	0	0	2	10	.....
Quebec.....	2,873	209	27	191	.....	.....	*169	21	.....
Rhode Island.....	4,327	69	88	21	3	4	.....	44	40
South Carolina.....	6,531	290	.....	201	.....	.....	*385	82	5
Tennessee.....	17,053	387	496	731	37	358	255	324	.....
Texas.....	17,340	673	1,052	1,035	56	.....	*566	249	318
Utah.....	370	31	27	30	0	0	26	2	9
Vermont.....	7,078	228	91	134	8	6	114	83	80
Virginia.....	9,930	.....	61	.....	8	.....	*270	123	.....
Washington.....	902	42	55	19	4	4	4	6	16
West Virginia.....	3,385	168	168	149	6	10	136	30	52
Wisconsin.....	10,703	530	292	356	3	10	272	90	170
Wyoming.....	300	29	15	10	2	0	2	2	.....
Total.....	582,556	21,788	16,880	16,747	874	716	22,054	7,108	3,838

*Including suspensions for all causes.

No proceedings from British Columbia or Wyoming having been received, the figures in last year's Table are used.

In a few instances we have been obliged to add the column of returns—a labor which no Grand Secretary should leave to be done by any one else; he certainly should let the members of his own obedience have their own statistics.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	1879.		1878.		1877.	
	Grand Lodges	Totals.	Grand Lodges	Totals.	Grand Lodges	Totals.
Members	54	582,556	54	592,443	52	602,089
Raised.....	53	21,788	51	23,861	50	30,695
Admissions, &c.....	53	19,880	51	16,744	46	17,976
Dimissions.....	53	16,747	51	17,681	49	18,920
Expulsions.....	51	874	48	986	49	1,039
Suspensions.....	36	716	37	770	37	1,004
“ for non-payment of dues.....	52	22,054	48	21,051	49	17,261
Deaths.....	54	7,108	52	7,038	50	7,102
Rejections.....	28	3,838	29	4,374	28	6,142

It will be seen that the total membership has fallen off again, the decrease being just about the same as the preceding year; some of the Grand Lodges have increased, however

Those which have increased are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Canada, Colorado, Dakota, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Manitoba, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Quebec, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Those which have decreased are Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia.

The suspensions for non-payment of dues have increased about *one thousand*. The suspensions within the last ten years, aggregate the enormous amount of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND!

Our report in 1869 shows that forty Grand Lodges returned over *fifty thousand* initiates, against about 24,000 shown by our report of 1879, to be returned by fifty-three Grand Lodges. “What will the harvest be?”

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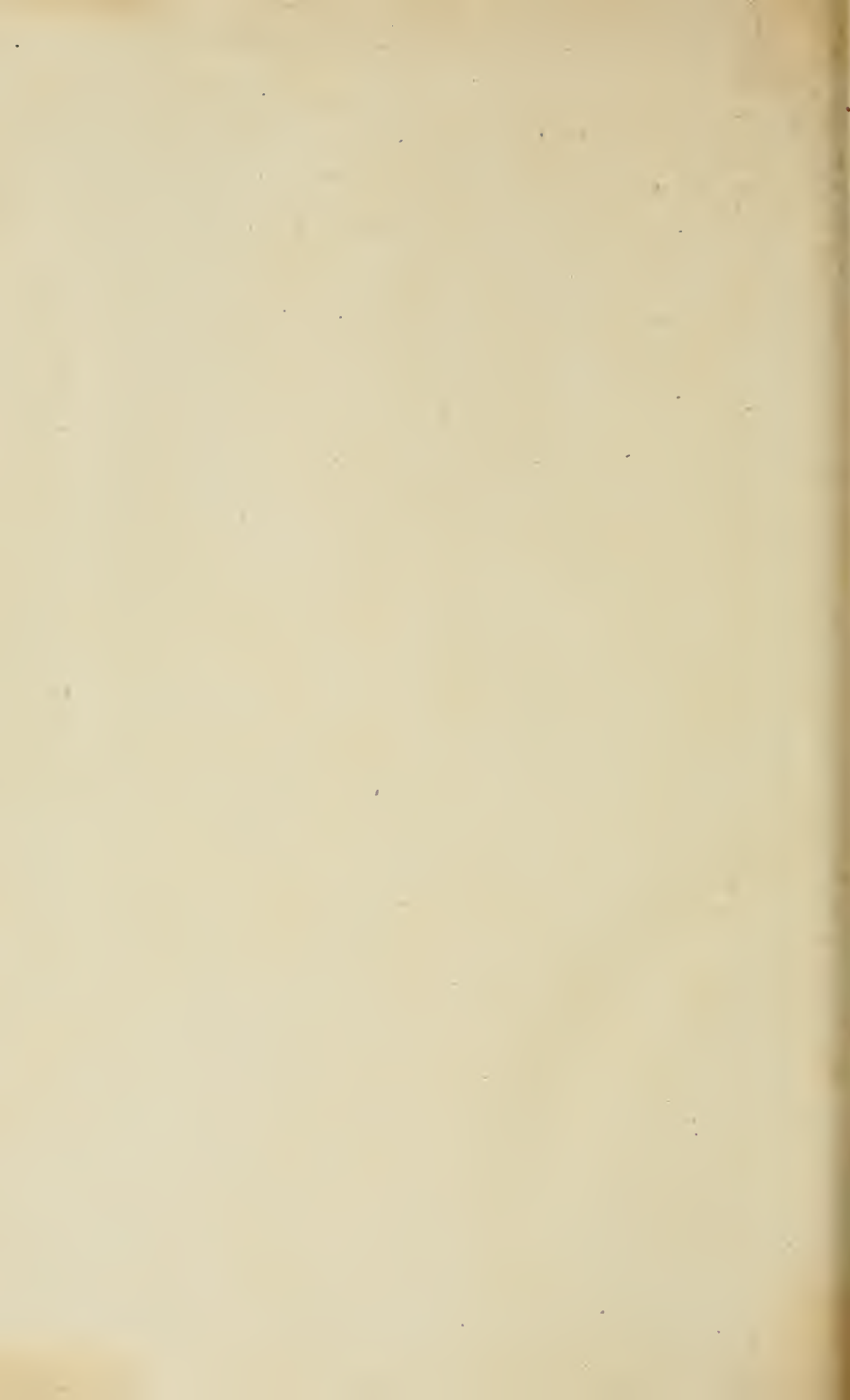
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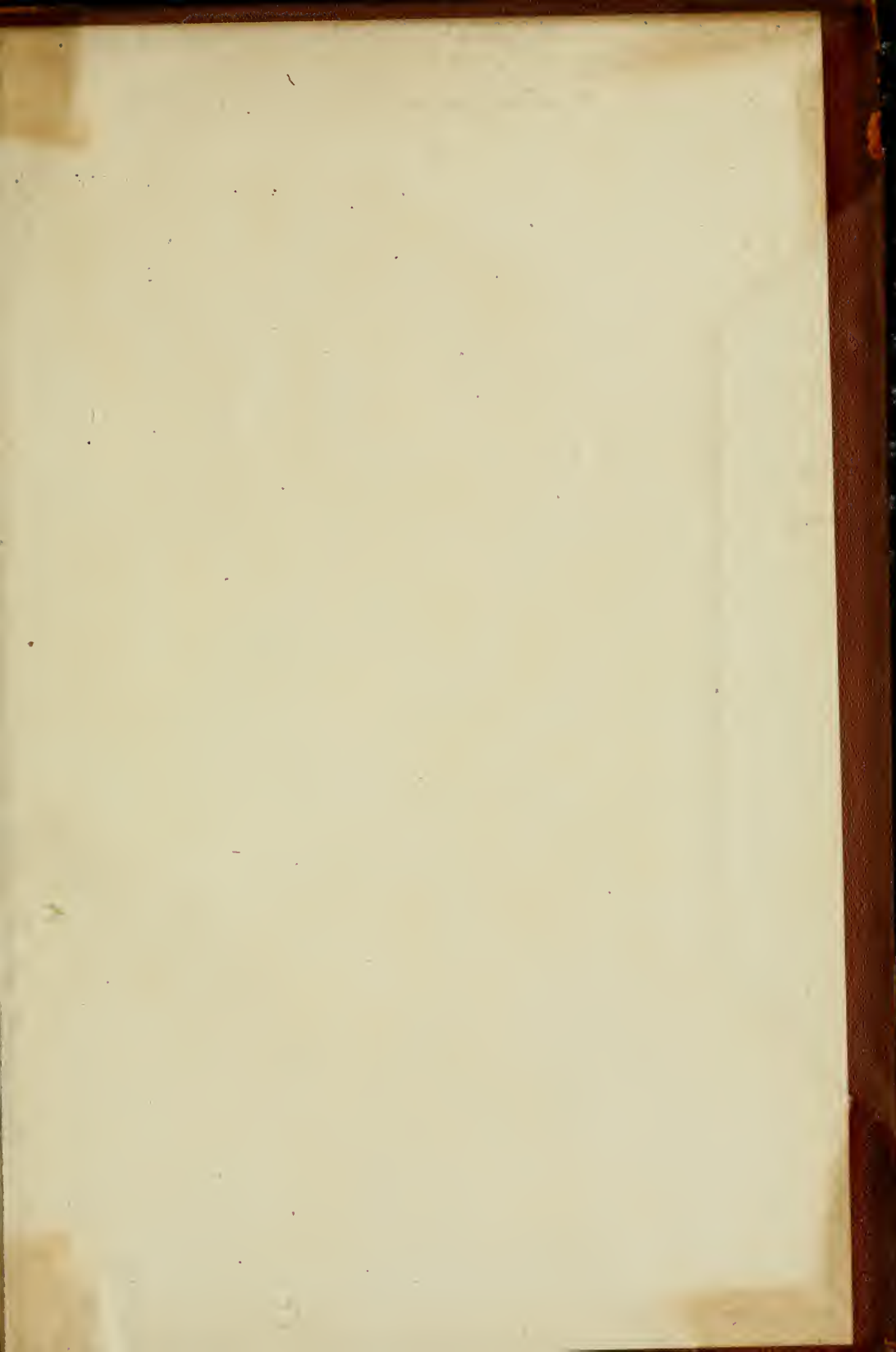
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